

The Integration of Northwood Theater 1955-1963

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Race and the Law
Professor Gibson and Dr. Papenfuse
April 26, 2007

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I

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Going to the Sea to Make Salt: The Integration of Northwood Theater in Baltimore

Why Northwood?

The main reason that Northwood Theater became the setting for the making of history was because of its location. If Northwood Theater hadn't been situated within walking distance of Morgan State College, things might have turned out differently.

In 1939, the state of Maryland purchased Morgan College from the Methodist Church in response to a state study that determined that Maryland needed to provide more opportunities for its black citizens.¹ At the time, Morgan State College (Morgan) became the first and only accredited institution of higher learning in Maryland for persons of color.²

Located in northeast Baltimore, Morgan's campus was physically surrounded by Northwood, a 'whites-only' residential community with a "strong neighborhood association whose covenant explicitly banned Blacks from purchasing homes in the neighborhood."³ "By the early 1950s, the Northwood area was densely populated by Caucasians and Morgan State College had become a black island in the middle of a white ocean."⁴ At the time, most of the Northwood residents "looked at blacks as being inferior and unclean."⁵

Also situated in the community of Northwood was the Northwood Shopping Center which contained stores, eating establishments, and a movie theater. Because the shopping center

¹ A Brief History of Morgan State University available at <http://www.morgan.edu/about-msu/history.asp>.

² Letter from Clarence Logan (October 15, 2005) (on file with author).

³ Sean Yoes, *The Northwood Movement*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, April 23-25, 2005, at B2.

⁴ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* 72-73 (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

⁵ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

was located less than one block from Morgan's campus,⁶ it was naturally a place where Morgan students, the majority of whom did not have cars, would want to frequent to shop, eat, or go to the movies. However, just as they were barred from many of the department stores, restaurants, and theaters in other parts of Baltimore, African-Americans were not welcome customers at Northwood Theater.

The Pioneers: 1950s

Frustrated that they could not gain admission to the 'only first-rate theater' in the area where Morgan State College [was] located,⁷ the students began, as early as 1952,⁸ to protest the segregated policy of the theater through informal peaceful demonstrations. "The standard technique for the students was to take an arm load of books and walk up to the theater around show time. They would go through the line, studying as they went, the ticket agent would refuse to sell them a ticket, then the students would go to the back of the line and repeat the process."⁹

By 1955, the demonstrations at Northwood Theater had become an important part of student life at Morgan. Douglas Sands was President of the Morgan State Student Council and one of the leaders of the demonstrations at Northwood Shopping Center and Northwood Theater.¹⁰ Mr. Sands and other Morgan students got involved in the demonstrations because they knew they wanted to see something made right.¹¹ As Mr. Sands recalls, the students weren't so much interested and actually didn't even expect victories.¹² They were more interested in

⁶ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* 71 (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

⁷ *Students Again Picket Theater*, BALTIMORE NEWS-POST, May 4, 1955.

⁸ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* 74 (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

⁹ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* 74 (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

¹⁰ Sean Yoes, *The Northwood Movement*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, April 23-25, 2005, at B1.

¹¹ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹² Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

expressing themselves. For these students, the demonstrations were a kind of liberation.¹³ As Mr. Sands states, “It was a matter of learning how to manage our own selves, our own persons in the face of difficulties.”¹⁴

According to Mr. Sands, “part of what made the demonstrations successful was the way in which campus life was organized. We could get representatives from every group to go with us... Every club had someone represented at the demonstrations... It became a part of the identification of the student life at Morgan to participate in the demonstrations.”¹⁵

Although students had been demonstrating at Northwood Theater for several years, the demonstrations did not gain the attention of the ‘white press’¹⁶ such as the News-Post, the Evening Sun, and the Sun, until white students joined in the demonstrations in May 1955. In response to a plea from Morgan State students that had been published in the Johns Hopkins University Newsletter, Hopkins students joined in the attempts to integrate Northwood Theater.¹⁷

When the several hundred Hopkins and Morgan students marched in front of the theater and peacefully attempted to purchase movie tickets, the theater manager displayed a sign which read: “Until the Motion Picture Theater Owners of Maryland, of which this theater is a member, and the courts of Maryland advise otherwise, this theater reserves the exclusive right to restrict its patronage.”¹⁸ When the students arrived a few days later, “Mr. Wyatt (the theater manager) closed the ticket window and set up ticket facilities in the inside lobby so that patrons could be screened as they attempted to enter.”¹⁹

¹³ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁴ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁵ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁶ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁷ *Hopkins Students Join Theater Ban Protest*, EVENING SUN, May 4, 1955.

¹⁸ *Hopkins Students Join Theater Ban Protest*, EVENING SUN, May 4, 1955.

¹⁹ *Hopkins Students Join Theater Ban Protest*, EVENING SUN, May 4, 1955.

Students in a rotating line about seven store fronts long would approach the ticket window and request tickets.²⁰ Some students would ask for a ticket in French: “*Donnez-moi un ticket.*”²¹ According to Mr. Sands, the students who asked for the tickets in French were from Professor Skinner’s French class. Mr. Sands remembers that “our French class would go there. It was just fun. There were groups of people who became identified with each other and then we would always know that we would meet at Northwood no matter what happened that day. One was our French class.”²²

All fun aside, the students were serious about integrating the theater. After William C. Rogers, chairman of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations (Commission), promised the students that the question of segregation in neighborhood movie theaters would be discussed at a future meeting with the Allied Motion Pictures of Maryland, Inc, the students agreed to call off demonstrations at the theater.²³ At the time, Fred Randolph was the Chairman of the Social Action Committee, the Morgan student group that was organizing and leading the demonstrations. Mr. Randolph explained that the students agreed to suspend demonstrations because “our main objective was the Northwood Theatre, but we wouldn’t want to stand in the way of seeing the problem settled city wide.”²⁴ The Commission invited the theater owners to a meeting but the owners “declined to send a representative or an answer to the invitation.”²⁵

This was the second time that students had agreed to call off demonstrations. Previously, Jerome Grant, one of the owners of Northwood Theater, had promised to meet with the students

²⁰ *Student Group Demonstrates Again At Northwood Theater*, BALTIMORE SUN, May 4, 1955.

²¹ *Student Group Demonstrates Again At Northwood Theater*, BALTIMORE SUN, May 4, 1955.

²² Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

²³ *Theatre owners seek talk with commission*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 7, 1955.

²⁴ *Theatre owners seek talk with commission*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 7, 1955.

²⁵ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

“to discuss the jim crow problem.”²⁶ Mr. Grant was likely concerned that the protest activity would scare off movie patrons.²⁷ Before the meeting, however, Mr. Grant, had a “change of heart” and refused to meet with them.

Following these failures to negotiate, Morgan and Hopkins students resumed demonstrations at Northwood Theater.²⁸ When the students arrived at the theater, “they found that the theatre box office had been moved inside the lobby and ushers stood at the doors to admit patrons one by one.”²⁹ The students picketed with signs, two of which read, “Northwood is a Good Theatre With An Un-American Policy” and “Are The People At Ford’s Theatre Different Than those at Northwood?”³⁰

At this time, the students had little support from anyone other than themselves. According to Mr. Sands, the adult African-American population was generally not supportive of the students and their demonstrations.³¹ Groups such as the NAACP and the Baltimore Urban League did not feel that demonstrating at specific establishments was going to effective.³²

To gain endorsement for the demonstrations, Mr. Sands circulated a letter to residents of the Northwood area asking for cooperation in the campaign to desegregate the theater. Part of Mr. Sands’ letters stated, “Americans who stand shoulder to shoulder on foreign battlefields are afraid to rub shoulders at home. I believe that Baltimore must yield one day to the challenge of democracy and Christianity. Mere admittance to a theatre means far less to us than the

²⁶ *Theatre owners seek talk with commission*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 7, 1955.

²⁷ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963 89-90* (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

²⁸ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

²⁹ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

³⁰ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

³¹ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

³² Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

perpetuation of a democratic heritage. However, we feel that this beginning will awaken others just as it has stimulated us.”³³

As a result of the circulation of this letter, Mr. Sands was called into the office of Morgan’s president, Dr. Martin Jenkins and threatened with expulsion.³⁴ Dr. Jenkins felt that the students had a right to protest but that they shouldn’t invoke the name of the school in their activities.³⁵ Whether or not Dr. Jenkins agreed with the students, he felt that his first priority was to the school. At this time, Morgan State College had inadequate, dilapidated buildings and a longstanding need for increased State assistance.³⁶ The need to obtain most of the school’s funding from the state legislature put Dr. Jenkins in a difficult position because he knew that members of the state legislature would not be pleased if they knew that Morgan was supporting the student demonstrations.³⁷ In a letter to the Baltimore Afro-American, and African American newspaper, Dr. Jenkins made a statement in which “he publicly distanced himself and the school from the actions of students who were, he insisted, acting as independent citizens out of ‘well-intentioned inexperience’.”³⁸ His letter stated: “It is our view that Morgan State College as an institution of higher education cannot directly participate in social action movements. Its students and faculty members, however, as individual citizens are free to participate in such actions so long as they stay within the framework of lawful behavior.”³⁹

³³ *Pickets withdraw at Eden Theatre*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 24, 1955.

³⁴ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

³⁵ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

³⁶ Letter from Clarence Logan to Michael Olesker (September 14, 2005) (on file with author).

³⁷ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

³⁸ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

³⁹ *Morgan president speaks on theatre demonstrations*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 28, 1955.

Later on, because they wanted to “protect their school’s funding, the [Morgan] students voted to sever their ties with the Social Action Committee, as it was affiliated with the Student government. The new name they came up with was the Civic Interest Group (CIG).”⁴⁰

Although the newspaper claimed that the majority of the spectators [at the demonstrations] appeared to be in sympathy with the students, with several encouraging them to continue their demonstrations,⁴¹ their friendly sentiments were not shared by the theater employees or the police officers who had been called by the theater to be “on the scene.”⁴² When the students sought to purchase tickets, they were met with such comments by the theater employees such as “Go to your own theatres,” “We don’t want you in here,” and “Sue us if you don’t like it.”⁴³

As for the police officers, according to students who were demonstrating, “uniformed officers indicated by their actions that they were opposed to the actions of the students in trying to end discrimination at the theatre.”⁴⁴ In addition, one man who identified himself as a police officer called several students, all of “very light complexion,” out of line and asked for their names and addresses.⁴⁵ Sherman Merrill, at the time a 26 year old Johns Hopkins graduate student who would be the only person arrested during the 1955 demonstrations at Northwood, explained the officers’ behavior. According to Mr. Merrill, the police felt that as long as the students protesting were all African American, then the public would not care.⁴⁶ The police were probably concerned that if white students became involved and the demonstrations were

⁴⁰ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

⁴¹ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

⁴² *Hopkins Students Join Theater Ban Protest*, EVENING SUN, May 4, 1955.

⁴³ *Stand-in at theatre resumed by students*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 14, 1955.

⁴⁴ *Police promise ‘neutral’ stand*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 21, 1955.

⁴⁵ *Police promise ‘neutral’ stand*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 21, 1955.

⁴⁶ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

integrated, then people would start to pay attention and something would actually come of these demonstrations.⁴⁷

On May 27 1955, Mr. Merrill, an apparently white student⁴⁸ picketing in front of Northwood Theater, became the target of two police officers.⁴⁹ Mr. Merrill recalls that he was eating dinner with his wife and young daughter at the nearby Rooftop restaurant when he noticed a small group of students demonstrating in front of the theater.⁵⁰ He remembers realizing that he wanted to join the group because he felt badly that the group consisted only of African-Americans.⁵¹ He wanted to integrate the group of demonstrators to show people that what these people were protesting 'was not just a black thing.'⁵² Dressed in a coat and tie, Mr. Merrill joined the picket line, not because he was part of any organization or group, but because he had a genuine and personal interest in civil rights and wanted to do the right thing.⁵³

According to bystanders, while Mr. Merrill was in the picket line, "a plainclothes officer called Mr. Merrill out of the line and asked for his name and address. They also reported that when the youth objected to the officer placing his hands upon him, the arrest was made. As the officer was leading [him] away, bystanders reported hearing such words as 'Communists,' and 'N-----r Lover.'"⁵⁴ The Evening Sun newspaper reported that Sergeant Anthony Urban, "said that he noticed that Merrill was the only white person in the picket line and went up to him, badge in hand and stated that 'I want to talk to you.' The officer said Merrill ignored him and kept on walking. Sergeant Urban said he repeated the statement was pushed by Merrill. [Mr. Merrill] was

⁴⁷ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁴⁸ Despite being half African-American, Mr. Merrill is very light skinned and people often mistakenly perceive him to be completely Caucasian. Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁴⁹ *Arrest student in stand-in picketing at Northwood*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 31, 1955.

⁵⁰ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁵¹ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁵² Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁵³ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁵⁴ *Arrest student in stand-in picketing at Northwood*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 31, 1955.

then taken out of the line and arrested.”⁵⁵ The theater manager stated that he heard Mr. Merrill tell the officer that ‘that tin badge means nothing to me.’⁵⁶ “Other witnesses said Merrill apparently did not believe the sergeant was a policeman and shouted, ‘Get a cop.’”⁵⁷

Mr. Merrill recalls that while he was in the picket line, two white men in dark suits (not police uniforms) came out of a nearby bar and grabbed him.⁵⁸ They showed him something that looked like a badge and threw him on the ground.⁵⁹ Mr. Merrill had been trying to move his small daughter out of harm’s way and the officers claimed that he was molesting her.⁶⁰ The plain clothes officers hauled Mr. Merrill away in an unmarked car.⁶¹ Mr. Merrill remembers being terrified because had no idea who these two men were or where they were taking him.⁶² While one was driving, the other was in the backseat with Mr. Merrill and proceeded to physically beat him.⁶³ When the car finally pulled into the police station, Mr. Merrill was actually relieved because he knew that would be in official hands.⁶⁴

At the Northeastern district police court, Mr. Merrill was found guilty of disorderly conduct and assaulting and pushing a detective sergeant.⁶⁵ Mr. Merrill appealed his case and was acquitted on all counts by Chief Judge Emory H. Niles in Criminal Court.⁶⁶ Chief Judge Niles ruled that “plainclothes officers had no business on the scene since ‘the police knew that there was tension and uniformed officers should have been there.’”⁶⁷ The Chief Judge also noted that “Sergeant Urban had no right to place Mr. Merrill under arrest because the policeman had seen

⁵⁵ *Hopkins Student Fined in Theater Picket Case*, EVENING SUN, June 4, 1955.

⁵⁶ *Hopkins Student Fined in Theater Picket Case*, EVENING SUN, June 4, 1955.

⁵⁷ *Hopkins Student Fined in Theater Picket Case*, EVENING SUN, June 4, 1955.

⁵⁸ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁵⁹ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶⁰ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶¹ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶² Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶³ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶⁴ Telephone interview with Sherman Merrill, (March 20, 2007).

⁶⁵ *Hopkins Student Fined in Theater Picket Case*, EVENING SUN, June 4, 1955.

⁶⁶ *Student Acquitted In Picket Case*, BALTIMORE SUN, June 17, 1955.

⁶⁷ *Theatre Pickets Win Victory in Court*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, June 18, 1955.

no wrong act committed in his presence.”⁶⁸ The Chief Judge was, however, critical of the demonstrations. He stated that “the way to promote racial goodwill is not by taking obvious means of creating bad will.”⁶⁹ He “urged the students to find a better and more effective way to achieve their end.”⁷⁰

Later on that year, after “[s]everal civic groups in the area appealed to the Commissions to look into this situation and make every effort to bring the groups concerned together in conference,” the Commissions requested a meeting with Mr. Grant to discuss the matter of integrating Northwood Theater.⁷¹ Mr. Grant agreed to such a meeting under one condition—that Dr. Jenkins would be in attendance.⁷² “The members of the Commissions could not see any possible reason for the involvement of Morgan’s president inasmuch as the social action committee was not a recognized body of Morgan State’s campus, and that the makeup of said group involved students from other colleges in the area... As a result of the decision on the part of the Commission to eliminate the consideration of Dr. Jenkins’ participation in the conference, further attempts to arrange for a meeting with the owners of the Northwood Theater were unsuccessful.”⁷³

The next year, however, on March 19, 1956 a meeting attended by the theater owners, Commissioner Otto F. Kraushaar and two representatives of the social action committee was held to discuss the Northwood theater situation.⁷⁴ As stated in the Commission’s Annual Report,

⁶⁸ *Theatre Pickets Win Victory in Court*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, June 18, 1955

⁶⁹ *Theatre Pickets Win Victory in Court*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, June 18, 1955

⁷⁰ *Theatre Pickets Win Victory in Court*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, June 18, 1955

⁷¹ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷² Previously, John Wyatt, the Northwood Theater manager, had stated that “in view of Morgan’s status as a state institution, supported by taxpayers, pressure should be put on the Morgan dean to halt the demonstrations.” See *Theatre owners seek talk with commission*, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, May 7, 1955.

⁷³ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷⁴ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

“[t]his conference clearly pointed out (1) that the Grant brothers feared a loss of business if they admitted Negro patrons; (2) that the residents of the Northwood area are opposed to integration, as evidenced in responses from the Northwood Improvement Association and the Hillen Road Improvement Association when they met with the Commissions several months previous to this meeting; (3) that if other theaters in the area would agree to operate on an integrated basis, no particular theater owner would suffer a loss of business.”⁷⁵ Accordingly, the Commission arranged a conference with the owners of multiple theaters [11] in the Northeast Baltimore Areas [Northwood included].⁷⁶ The meeting was rescheduled 3 times and “[u]nfortunately, only one theater owner, Mr. Fred Perry, Cameo Theater, found it convenient to attend either of these scheduled meetings.”⁷⁷ After some investigation, the Commission found that that three theater owners would be willing to change their policies if the majority of the owners would do likewise, three owners representing five theaters were definitely opposed to a change of policy, and three owners representing four theaters were unavailable for comment.⁷⁸ “In general, those in favor and those opposed felt that a change of policy would result in financial loss to them unless the change was made by all of the owners involved.”⁷⁹

In terms of a recommendation, the Commission stated that it felt “that a public accommodations act either on a statewide or municipal level should be enacted making discrimination of this kind unlawful. Such would serve to provide the kind of legal support to

⁷⁵ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷⁶ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷⁷ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷⁸ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁷⁹ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

those theater owners who desire to make policy changes, and would further extend the privileges of using these public accommodations to all citizens.”⁸⁰

The Calm Before the Storm

As noted earlier, the students were somewhat at odds with the African American adult leaders of the time. According to Clarence Logan, another one of the leaders of the student demonstrations and chairman of CIG, the students didn’t want to accept the gradualism and piecemeal progress that the leaders of the NAACP and the Baltimore Urban League advocated.⁸¹ The students saw a need to make greater demands, to be more forceful, and to push the envelope as far as they could.⁸²

Although the students were reluctant, African American Congressman Adam Clayton Powell convinced them of the power of the law and politics.⁸³ Clarence Logan recalls that Congressman Powell explained that politics was the ‘art of the possible’ and was a more effective and efficient approach than trying to integrate one establishment at a time.⁸⁴ Congressman Powell taught the students that they could bring about immediate and lasting change through legislation.⁸⁵ “During summer of 1960, CIG, at the prompting of Drs. Carl Murphy and Lillie Mae Jackson along with the persuasion of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, diverted some of its efforts away from demonstrations, and helped spearhead the

⁸⁰ Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland 17-18 (Jan. 1957).

⁸¹ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁸² Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁸³ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁸⁴ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁸⁵ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

NAACP sponsored voter registration drive.”⁸⁶ Although a public accommodations law was passed in Baltimore in 1962, the ordinance did not include theaters.⁸⁷

Although the students agreed to curtail the demonstrations, they never completely stopped. According to Clarence Logan, the demonstrations to desegregate both the Northwood Shopping Center and Northwood Theater became a rite of spring for the students at Morgan.⁸⁸ For about two or three months every spring the students would demonstrate. It was, however, difficult to keep the students active because they had to go to school full-time.⁸⁹

A Mass Movement

By 1963, CIG had met success in most of Baltimore, forcing the integration of many restaurants, department stores, and theaters throughout the city. Even the Shopping Center had been integrated. According to Dr. August Meier, CIG Student Advisor and professor at Morgan State College at the time, “[Northwood] theater was the last bastion of exclusion at the shopping center virtually across the street from [Morgan State College]. [The theater] owners’ determined resistance led to the largest and most militant demonstrations in the history of Morgan State’s Civic Interest Group.”⁹⁰

In the early 1960s⁹¹, a group of students had invited Reverend Marion Bascom to come to the Morgan Christian Center, located on Morgan’s campus but not actually a part of the school, to speak to the students.⁹² Having always been involved in civil rights, Reverend Bascom was

⁸⁶ Letter from Clarence Logan (October 15, 2005) (on file with author).

⁸⁷ “In June of 1962, the City Council passed a limited public accommodation ordinance, which outlawed discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants and inns, and other public areas such as airports.” See <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/government/community.html>

⁸⁸ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁸⁹ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

⁹⁰ AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 137 (1992).

⁹¹ It may have been the late 1950s (Reverend Bascom couldn’t remember exactly when it was).

⁹² Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

eager to participate in CIG's movement to desegregate various department stores, restaurants, and movie theaters in Baltimore.⁹³

In 1963, Reverend Bascom was the Chairman for the Civic Interest Adult Assistance Committee.⁹⁴ He was a great source of motivation and support for the students. Carolyn Dotson Wainwright, then a student at Morgan, remembers Reverend Marion Bascom coming and speaking to the students.⁹⁵ She recalls him suggesting serious non-violent rallies and telling the students that they would probably have to go to jail.⁹⁶

Reverend Bascom remembers speaking to a packed house at the Morgan Christian Center. Recalling what he had heard from Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the first African American President of Howard University, Reverend Bascom encouraged the students to follow in Mahatma Gandhi's footsteps by going to the sea to make salt.⁹⁷ Gandhi was the pioneer of *Satyagraha* — the resistance of tyranny through mass civil disobedience, firmly founded upon total non-violence — which led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.⁹⁸ In 1930, Gandhi set out on what would become the world-famous Salt March to break the British imposed law that only the British could manufacture salt.⁹⁹ "To enforce the law of the land, the British had to arrest the *satyagrahis* (soldiers of civil disobedience) and Indians courted arrest in millions. There was panic in the administration and Indian freedom struggle finally gathered momentum both inside and outside of India."¹⁰⁰ Similarly, Reverend Bascom urged the students to go to Northwood Theater and seek to gain admittance to the theater in a disrespectful, nonviolent, and persistent manner, all the while being

⁹³ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

⁹⁴ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

⁹⁵ Interview with Carolyn Wainwright, in Baltimore, MD (March 21, 2007).

⁹⁶ Interview with Carolyn Wainwright, in Baltimore, MD (March 21, 2007).

⁹⁷ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

⁹⁸ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi.

⁹⁹ See <http://www.kamat.com/mmgandhi/dandi.htm>.

¹⁰⁰ See <http://www.kamat.com/mmgandhi/dandi.htm>.

prepared to accept whatever consequences, such as being jailed, were to occur.¹⁰¹ “Just as Ghandi had broken the backbone of untouchability, the students were to break the backbone of discrimination.”¹⁰²

According to Dr.Meier, “[o]n February 4, student government and CIG leaders met in Morgan’s student government office. In the course of an hour, they decided that mass picketing alone would be ineffectual without accompanying mass arrests, a technique which had been effective in desegregation campaigns in the Deep South.”¹⁰³ As Clarence Logan recalls, what was needed was a large and continuous movement with attention from the press to create hardships on the city’s power structure.¹⁰⁴ “It was decided that the basis for the arrests would be the Maryland trespass law, originally enacted in 1878 for farmers to keep hunters off their lands. In recent years, the law ha[d] provided the legal method for keeping places of public accommodation segregated. Basically, it state[d] the owner’s right to admit only those persons he want[ed].”¹⁰⁵

The greatest challenge that the organizers faced was stirring up enough interest among students to form the movement that they envisioned.¹⁰⁶ “The answer, they decided, was to enlist the most popular elements of the student body for the first arrests—from the president of the student council to Miss Morgan of 1963. This struggle for equal rights was probably the first in history organized along the lines of a pep rally before a football game.”¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

¹⁰² Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

¹⁰³ Clarence Logan referred to these approaches as “jail and no bail.” Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁰⁴ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁰⁵ AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 138 (1992).

¹⁰⁶ AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 138 (1992).

¹⁰⁷ AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 138 (1992).

At this time, the student commitment to activism was greater than ever.¹⁰⁸ Some students considered it an even higher priority than school.¹⁰⁹ As Reverend Sands recalls, one of the reasons that more students were willing to get involved was because there was more support from the faculty than there had previously been in 1955.¹¹⁰ “More of the faculty could see that it was going to have good results for the whole city.”¹¹¹

Despite the great number of students that were involved, the demonstrations were very organized. If you could and wanted to go to jail, you would line up to purchase a ticket in the lobby. This way you would be trespassing and would be arrested.¹¹² Regina Wright Bruce, a former Morgan student from Pittsburgh who was arrested, recalls that the number of students that the organizers told to get in line to be arrested was determined by the number of people that paddy wagons could hold.¹¹³ If you did not want to or could not go to jail, but still wanted to support the cause and draw public attention, you stayed outside the theater and walked the picket line.

On Friday, February 15 1963, the first evening of the demonstrations, twenty-six students were arrested when they refused to move from the entrance to the theater after being read the trespass law by the theater manager.¹¹⁴ The atmosphere, as Clarence Logan recalls, was fairly peaceful.¹¹⁵ There was heckling and cat calls but nothing really hostile.¹¹⁶ “At the hearing the following morning, the students requested jury trials and were released on their own recognizance by Municipal Court Judge Joseph P. Finnerty, who advised the students that it was

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁰⁹ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹¹⁰ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹¹¹ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹¹² Interview with Carolyn Wainwright, in Baltimore, MD (March 21, 2007).

¹¹³ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹¹⁴ *26 Are Arrested In Theater Case*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 16, 1963.

¹¹⁵ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹¹⁶ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

best for them to stick to their studies.”¹¹⁷ The students were then released to the custody of Dean Thelma P. Bando, Dean of Women at the time, and Dr. August Meier.¹¹⁸

The demonstrations continued throughout the weekend with the number of arrests for the weekend totaling sixty-eight.¹¹⁹ Those arrested on Saturday were charged with disorderly conduct, with the bail set at \$100.¹²⁰ The charge read: “Disorderly conduct by tending to cause or provoke a breach of the peace or to disturb the peace and quiet of the community or to corrupt the morals of the people of Balto. City State of MD, on or about Feb. 16, 1963.”¹²¹ On Sunday evening, Methodist chaplain Reverend James Davis Andrews was arrested along with the students.¹²² “As the theater manager, Aaron B. Seidler, read the group the trespass act, the Rev. Mr. Andrews read Mr. Seidler parts of President Kennedy’s message commemorating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.”¹²³

It is interesting to note that the students that were arrested were disproportionately women.¹²⁴ According to Reverend Sands, the strategy was for mostly women to go to jail and to garner public sympathy.¹²⁵ Regina Wright Bruce was one of the students arrested and jailed. Having grown up in Pittsburgh, the segregation of Baltimore came as a great surprise to Mrs. Bruce and her brother and sister.¹²⁶ Mrs. Bruce remembers going to the Hecht-May Company and being shocked that she couldn’t try on clothes. She remembers her sister saying that she wanted to go to the movies but she couldn’t. These were degradations that Mrs. Bruce had never

¹¹⁷ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 139 (1992).

¹¹⁸ See arrest records from the DISTRICT COURT 1 BC (Docket) Northeastern District Book 4, 1962/12/17-1963/05/13, pp. 94-151 and 154-165 [MSA T231-178, 3/38/5/52] (available on file with author).

¹¹⁹ *68 Sit-ins held in theater case*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 18, 1963.

¹²⁰ *68 Sit-ins held in theater case*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 18, 1963.

¹²¹ See arrest records from the DISTRICT COURT 1 BC (Docket) Northeastern District Book 4, 1962/12/17-1963/05/13, pp. 94-151 and 154-165 [MSA T231-178, 3/38/5/52] (available on file with author).

¹²² *68 Sit-ins held in theater case*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 18, 1963.

¹²³ *68 Sit-ins held in theater case*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 18, 1963.

¹²⁴ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹²⁵ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹²⁶ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

experienced before.¹²⁷ She remembers thinking, how can we be this close and not be able to try on clothing or go to the movies?¹²⁸ Mrs. Bruce and her brother and sister decided to do something about it. Not quite sure what she was getting herself into, Mrs. Bruce went, along with her younger sister, to the theater to protest.¹²⁹ With a chuckle, Mrs. Bruce clearly recalls being in line in front of her sister, waiting to buy a ticket and she remembers suddenly realizing that she didn't have any money to buy her ticket. She turned to her sister and said, "I don't have enough money to go to the movies!" Her sister responded, "We aren't going to the movies. We are going to jail!"¹³⁰ After being read the trespass act, Mrs. Bruce and the other students were led to the paddy wagon. Mrs. Bruce remembers being relieved that the officers who escorted them into the paddy wagon were so nice.¹³¹

From the theater, the students were taken to the Pine Street Jail.¹³² When they got there, the students had their belts and shoelaces taken from them.¹³³ The students were then placed in a holding cell for the night.¹³⁴ Mrs. Bruce recalls a horrible stench, people screaming foul words, and extreme filth.¹³⁵ The only good thing she remembers about that night was that it was the first time she had ever had McDonalds because someone from Morgan had sent McDonalds meals for the students in jail. "Talk about a HAPPY meal!"¹³⁶

The next morning, Mrs. Bruce and other students were driven in the paddy wagon to the North Eastern District where they were taken to a courtroom. At the hearing, Judge Finnerty

¹²⁷ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹²⁸ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹²⁹ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³⁰ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³¹ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³² Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³³ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³⁴ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³⁵ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹³⁶ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

announced that the bail was going to be \$600 for each student. She remembers thinking they might be in jail for a while.

On February 18, the fourth day of mass arrests, 150 students were arrested. The police department issued the following statement: "On advice of the attorney general, due to the large scale demonstrations, both charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing will be placed, and it is not necessary to procure warrants."¹³⁷ The bail was set at \$600 for each student (\$100 for trespassing and \$500 for disorderly conduct) bringing to total bail to \$90,200.¹³⁸ In setting this bail, Judge Finnerty stated that he had "implored students and faculty members not to allow things to continue. Five hundred cases make your case no better than one defendant....The time has come when I must do something to conserve the peace. I feel therefore that these defendants should no longer be treated as students or children, but rather as adults."¹³⁹ "Leaders of racial advancement organizations and black politicians alleged that the punitively high bail and changes in arrest procedures were the result of collusion involving Chief Judge T. Barton Harrington, Judge Joseph Finnerty, Police Commissioner Bernard J. Schmidt and ranking police officers in consultation with Maryland Attorney General Thomas B. Finan."¹⁴⁰

According to Clarence Logan, William O'Donnell, Baltimore State's Attorney, was reportedly concerned about the possibility of violence at Northwood and likened the Morgan students to Mississippi racists.¹⁴¹ Mr. O'Donnell was quoted as saying, 'what I'm afraid of is that some people will turn up with pistols and knives,'"¹⁴²

After Mrs. Bruce's hearing, she and the other students were taken to the Baltimore City jail downtown. When they arrived at the jail, their fingerprints were taken and Regina remembers

¹³⁷ *150 Negroes Arrested in Northwood*, THE BALTIMORE SUN, February 19, 1963.

¹³⁸ *Northwood Pickets March in Snow, Defy Crackdown*, THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST, February 19, 1963.

¹³⁹ *Morgan Bail Up To \$600*. THE EVENING SUN, February 19, 1963.

¹⁴⁰ Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁴¹ Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁴² Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

looking around in awe at the bars that seemed to be everywhere.¹⁴³ Mrs. Bruce and the other female students had to take a shower with lye soap and were issued their prison uniforms and a small washcloth. The students were not allowed to bring in any possessions. However, Dean Bando arranged for the students to receive toothbrushes, toothpaste, and “other toilet needs for their comfort.”¹⁴⁴ She also sent the students packages filled with goodies such as potato chips and books, and “listened attentively and gathered messages later to be relayed by letter to parents, aunts, grandparents.”¹⁴⁵

By the time Mrs. Bruce was arrested, the prison was running out of space so she and some of the other students were placed in a large room that may have been a community room or a library.¹⁴⁶ Mrs. Bruce remembers that first night at the jail. When the Morgan girls started to sing hymnals in their cells, the other inmates yelled foul words at them and told them to shut up.¹⁴⁷

Because the students were not sentenced, they were not assigned work in the jail.¹⁴⁸ However, because they didn’t want to anger the other inmates more than they already had, the students voluntarily did work. Mrs. Bruce was assigned to the laundry room where she spent her days sitting at a table, sprinkling clothes with water and rolling them. At this table, Mrs. Bruce talked with other inmates and learned their stories-what they had done, and how they had done it.¹⁴⁹ According to Mrs. Bruce, most of the inmates were African Americans. The few white women she remembers were prostitutes. By the end of their five or six day stay, the students had

¹⁴³ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007). She can’t remember if they also had to be photographed.

¹⁴⁴ *Dean Thelma Bando saw to the needs of her students*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, February 26, 1963.

¹⁴⁵ *Dean Thelma Bando saw to the needs of her students*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, February 26, 1963.

¹⁴⁶ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹⁴⁷ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹⁴⁸ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹⁴⁹ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

grown on the inmates. Mrs. Bruce remembers that after a few days, the inmates couldn't wait until the singing of hymnals started at night.¹⁵⁰

Some of the girls in the jail were very unhappy and worried about what their families would think when they found out they were in jail.¹⁵¹ While the demonstrations were starting to gain public and even national attention, "the growing strength of the movement was unknown to the several hundred students locked in jail. A lack of communication between the ins and the outs, and the unforeseen shock of jail living, especially on the women crowded six and seven to a cell, caused a breakdown in morale, which nearly resulted in the collapse of the demonstration."¹⁵²

While the students continued to fill the jails, "city officials, above all, [Baltimore] Mayor Phillip Goodman, who was facing a primary election in which his candidacy was strongly contested, felt sufficient pressure to become involved."¹⁵³ Because the arrests were garnering national attention, Mayor Goodman became very concerned about his public image.¹⁵⁴ On February 19, he stated that he "would be willing to sit down with both sides in the Northwood Theater segregation dispute 'in the interest of having this community problem solved without any further embarrassment to anyone.'"¹⁵⁵

On February 20, CIG sent a telegram to Attorney General Robert Kennedy protesting "against exorbitantly high bail set for these college students and against totally unfounded charges of disorderly conduct."¹⁵⁶ The NAACP also sent messages to Governor J. Millard

¹⁵⁰ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹⁵¹ Interview with Regina Wright Bruce, in Baltimore, MD (April 21, 2007).

¹⁵² AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 140 (1992)

¹⁵³ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 137 (1992).

¹⁵⁴ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁵⁵ *Morgan Bail Up To \$600*, THE EVENING SUN, February 19, 1963.

¹⁵⁶ *Picket Leaders Take Protest to Robert Kennedy*, BALTIMORE NEWS POST, February 20, 1963.

Tawes and Mayor Mayor Goodman protesting the excessive and punitive bail.¹⁵⁷ They argued that the “purpose of bail is to guarantee the appearance of defendants, not to punish.”¹⁵⁸

That same day, Mayor Goodman called a meeting and met with representatives of the theater, CIG, city and state. At the meeting, Dr. Jenkins stated that the only solution to the matter would be the integration of the theater and the withdrawal of charges against his students. He went on to say that if the theater was not integrated promptly, “there will be 2,400 students in jail by Monday morning.”¹⁵⁹

Initially, Dr. Jenkins had not been publicly supportive of the demonstrators. On Sunday, just a few days prior to his meeting with the Mayor, Dr. Jenkins informed Dr. Meier that he would be dismissed if the governor asked the Dr. Jenkins to fire him.¹⁶⁰ The next day, according to Dr. Meier, “the Morgan administration suggested that students involved in the demonstration might be subject to disciplinary action on campus.”¹⁶¹ Dr. Meier believed that Dr. Jenkins was nervous because the school’s budget was about to come before the legislature.¹⁶² At the weekly Wednesday morning assembly at Morgan, Dr. Jenkins stated: “I am in entire sympathy with the objectives of present demonstrations, and I believe nationwide youth demonstrations have mobilized significant contributions to the vital efforts for first class citizenship. I am proud of the decorum of any students who happen to be Morgan State College students, and I condemn the owners of the theater for their adamant refusal to admit students simply as a matter of race.”¹⁶³

¹⁵⁷ *Picket Leaders Take Protest to Robert Kennedy*, BALTIMORE NEWS POST, February 20, 1963.

¹⁵⁸ *Picket Leaders Take Protest to Robert Kennedy*, BALTIMORE NEWS POST, February 20, 1963.

¹⁵⁹ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 142 (1992).

¹⁶⁰ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 141 (1992).

¹⁶¹ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 141 (1992).

¹⁶² AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 145 (1992).

¹⁶³ *If You Ask Me*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO AMERICAN, February 23, 1963.

However, at this same assembly, Dr. Jenkins told the students that in his judgment, “any advisor of these students now urging them to continue to be arrested, are giving them bad advice....My advice to you is to let up for a while... You are here primarily to get an education.”¹⁶⁴ Some students were clearly not pleased with Dr. Jenkins’ advice and they walked out of the assembly.¹⁶⁵ After Dr. Jenkins expressed his support for the students at the meeting with Mayor Goodman, however, Dr. Jenkins became a hero.¹⁶⁶

At this meeting, CIG realized the power it had.¹⁶⁷ By this time, more than 330 students had been arrested.¹⁶⁸ Students from Johns Hopkins and Goucher College had joined in the demonstrations and were also being arrested and jailed.¹⁶⁹ There were so many arrests being made that extra patrol cars were dispatched from other parts of the city.¹⁷⁰ “Because of the overcrowding, prisoners were sleeping on cots in corridors and dormitories and four and five to a cell.”¹⁷¹ According to Dr. Meier:

“Theater representatives said they would agree to discuss integrating their business establishment in five weeks time if the demonstrations were called off immediately. The offer was turned down, and that evening seventy four more students were arrested while a picket line of 500 students and several professors marched under the glare of television camera lights in front of the theater. The picket line was large enough to draw crowds of shoppers containing many Negroes who cheered the demonstration. Newsmen walking though the crowd heard observers say ‘We’ve got to stand up for our rights,’ or ‘If you want something, you’ve got to fight for it.’ Some brought coffee to the marchers. A few put their parcels down in the middle of the oval of picketers and joined the line. A type of demonstration usually avoided by Baltimore’s public had become contagious.”¹⁷²

¹⁶⁴ *If You Ask Me*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO AMERICAN, February 23, 1963.

¹⁶⁵ *If You Ask Me*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO AMERICAN, February 23, 1963.

¹⁶⁶ Interview with Clarence Logan, in Baltimore, MD (March 30, 2007).

¹⁶⁷ AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 142 (1992).

¹⁶⁸ *Mayor, Theater Case Figures Confer*, THE EVENING SUN, February 20, 1963.

¹⁶⁹ *100 Arrested in Northwood Theater Row*, BALTIMORE SUN, February 20, 1963.

¹⁷⁰ *74 Held In Northwood Row Meeting Held With Mayor*, BALTIMORE SUN, February 21, 1963.

¹⁷¹ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

¹⁷² AUGUST MEIER, A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS 140 (1992).

Mr. Sands believes that one of the main reasons that the 1963 demonstrations were successful was because the white community grew concerned enough to respond.¹⁷³ If the white community and city officials had treated the Northwood demonstrations as an isolated situation going on in Baltimore, the demonstrations might have fizzled out.¹⁷⁴ Instead, they decided to approach the demonstrations at Northwood Theater as if they really posed a threat to the city.¹⁷⁵ This obviously backfired, leading to an “overloading of their own system of justice,”¹⁷⁶ and an ultimate victory for the demonstrators.

The concern was so great, that legislation was created to prevent anything like this from ever happening again. “There were two legislative proposals aimed at restraining students’ rights to peacefully protest. State Senator John L. Sanford, Jr. (Democrat, Worcester County) introduced a resolution deploring anti-discrimination demonstrations by college students...State Senator Robert T. Dean (Democrat, Queen Anne’s County) introduced legislation (Senate Bill 357) to expel students convicted of trespass violations. The proposed legislation, if passed, would have also applied to private colleges and universities such as Hopkins and Goucher that received state aid. Institutions failing to expel such students would forfeit their right to public funds.”¹⁷⁷ According to the Baltimore News Post, “the resolution deplored ‘the practice of mass assemblies to coerce private property owners to do business with certain individuals.’”¹⁷⁸

Facing pressure from the Mayor as well as from other merchants in Northwood Shopping Center that had already integrated and were angry at the loss of business and poor publicity, the

¹⁷³ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁷⁴ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁷⁵ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁷⁶ Interview with Reverend Douglas Sands, in Baltimore, MD (March 28, 2007).

¹⁷⁷ Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁷⁸ *Movie Gets Bomb Threat, Mass Arrests Continue*, BALTIMORE NEWS POST, February 21, 1963.

theater owners finally capitulated.¹⁷⁹ On February 21, Mayor Goodman made the following statement: “Northwood Theater Corp. has arrived at a peaceful, orderly solution to the theater’s situation by way of integration if the acts of trespass and mass protest demonstrations immediately cease. As soon as this good faith is proven by the demonstrators, we will admit all law-abiding persons the following day.”¹⁸⁰

Judge Reuben Oppenheimer of the Criminal Court, following a meeting with William O’Donnell, agreed to reduced the bail.¹⁸¹ “However, Judge Anselm Sodaro, after a discussion with Robert Watts and John Hargrove, both attorneys for the students, ordered the elimination of all bail and release of the demonstrators on their own recognizance from City Jail.”¹⁸² George Collins, who at the time was a reporter with the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, remembers being called by the parents of the incarcerated students to put in the newspaper that if the students were not out of jail by the evening, the jails would have to make room for thousands of parents.¹⁸³

On February 27, the charges against the students were thrown out by the grand jury.¹⁸⁴ The theater closed shortly after the integration. According to George Collins, the patronage of the theater fell off because once the theater was integrated, the white families in the neighborhood were running out of the city to the suburbs and the African Americans didn’t really want to frequent a place that had not wanted them before.¹⁸⁵

The integration of Northwood Theater has gone down in history as “[t]he only incident of civil disobedience in the State of Maryland where civil rights protestors virtually refused en mass

¹⁷⁹ Vernon Edward Horn, *Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963* (1991) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Maryland).

¹⁸⁰ *Northwood Movie Row Ends*, BALTIMORE NEWS POST, February 21, 1963.

¹⁸¹ Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁸² Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁸³ Interview with George Collins, in Baltimore, MD (March 23, 2007).

¹⁸⁴ *Morgan Students Triumph as 8-Year Rebellion Ends*, THE BALTIMORE AFRO AMERICAN, March 2, 1963.

¹⁸⁵ Interview with George Collins, in Baltimore, MD (March 23, 2007).

to accept bail and remained incarcerated until the facility desegregated.”¹⁸⁶ According to Dr. Meier, “[t]he demonstrations’ significance lies not only on the lowering of a racial barrier, but also in indications that the process of integration could be expedited by disrupting civil authority and the normal operations of the city’s police, court, and penal facilities....In 6 days, some 1,500 people picketed the theater and 413 were arrested.”¹⁸⁷ “The influx of student prisoners at the jail gave it a population of 1,450. This was the second highest on record, topped only by 1,673 prisoners in 1961.”¹⁸⁸

What is most impressive about the efforts to integrate Northwood Theater was that it was organized, mobilized, and executed by students. As Reverend Bascom notes, “The Northwood project was essentially a movement of students. The students are often greatly overlooked. The students, as I recall, were instrumental.”¹⁸⁹ Although they had some adult guidance, the students were the force behind it all. It is with great respect and admiration that we should view these young students, some not more than eighteen years old, who were willing to take great risks and make sacrifices because they knew that something was not right and they knew that together they could at least try to make it right. It is because of the courage of these students and others like them that we are able to live in a better place today.

¹⁸⁶ Letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen (March 17, 2003) (on file with author).

¹⁸⁷ AUGUST MEIER, *A WHITE SCHOLAR AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1945-1965: ESSAYS AND REFLECTIONS* 137 (1992).

¹⁸⁸ *Northwood Movie Row Ends*, BALTIMORE NEWS-POST, February 21, 1963.

¹⁸⁹ Interview with Reverend Marion Bascom, in Baltimore, MD (March 22, 2007).

II

TIMELINE

- **1939-** Morgan State College is purchased by the State of Maryland and becomes the first and only accredited institution of higher learning in Maryland for persons of color.
- **1952-**Morgan students begin to protest the segregated policy of the Northwood Theater in Northeast Baltimore by peacefully demonstrating at the theater.
- **Spring 1955-**White students from Johns Hopkins join the demonstrations.
- **Early May 1955-**Students unsuccessfully attempt to meet with the theater owners and conciliate.
- **May 27, 1955-**Sherman Merrill, Johns Hopkins student, is arrested.
- **June 16, 1955-**Sherman Merrill is acquitted.
- **March 19, 1956-** At the initiation of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, a meeting attended by the theater owners, Commissioner Otto F. Kraushaar, and two representatives of the social action committee is held to discuss the Northwood theater situation.
- **Summer 1960-**CIG helps spearhead the NAACP sponsored voter registration drive.
- **1962-**A public accommodations ordinance is passed in Baltimore but the ordinance does not include theaters.
- **February 15, 1963-**26 students are arrested at Northwood Theater.
- **February 16-20, 1963-**demonstrations, picketing, and arrests continue at Northwood Theater totaling 1,500 picketers and 413 arrests
- **February 21, 1963-**Mayor Goodman announces that the owners of the Northwood Theater have agreed to integrate.
- **February 22, 1963-**The theater opens its doors to people of all races and the jailed students are freed.
- **February 27, 1963-**The charges against the students are thrown out by the Grand Jury.

III

October 15, 2005

Clarence Logan
3713 Chesholm Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21216

Mr. Dear:

(name and address deleted)

Please accept my apology for my delay in thanking you for a copy of your article, "Kill the Messenger, The Last March of Bill Moore." Over the past year, I have been busy compiling information requested by three writers pertaining to the Cambridge civil rights insurgency, and an archivist who was particularly interested in Morgan student activism dating back to the 1940s.

In 1942, Judge Robert B. Watts, then a Morgan student, headed the largest NAACP college chapter nationally at Morgan.

The first four year college for African-American students outside of Baltimore City was not established in Maryland until the year 1922. In 1939, Morgan became a State institution, and was the only accredited institution of higher learning in Maryland for persons of color. African-American students, at the time, were denied admission to the University of Maryland at College Park.

It was conservatively estimated that the State had spent not more than 2 million dollars for current expenses in black colleges in the past three hundred years. On the other hand, white State-supported educational institutions were reportedly granted all the money they requested. On Wednesday, March 26, 1947, six hundred (600) Morgan students descended on Annapolis to demand financial support for the college (Afro-American, March 15, 22 and 29, 1947; February 19, 1949). Morgan students carried signs reading: "A Stable for an Auditorium," "If Separate, Then Equal," "We Want An Equal Education," "We Want A first Rate Education" and "900 Physical Education Majors-No Gym." The student committee which met with Governor W. Preston Lane included Frank Boston, Clarence Blount, Paul Hutchinson, and Melvin H. Cade. The list of student leaders involved in the protest was impressive. Some of whom later became outstanding political, community, educational, military and business leaders. Today, at Morgan there is building named for State Senator Clarence Blount, and the Maryland National Guard has named an armory in honor of Lt. Colonel Melvin H. Cade.

The Afro-American newspaper reported that "powerful political and educational forces both within and without the State Administration are now at work shaping a policy which if carried to its conclusion, will mean ruin for Morgan College. The shaping of a policy, as reported by the Afro-American newspaper articles, also did not bode well for Coppin and Princess Anne Colleges. The Marbury Commission on Higher Education reported that Princess Anne College as a branch of the University of Maryland, the school's development has been shamefully neglected. Without question it is the weakest land grant college anywhere in the United States. What unfolded in the chronology was the State of Maryland's neglect of higher education for "colored" students under the "separate but equal" doctrine, and schemes concocted by Harry C. (Curly) Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, if adopted by State legislature, would have sanctioned "legal" alternatives to the admission of colored students to the University at College Park (Afro-American, April 2, 1947 and July 19, 1947; also see series by Samuel Hoskins, Afro-American, February 19, 22, 26, 1949).

On Monday, December 15, 1947, in response to an appeal made earlier by civil rights icon Bayard Rustin of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) at an assembly meeting, thirty (30) Morgan students and two (2) faculty members joined NAACP pickets in a rain soaked demonstration at segregated Ford theater. The faculty members were identified as Reverend Levi Miller and Dr. George Spaulding. Also, Reverend Howard Cornish, Director of the Morgan Christian Center, reportedly joined the student demonstrators. Forty Morgan students and professors pledged to devote one hour, one day a week to the picket line in protest against the segregated seating policy of the theater. In February 1948, Fleming James and Frank Eaverly, both Morgan students, were the only protesters arrested during the lengthy period of picketing. In November 1948, Kappa Alpha Psi chapter at Morgan provided at least five pickets nightly at Ford during the play, "Red Gloves." Melvin H. Cade who was one of the principal leaders of the 600 student march on Annapolis in March 1947, was polemarch for the Kappa Fraternity at Morgan which provided the nightly pickets (Afro-American, December 20, 23, 1947; February 24, 1948).

Hochchild, Kohn & Company lifted their racial bar on Saturday, March 26, the first of the downtown demonstrations. Baltimore's print media reported the breakthrough event this way: A Hochchild official said that "if the community allows it, and this includes our competitors, will continue to serve Negroes" (The Sun, March 27, 1960). Martin Kohn, President, Hochchild-Kohn stated "Our conviction is that decent people should be serve, and if the community accepts it, and that of course includes our competition, we will continue the policy (Baltimore American, Sunday, March 27, 1960). "Students were cordially greeted and their orders taken promptly. Martin B. Kohn, Manager, issued this statement: We made the same statement that we made to the Governor's Commission [Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations] a year ago. Fundamentally decent people should be served. If the community accepts it, we will continue." (Afro-American, March 29, 1960).

On Saturday, April 9, Reverend E. J. Odom, Church Secretary, National NAACP, organized thirty (30) African-American ministers representing 20,000 members and joined 100 students of the Civic Interest Group in the downtown picket line. The names of those ministers and their churches were printed in the Afro-American along with a front page photograph. The photograph depicted a group of ministers picketing Stewart's department store and were identified as Reverend Maxwell Johnson of Ebenezer Baptist Church; Reverend Ward D. Yearby, Perkins Square Baptist Church; Reverend Marcus Wood, Providence Baptist Church, and Reverend E. J. Odom, National Church Secretary of the NAACP ("Ministers Join Line Downtown," Afro-American April 12, 1960, pages 1 and 17; "Ministers Marching for Justice" photograph, Afro-American, April 12, 1960, page 1). The black clergy played an important role in the desegregation of Baltimore's department stores. I remember that on one specific Sunday, each minister devoted a part of his or hers sermon to the desegregation effort. One church, New Shiloh Baptist, the Reverend J. Timothy Boddie, Minister, approved a resolution. The Resolution read: "In the world struggle for human rights every person of color should join hands. We should cooperate here in Baltimore with the students who are intelligently and impressively putting on sitdown demonstrations. We should not patronize Woolworth's, Kresge's or any five and ten cent store which has a national hook up similar to the stores in the South where the policy of segregation at the lunch counter is practiced. We should compliment and patronize Hochchild Kohn who readily accepted us in their restaurants with every courtesy. Let's remember: United we stand, divided we fall, without which, nothing. This is our opportunity to gain our complete Emancipation. The God of host is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Ps. 46:7" (also see "Ministers Back Students Sit-Ins At Northwood" Afro-American, March 26, 1960).

Edward L. Leavey, Vice President of Hutzler's said that his firm decided upon its new policy on Friday, April 15. It was announced by Albert D. Hutzler, Jr., President, Hutzler Brothers Company, on Saturday, April 16 at the outset of a conference scheduled to discuss the policy. Attending the conference were leaders of the Civic Interest Group, their counsel Robert B. Watts, Dr. Furman L. Templeton, Executive Director of Baltimore Urban League and David L. Glenn also of the League. CIG leaders in on the conference were: Ronald Merriweather, Melvin Scott, John Quarles and Levin West. Albert Hutzler immediately called Hecht's and Stewart's and advised them of his firm's decision. Though caught by surprise, Hecht's and Stewart's capitulated. April 17th has been considered as the official date of Hutzler's, Hecht's and Stewart's lifting of their racial bar. The date coincided with the Sunday, April 17, publication of Hutzler's decision (Sunday Sun, April 17, 1960). Leavey reportedly stated "In keeping with our

evolutionary policy, we have lifted restrictions in restaurants in all of the stores. We hope that the situation has been resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. The students have been able to do what the stores themselves haven't. They have awakened the community's attention to a situation that needed correcting. They should be congratulated for the manner in which they conducted the demonstrations. We feel its [policy change] good for the community. It was never a question of principle. It was a matter of time. And we think this is the time...." (*Afro-American*, April 19, 1960, page 1). This year on April 17, marked the 45th anniversary of Baltimore' major department stores desegregation.

I have enclosed a copy of the publication, Enterprising Emporiums, The Jewish Department Stores of Downtown Baltimore which contain Dr. Paul A. Kramer's revealing and insightful essay, "White Sale: The Racial Politics of Baltimore's Jewish-Owned Department Stores, 1935-1965." As can be gleaned from my enclosed letters to Mike Adams and Peter Jensen dated November 11, 2001 and February 10, 2003 respectively, The Sun, as it had in the past, continues to mask Baltimore's department stores' discriminatory policies and ensuing student protest action. On the other hand, Kramer's well documented essay disclosed the central issues and stereotypical notions that permeated the stores' racially exclusionary practices. Also, your attention is directed to: Meier, August A White Scholar and the Black Community, 1945-1965, "The Successful Sit-Ins in a Border City: A Study in Social Causation" pages 117-126; Hutzler, Rosemary "Ghost of Christmas Past: Reflections on Baltimore's Grand Old Store, From Inside and Out" City Paper, December 3-10, 1997, pages 20 and 21; Moser, Liz Kohn "Growing Up in Two Families" Generations, Fall 1998, pages 10 and 11, Notes; Palumbos, Robert "Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63" Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1999, pages 465-457; Gass, Anthony T. "The Baltimore NAACP During the Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1961," MA Thesis, Morgan State University, 2001, pages 51-55).

On June 30, 1960, *Verda Welcome*, then a member of Maryland House of Delegates and later a Maryland State Senator, stated "It a disgrace the way they are treating those children. It burns you up to see them being searched and thrown in jail like common criminals." Mrs. Welcome's comment came in the wake of a police crackdown on student demonstrators which resulted in the arrest of seven more students including her daughter, *Mary Sue Welcome*. Other students arrested were: *John Quarles, Tony Adona, Walter Stevenson, Phyllis Hendricks, Evelyn Poncella and Carol Whitehead*. The students were arrested for trespass violations at Hooper's Restaurant located at 415 East 32nd Street. The male students were held at Northern Police Station while the female students were transferred to Pine Street. On Friday, July 1, *Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell*, attorney and NAACP official, represented the students during a hearing at the Northern Police Station. All asked for jury trials and were released on their own recognizance. Mrs. Welcome further stated "Adults are letting these children down. If we are to set an example of leadership, we must join them in this struggle for justice. If it becomes necessary, adults must fill the jails. The students have shown that they are willing to do so." When a police officer told Mrs. Welcome that it is too bad that these kids are getting police records, she replied "that it is a record of honor. If they are given a record for doing what is right, it becomes a badge of honor." ("7 Students Arrested" *Afro-American*, July 2, 1960).

Mary Sue Welcome, in her newspaper article, mused over her commitment, her and other students' arrest and their three hour sojourn in jail. In her prefix, she stated "I am a member of the Civic Interest Group, age 16. The purpose of our organization is to dramatize our belief that human dignity is a God-given bequest and should be respect by everyone. We are trying to do our bit to help release our country from the ugliness resulting for segregation and discrimination which ignores one's dignity. Personally, I am willing to do anything to accomplish this goal even if it means being arrested...." (Welcome, Mary Sue "Three Hours Behind Bars" *Afro-American*, July 9, 1960).

Mary Welcome graduated from Morgan College and Howard University's School of Law. She became City Solicitor of Atlanta, and later the first of the lead defense attorneys in the Wayne Williams trial, Atlanta's infamous child murders. Williams was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. Some who believed that Williams was railroaded are now calling for a new trial. Welcome now resides and practices law in the Baltimore area.

During summer 1960, CIG, at the prompting of Drs. Carl Murphy and Lillie Mae Jackson along with the persuasion of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, diverted some its effort away from demonstrations, and helped spearhead the NAACP sponsored voter registration drive (Afro-American, July 9, 1960; Gass, Anthony T. "The Baltimore NAACP During The Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1963" MA Thesis, Morgan State University, 2001, pages 58-59). The 1958 and the highly successful 1960 registration campaigns were considered to have been the catalyst for the numerical growth of elected black officials in Baltimore city, and helped in 1960 to provide presidential candidate John F. Kennedy with his margin of victory in the State of Maryland (Afro-American, November 12, 1960; Palumbos, Robert "Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63," Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1999, pages 469-470). An Award presented to CIG by the *Valiant Women's Democratic Club* for its work in the 1960 Presidential election read: "Through their efforts the second largest group of citizens were prodded to vote in their assigned district-1960."

From a national perspective, over a year later, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC or "SNICK") was, in 1961, embroiled in an internal debate that a voter registration emphasis would mean turning away from direct action demonstrations. At the SNCC meeting hosted by CIG in Baltimore, July 14-16, 1961, Charles Jones, North Carolina delegate to SNCC, recommended that "SNCC give top priority to the establishment of a voter registration project, not excluding the direct action projects...." (Carson, Clayborne, *In Struggle, SNCC and the Black Awakening of the 1960s*, page 40; also see Meier, A White Scholar, 29-30; Palumbos, Student Involvement, page 470). The meeting was the only time that heads of the three major direct action organizations namely Dr. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); James Farmer, National Executive Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and Charles McDew, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) ever met together in Baltimore. On August 11, at the Highlander Folk School, Ella Baker reportedly "resolved the split by suggesting that SNCC informally could have two wings, one aimed towards voting, the other toward protest" (Garrow, David J. *Bearing the Cross*, page 163; Morris, Aldon D. *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement*, pages 239-240; Carson, *In Struggle*, page 42).

In August 1960, twenty eight (28) CIG members made a forty-one (41) mile trek to Washington. The next day, they joined sit-in demonstrators from other States and three hundred (300) additional CIG members who traveled to Washington in buses to conduct a demonstration at the U.S Capitol building. The protesters, vastly CIG members, later entered the Capitol and conducted an unprecedented demonstration in the Rotunda (Afro-American, August 16, and 20, 1960).

The 1960 supplement to *Towards Equality*, Baltimore's Progress Report stated "Acting independently of the advise of their elders, students at Morgan State College and their allies from such nearby predominantly white campuses as Johns Hopkins and Goucher [along with a large number of energetic and determined high school students] organized their own protests against racial exclusion in public eating places. Out of the twenty stores and restaurant chains against which they demonstrated during the year, the Civic Interest Group (as the students called themselves) brought about changes of policy in fifteen instances. The most conspicuous success was the erasure of color lines in the dining facilities of downtown department stores and their suburban branches. On a quantitative basis, though, the students were no less successful in opening several extensive chains of eating places to Negroes, so all told the group was credited with having attained equality of service in 115 eating places...." In March 1961, CIG was the 1960 recipient of the 13th annual award of the Sidney Hollander Foundation (information on file at Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059). *From February 1960 to Spring 1961, CIG was recipient of eight other Awards along with a number of financial gifts*

In November 2004, Larry Gibson, Attorney and Professor of Law at the University of Maryland, School of Law, conducted a power point presentation of accounts and pictures associated with several 1950s-60s student demonstrations and other signal events. The discussion was sponsored by the University of Maryland black law student association. At the conclusion, Robert Mack Bell, Chief Judge of Maryland Court of Appeals was presented with a framed display of several documents pertaining to the U.S. Supreme Court Case, *Bell v. Maryland* (Afro-American, June 23, 1964). As you can discern from present day

newspaper accounts of the Case, the other eleven college and high school students arrested at Hooper's downtown restaurant on June 17, 1960, except for the naming of *Aliceteen Mangum* and *Richard McKoy*, have been overlooked. *John Quarles*, CIG's negotiating chairman and a Morgan sophomore at the time, led the June 17, sit-in demonstration. The other students arrested were: *Lovellen P. Brown*, *Arimantha D. Bullock*, *Rosetta Gainey*, *Annette Green*, *Robert M. Johnson*, *Muriel B. Quarles*, *Lawrence M. Parker* and *Barbara F. Whittaker* ("Verdict delayed in sit-down case" *Afro-American*, November 12, 1960; "Students no lawbreakers, still guilty—Judge Byrnes" *Afro-American*, March 28, 1961). Where there are multi-defendants, the case is titled after the first defendant listed by alphabetical order. Thus, *Bell v. Maryland*. Bell's subsequent academic achievements, his ascent in Maryland's court system and his eventual replacement of *Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy* who presided over Maryland Court of Appeals which had upheld the students' conviction were, as if predestine, nothing short of a miraculous story. (*The Evening Sun*, June 22, 1964; *Afro-American*, June 23, 1964; *The Sun*, June 23, 1964; *The Sun*, November 13, 1994; *The Sun*, October 24, and 26, 1996).

I have also enclosed a copy of the Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1999 which contain Robert M. Palumbos' thesis, "*Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63.*" Palumbos, in his introductory statement, gave a plausible reason why "*Baltimore [civil rights movement] is under studied is that it does not fit comfortably within the most common larger narrative of the civil rights movement, which either place Martin Luther King at its center or focus on especially active groups and major sites of conflict....*" (page 449; also NOTES 1, page 486). Palumbos further stated "*In several influential works on the civil rights movement there is almost no mention of Baltimore....*" (Student Involvement, page 486, NOTES 1) The Series Foreword of Peter B. Levy's book, *Civil War on Race Street. The Civil Rights Movement in Cambridge, Maryland*, stated "*In the large literature on civil rights, historians have begun to remap the routes and character of the movement. No longer does a single narrative or chronology hold sway. The older and still generally popular narrative turned on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and nonviolent resistance....*"

August Meier, in his book *A White Scholar and the Black Community, 1945-1965*, page 167, stated "*Many date the Negro Revolt from the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955—and the significance of this event cannot be overemphasized. Yet it seems to me that the truly decisive break with the past came with the college sit-ins that begun spontaneously at Greensboro in 1960. These sit-ins involved, for the first time, the employment of nonviolent direct action on a massive scale that led to thousands of arrests and elicited the participation of tens of thousands of people. Moreover, a period was inaugurated in which youth were to become the spearhead of the civil rights struggle....*" (Also see "NAACP admits sitdowns caught leaders unprepared" *Afro-American*, September 3, 1960; Gass, "The NAACP During the Civil Rights Movement," page 55-56)

I have also enclosed my letters to Frederick N. Rasmussen and Michael Olesker dated March 17, 2003 and September 14, 2005 respectively for your review. You can contact me at (410) 947-3777 and via "e" mail letter at cnslogan@comcast.net

Sincerely,

Clarence Logan

September 14, 2005

Clarence Logan
3713 Chesholm Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21216

Mr. Michael Olesker
The Baltimore Sun
501 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21278

Dear Mr. Olesker:

I have read your column "*Museum puts faces, names to struggle for justice*" wherein you described Regina Wright Bruce's excitement and remembrance when she found the photograph depicting Morgan coeds including her sister and herself *jailed and dressed in prison garb* at the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History and Culture (The Sun, Tuesday, June 28, 2005, pages 1B and 4B). *Here, I am putting some faces and names to the struggle for justice.*

In the first 5 days of the 1963 Northwood theater demonstrations, 12% of Morgan's student body of 2,628 had been arrested. Bail at one point was in excess of \$200,000. The influx of student prisoners at the jail raised the prison population to 1,450. This was the second highest on record, topped only by 1,637 prisoners in 1961. *Hopkins and Goucher students were among those jailed.* Because of the overcrowding, the student prisoners were sleeping on cots and in corridors and dormitories and four and five to a cell (News-Post, February 21, 1963, 9 Star Edition, pages 1A and 2A). By Wednesday, February 20, police aware of the overcrowded conditions at the jail deliberately slowed the pace of arrest. The Sun newspaper photograph, on February 21, poignantly depicted the crowded women's quarters at City jail. On February 22, The Washington Post, published the same photograph which had been circulated nationally by the Associated Press. Contrary to Meier's assertion, after an appeal by Reverend Marion C. Bascom and Mrs. Catherine Adams both heads of the Civic Interest Adult Assistance Committee, it was *Grand Master Samuel T. Daniels, on behalf of the Prince Hall Masons*, who pledged that "*funds would be available for the release of as many students as wanted out of jail*" (News-Post, February 21). Four hundred and fifteen (415) had been arrested, of which 343 refused bail and remain incarcerated until the theater owners agreed to integrate. The Northwood Theater desegregated on Friday, February 22. In just 6 days, Morgan students had achieved the victory that had eluded them in eight years of periodic demonstrations through the use of civil disobedience and their mass refusal to accept bail. *A list of 343 jailed students were printed in the Afro-American newspaper including the names of Lorraine R. Wright, 20 and Claudine E. Wright, 18.* (Afro-American, February 23, 1963; also see The Sun, February 22; Meier, August A White Scholar and the Black Community, 1945-1965, "A Case Study in Nonviolent Direct Action" pages 137-147; letter from Clarence Logan to Frederick Rasmussen, March 17, 2003).

Morgan student activism can be traced back to the 1940s. In 1942, Judge Robert B. Watts, then a Morgan student, headed the largest NAACP college chapter nationally at Morgan. On March 26, 1947, six hundred (600) Morgan students descended on Annapolis to protest against State imposed budgetary deficiencies and substandard college facilities. Reportedly, white State educational institutions were granted all the money they requested. Morgan students carried signs reading: "A Stable for an Auditorium" "If Separate, Then Equal" "We Want An Equal Education" "We Want A First Rate Education" and "900 Physical Education Majors-No Gym." The student committee which met with Governor W. Preston Lane included Frank Boston, Clarence Blount, Paul Hutchinson and Melvin H. Cade. At the time, the University of Maryland at College Park denied admission of African-American students (Afro-American, March 15, 22, and 29, 1947 including photographs). At Morgan, there is a building named for State Senator Clarence Blount, and the Maryland National Guard has named an armory in honor of Lt. Colonel Melvin H. Cade. A

list of the "students due credit for the success of the demonstration" were printed in the Afro-American, March 29, 1947.

On Monday, December 15, 1947, in response to an appeal made earlier by civil rights icon *Bayard Rustin of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)* at an assembly meeting, thirty (30) Morgan students and two faculty members joined NAACP pickets in a rain soaked demonstration at Ford theater. Forty Morgan students and professors pledged to devote one hour, one night a week to the picket line in protest against the segregated seating policy of the theater. ("32 From Morgan College Join Theater Picket Line" Afro-American, December 20, 1947; Afro-American, photograph, December 23, 1947). Also, Dr. *George Spauldings* and Reverend *Levi Miller* both faculty members, and Reverend *Howard Cornish*, Director of the Morgan Christian Center, joined the picket line. In February 1948, *Fleming James* and *Frank Eaverly* both Morgan students were the only protesters arrested during the lengthy period of demonstrations at Ford theater ("Police Arrest 2 Morgan Students For Picketing" Afro-American, February 24, 1948). In November 1948, *Kappa Alpha Psi* chapter at Morgan provided at least five pickets nightly at Ford Theater during the play, "*Red Gloves*." *Melvin H. Cade* who was one of the principal leaders of the 600 Morgan student march on Annapolis in March 1947, was *polemarshal for the Kappa Fraternity at Morgan* which provided the nightly pickets (Afro-American, November 20, 1948 with *photograph*). [NOTE: Charles Boyer who starred in *Red Gloves* at Ford Theater declared publicly that "he would not have appeared at the theater had he known in time of its discriminatory seating policy. The situation was first called to Boyer's attention by a letter from *Robert Kaufman*, president of the Baltimore Interracial Fellowship Youth, who asked the actor to refuse to perform." Afro-American, November 20, 1948]

The major department store demonstrations by Morgan students had their beginning in 1958—while others say earlier—at Northwood's Hecht May Roof Top Restaurant. In my informal discussions with Morgan alumni, they told of being involved in demonstrations at the Northwood shopping center circa 1951-52. Vernon Horn, from his interview with *Douglas Sands*, stated in part that "By 1952 informal protest had been going on for sometime, and often there were as many as a hundred students demonstrating at some of the Northwood shopping stores or at their favorite target, the Northwood movie theater... Other times they would go to the *Arundel Ice Cream store* and sit and wait for service...." (Horn, Vernon E. "Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963" MA thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, 1991, pages 90-91). Reportedly, in 1953, membership of the founding chapter of Baltimore Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) included Morgan students, and faculty members such as *Drs. Earl Jackson, Eugene Stanley and McQuay Kiah* ("Stores Relax Segregated Eating Policy" Afro-American, May 9, 1953; Meier, August and Ellicott Rudwick CORE A Study in the Civil Rights Movement 1942-1968, page 57; Horn, Vernon E. "Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963" MA thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, 1991, page 92)

In 1955, in response to an appeal by Morgan student leaders, *Johns Hopkins students* joined the Northwood theater protest. *Tony Adona*, Hopkins sophomore and later an outstanding CIG leader, stated "Hopkins students were not organized in the effort. They responded, he said, to a letter from Morgan published in the Hopkins campus newspaper." (Evening Sun, May 4; News-Post, May 4; The Sun, May 4; Afro-American, May 14, 1955 with *photograph*). Reportedly, John Wyatt, Northwood theater manager, stated in pertinent part that: "in view of Morgan's status as a State institution, supported by taxpayers, pressure should be put on the Morgan Dean in connection with the demonstrations at the theater...." At the time, demonstrations were being conducted under guidance of Morgan Student Government's Social Action Committee. Morgan President *Martin Jenkins* admonished *Douglas Sands*, then President-elect of Morgan Student Government, for allegedly circulating a letter asking support of nearby community residents. Jenkins, ever aware of Morgan's dire financial woes and the college's inadequate, dilapidated buildings and longstanding need for increased State assistance, issued a statement regarding the actions of Morgan students and faculty members. His statement read in pertinent part: "It is our view that Morgan State College as an institution of higher education can not directly participate in social action movements. Its students and faculty members, however, as individual citizens are free to participate in such actions so long as they stay within the framework of lawful behavior. The fact that an individual is a student or an employee of the college in no way attenuates his citizenship rights." (Afro-American, May 28, 1955). To avoid possible political repercussions for the State supported black college, Sands and other student leaders

formed the Civic Interest Group (CIG). (Horn, Vernon E. "Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963" MA thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, 1991, pages 112-113; Gass, Anthony T. "The NAACP during The Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1963" MA thesis, Morgan State University, 2001, pages 50 and 51). *Sherman Merrill*, a white Hopkins graduate student and later an Associate Professor of History at Morgan, was the only student arrested during the 1955 demonstrations (*Afro-American*, May 31; *The Evening Sun*, June 4; *The Sun*, June 17; *Afro-American*, June 18, 1955). *Frederick Randolph*, a Morgan student leader, who is remembered by alumni of his era but forgotten in present day recollections. He was one of the first to publicly broach the use of "a nonviolent approach in its [the Social Action Committee] effort to break down segregation at what he called the only first rate theater in the area." (*The Sun*, May 4, 1955).

Did the early Northwood theater demonstrations have any influence on Baltimore's downtown theater owners' decision to desegregate in 1958? In May 1955, Morgan students for the second time in less than a week agreed to call off demonstrations. "The students were told by William C. Rogers, Chairman of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations that the entire question of segregation in neighborhood movies would be discuss at a future meeting with the Allied Motion Pictures Owners. President C. Elmer Nolte of the Motion Picture Owners told the *Afro-American* that although the group had no actual authority over its members, the group planned to meet to discuss segregation, and afterward they would arrange a meeting to discuss the problem citywide. But, said Mr. Nolte, unless the students stop the demonstrations at the Northwood, come hell or high water, we won't do a "d-thing." ("Theater Owners Seek Talk With Commission, *Afro-American*, May 7, 1955). The students resumed their demonstrations at the Northwood theater after negotiations with the Allied Motion Picture Owners broke down ("Stand-in at Theater Resumed by Students" *Afro-American*, May 14, 1955).

During this period, demonstrations at Northwood were the only direct action being taken against a segregated theater in Baltimore. Horn, in his Master thesis, asserted "in 1958, with combined pressure of the [Morgan] students and the Interracial Commission, a chain of [eight] downtown theaters caved in." The theaters identified in the Interracial Commission Report, January 1959 that "will admit all persons who meet acceptable standards of conduct" were: *Hippodrome, Town, Little, Stanley, Mayfair, Century, New and Charles* (Horn, "Integrating Baltimore" page 115; *Annual Report of the Commission On Interracial Problems and Relations, January 1957, pages 17-18 and January 1959, page 12*).

Arundel's lifted their bar in March 1959 leaving Hecht's and the Northwood theater as the last two segregated facilities in the shopping center ("Integration Movement Sets Northwood Goals" *News-Post*, March 19, 1959; *Afro-American*, March 21, 1959, with photographs). CIG's strategy employed in 1959 and in 1960 against Hecht May Rooftop Restaurant were initially identical until several unexpected events occurred in March 1960 which were beyond the students' control. Meier described those unforeseen events, i.e., the arrest of four students at Hecht's, the injunction that left the students with their only option—the move downtown as suggested by *Furman Templeton, Sr.*, Executive Director, Baltimore Urban League would prove pivotal (*The Sun*, March 21, 26 and 27, 1960). The four students arrested on March 20, at Hecht's Roof top Restaurant were: *Manuel Deese, Herman D. Richards, Jr., Walter R. Dean (later Maryland State Delegate) and Phillip H. Savage*. The NAACP put up the money to transport students from Morgan's campus to downtown Baltimore (Meier, *A White Scholar*, pages 120-123; Gass, Anthony T. "The Baltimore NAACP during The Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1963" MA thesis, Morgan State University, 2001, pages 53 and 54)

Hochschild, Kohn & Company lifted their racial bar on Saturday, March 26, the first day of the downtown department store demonstrations (*The Sun*, March 27, 1960). On Saturday, April 9, Reverend E. J. Odom, Church Secretary, National NAACP, organized thirty (30) African-American ministers representing 20,000 members and joined 100 students of the Civic Interest Group in the downtown picket line. The names of those ministers and their churches were printed in the *Afro-American* along with a front page photograph. The photograph depicted a group of ministers picketing Stewart's department store and were identified as Reverend Maxwell Johnson of Ebenezer Baptist; Reverend Ward D. Yearby, Perkins Square Baptist; Reverend Marcus Wood, Providence Baptist, and Reverend E. J. Odom, national church

secretary of the NAACP ("Ministers Join Line Downtown" Afro-American, April 12, 1960, pages 1 and 17; "Ministers Marching for justice" photograph, Afro-American, April 12, 1960, page 1).

Edward L. Leavey, vice president of Hutzler's said that his firm decided upon its new policy on Friday, April 15. It was announced by Albert D. Hutzler, Jr., President, Hutzler Brothers Company, on Saturday, April 16 at the outset of a conference scheduled to discuss the policy. Attending the conference were leaders of the Civic Interest Group, their counsel Robert B. Watts, Dr. Furman L. Templeton, Sr., Executive Director of Baltimore Urban League and David L. Glenn, also of the League. CIG leaders in on the conference were Ronald Merriweather, Melvin Scott, John Quarles and Levin West. Albert Hutzler immediately called Hecht's and Stewart's and advised them of his firm's decision. Though caught by surprise, Hecht's and Stewart's capitulated. April 17th, has been considered as the official date of Hutzler's, Hecht's and Stewart's lifting their racial bar. The date coincided with the Sunday, April 17, publication of Hutzler's decision ("Hutzler's Stores Lift Negro Bar" Sunday Sun, April 17, 1960, pages 26 and 23; "Stores Open Doors" Afro-American, April 19, 1960, pages 1 and 2; also see Meier A White Scholar, "The Successful Sit-Ins in a Boarder City: A Study In Social Causation" pages 117-126; Enterprising Emporiums. The Jewish Department Stores of Downtown Baltimore, Kramer, Paul A. "White Sales: The Racial Politics of Baltimore's Jewish-Owned Department Stores" pages 36-65, The Jewish Museum of Maryland; also see Horn, Vernon E. "Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963" MA thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, 1991, page 116; Palumbos, Robert M. "Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63" Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1999, pages 449-492; Gass, Anthony T. "The Baltimore NAACP during The Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1963" MA thesis, Morgan University, 2001 pages 51-54; Hutzler, Rosemary "Ghost of Christmas Past: Reflections on Baltimore's Grand Old Store, From Inside and Out" City Paper, December 3-10, 1997, pages 20 and 21; Moser, Liz Kohn "Growing Up in Two Families" Generations, Fall 1998, pages 10 and 11 Notes).

In 1946, Baltimore Urban League's Subcommittee On Interracial Shopping Teams conducted team testing of downtown department stores' and fashion boutiques' racial practices ("A Project In Interracial Understanding" Mrs. Joseph N. Ulman, Chairman, Subcommittee on Interracial Shopping, July 1, 1946; Note from Sidney Hollander, Jr., to Clarence Logan dated April 3, 1999; excerpts from Remembrance of Katherine R. Hollander; also see Kramer, "White Sales" Note 2, page 60).

Today, most African-Americans are unaware of the pioneering efforts of whites, Jews and gentiles, who lived in Baltimore Windsor Hills community in promoting racial advancement and social justice. One such person, Sidney Hollander, Senior, was described by Jack L. Levin: "there never was a Maryland activist more undiscriminating than Sidney Hollander. He defended every victim regardless of race, religion, or color or rank in society—Jews, Blacks, the poor, the weak, the members of any minority seeking justice. Why? Because, in his own words: "I don't want any privilege for myself or my family that other people do not have. It makes me uneasy in my conscience to have opportunities that are denied to other people. Of course, many of his contemporaries were uneasy in their conscience, too. The difference between him and them was that he did something about his discomfort—constantly, tirelessly and effectively. He was 'un homme engage', a man completely involved on many fronts, in the battle for social justice." (Clarence Logan's letters to Sidney Hollander, Jr., dated October 30, 1998 and August 7, 2004; Letter from Sidney Hollander Jr., to Clarence Logan dated August 23, 2001 and August 20, 2004; Levin, Jack L., "Sidney Hollander Beloved Warrior" Jewish Historical Society of Maryland, July 1976). Without a doubt, their faces, names and deeds deserve present day recognition.

In March 1961, Civic Interest Group (CIG) was recipient of the highly coveted 1960 Sidney Hollander Award Towards Equality, Baltimore's Progress Report, 1960 supplement stated: "...the picketing and sit-ins of 1960 were a spontaneous campus development that represented a break with past Negro and white leadership in the civil rights field. Acting independently of the advice of their elders, students at Morgan State College and their allies from such nearby white campuses as Johns Hopkins and Goucher [along with a large contingent of energetic and very determined high school students] organized their own protest against racial exclusion in public eating places. Out of twenty stores and restaurant chains against which they demonstrated during the year, the Civic Interest Group (as the students called themselves) brought about changes in policy in fifteen instances. The most conspicuous success was the

erasure of color lines in dining facilities of downtown department stores and their suburban branches. On a quantitative basis, though, the students were no less successful in opening several extensive chains of establishments to Negroes, so that all told the group was credited with having attained equality of service in 115 eating places...." (bracketed reference added; Afro-American, March 18 and 21, 1961; Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, Washington, D. C.) From February 1960 to Spring 1961, CIG was the recipient of eight other Awards along with a number of financial gifts.

*From late Spring 1960 through Summer 1961, high school students were mostly responsible for CIG's city wide successes including voter registration. We have all read stories about the ascent of Chief Judge Robert M. Bell but no one today seems to know or acknowledge the names of the other eleven (11) college and high school students arrested with Bell at Hooper's on June 17, 1960. John Quarles, CIG's Negotiating Chairman and a Morgan sophomore, led the June 17, demonstration. Quarles had been involved in several highly publicized desegregation efforts including Baltimore's downtown department stores (Afro-American, April 19, 1960) and later in Ocean City, Maryland (The Evening Sun, May 8, 10, 11, 14, 17 and 28; Afro-American May 19, 1962; The Evening Sun, May 30, 1963). The other ten (10) student appellants were: Lovellen P. Brown, Arimentha D. Bullock, Rosetta Gainey, Annette Green, Robert M. Johnson, Richard McKoy, Aliceteen E. Mangum, Muriel B. Quarles, Lawrence M. Parker and Barbara F. Whittaker. The case took the name of the first student appellant listed by alphabetical order. Thus, *Bell v. Maryland*. (Afro-American, March 28, 1961; The Evening Sun, June 22, 1964; Afro-American, June 23, 1964; The Sun, June 23, 1964; The Sun, Perspective, November 13, 1994; The Sun, October 24, 1996; The Sun, Perspective, October 27, 1996; Bell, Derrick A. Race, Racism and American Law, Second Edition, pages 291-293).*

On Christmas Eve 1961, the arrest of ten (10) student activists in Crisfield, hometown of Governor J. Millard Tawes, proved to be the prelude to CIG organized Eastern Shore Freedom Rides. The ten (10) arrested student activists were: William Hansen, Jr., Bonnie Kilstein, Faith Holsaert, Margaret Dammond, Angela Butler, Frank McDougald, David Williams, Diane Ostrosky, Donnie Fleming and Reginald Robinson. Their photograph appeared in the Afro-American, January 2, 1962 (also see The Sun, December 26, 27, 29, 30; The Sun, Editorial "Shore Demonstrations" January 31, 1961; Afro-American, December 30, 1961; Afro-American, Editorial "Cambridge and The CIG" January 20, 1962; News-Post, January 19, 20, 22, 23, 1962; The Sun, January 31, 1962; The Sun, February 3, 4, 6, 12, 25; March 11, April 8, 1962; Afro-American, February 6, 1962; The Evening Sun, March 30, and April 6, 7, 1963; Afro-American, April 6, 9, 1963; The Sun, March 31, April 8 and May 8, 1963.

On April 6, 1963, Marc Steiner, Radio Talk Show Host, then 16, was arrested in Cambridge, Maryland. Steiner was one of fifty-four (54) listed defendants convicted of disorderly conduct by Judge W. Laird Henry, Jr.. Rosalie Cornish who joined CIG in late Spring 1960 as a Forest Park High school student along with other CIG members were among those arrested on April 6. Cornish then a Maryland State College student at Princess Anne along with members of the State college's Student Appeal For Equality (SAFE), student activists recruited by the Philadelphia Fellowship House and members of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) including CNAC Co-Chairpersons Gloria Richardson and Enez Grubb were each fined the nominal cost of one penny. The court proceedings became known as "The Penny Trials" Fred F. Weisgal of Baltimore was the defense attorney. (The Sun, April 8 and May 8, 1963; Levy, Peter B. Civil War on Race Street, pages 77-78).

As a side bar, Hairspray, the Broadway hit and Tony Award winning musical, returns to the Hippodrome on December 20, through January 1, 2006. The Buddy Deane Show gained wide spread notoriety as the real life equivalent to the "Corny Collins Show" which is featured in the musical. In your column, "Deane helped define an era in Baltimore" dated July 17, 2003, you stated "For awhile, black youngsters were given one day a month to appear on the [Deane] show. Then, for awhile, one day a week. They want to dance on the same show with white youngsters." In today's recollections of the racially segregated Buddy Deane Show, writers have either ignored, or expressed little or no knowledge of student protest against the show. On July 10, 2003, I received a call from Laura Wexler, Senior Editor, Style Magazine who was in the process of writing an article about the Buddy Deane show. I was able to send her several blurred copies of the Afro-American, June 30, and July 3, 1962 with a photograph, and August 17,

1963. I suggested that she should contact Marc Steiner, Radio talk show host who participated in demonstrations. Subsequently, Wexler along with William Henry, a former CIG leader, accepted Steiner's invitation to be guest speakers. In her article, Wexler asserted "*The Buddy Deane Show didn't have a fairy tale ending like the Broadway musical it inspired. But the story of its controversial demise offers a window into Baltimore's civil rights history.*" (Laura Wexler, "The Last Dance," Style Magazine, October 2003, pages 130-135, continued on pages 166-169). Wexler wrote another article, "*The Messy Truth of The Real Hairspray,*" which was published slightly earlier in The Washington Post, Style Section, September 17, 2003, pages C 1 and C 12.

Reverend Marion C. Bascom, Pastor Emeritus of Douglas Memorial Community Church, in an Afro-American interview, made specific reference to Morgan students, CIG and Northwood demonstrations. Reportedly, "*Bascom was especially determined that tribute be given to the students who through their energy of youth, stirred the leaders, even compelling them to act and then support them through memorable victories.*" (Afro-American, January 10, 1998). Ruth Turner's work, "The Presence of Absence: A Conceptual Tour of African-American History in Baltimore" published in the LINK Journal, Spring 2000 identified "places in Baltimore where events in African-American history took place but where no monuments or acknowledgement exist." Ms. Turner identified Northwood shopping center as one of those places. She cited the *beginning of Morgan student activism which predated the landmark Greensboro sit-in demonstrations and more specifically, the 1963 Northwood Theater demonstrations including publication of the photograph described in your July 28, column. The photograph was also exhibited at Reverend Douglas Sands' Retirement Celebration on July 16, 2004.* Sands was President of Morgan Student Government in 1955, and later he was appointed to the position of Executive Secretary of Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, 1960-1963.

Sean Yoes, Afro-American staff writer, in conjunction with Attorney Larry Gibson, Special Contributing Editor have written two, 2 page articles about "*The Northwood Movement*" dated April 29 and May 13, and a third, 2 page article "*Going Downtown*" dated July 30, 2005. I have enclosed a photocopy of Robert M. Palumbos' chronicle "*Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63*" for your review and file. *Thanks for your article of June 28, a reflection of a troubled time when segregation reigned.*

Sincerely,

Clarence Logan

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Sincerely,

Clarence Logan

March 17, 2003

Clarence Logan
3713 Chesholm Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21216

Mr. Frederick N. Rasmussen
The Baltimore Sun
501 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21278

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

During early morning, on February 15, while waiting for my flight at BWI, I read your article, "The Struggle To Review Film." The article recalled the 1963 Northwood Theater demonstration that was excerpted from Barbara Mills' book, My Mind Set On Freedom: Maryland's Story of Black White Activism 1663-2000. Though I have never met Ms. Mills, she called me while researching her book. I sent her several articles and documents pertaining to Morgan student activism dating back to 1953. The civil rights protests were then organized and conducted by Morgan Student Government's Social Action Committee and later under its successor, the Civic Interest Group (CIG). At this time, I have not read her book. However, Ms. Mills' narrative of 1963 Northwood theater demonstration briefly described a signal event in Maryland's contemporary civil rights movement.

Over the years, I have been baffled by journalists and writers who have declared specific civil rights episode as "historical" while other precedent setting events, in present day recollections, are scarcely a footnote. If there was ever a "historical" nonviolent direct action demonstration in Maryland (except for the volatile 1963 Cambridge protest and the imposition of martial law that required the intervention of the highest offices of state and Federal officialdom, including President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in the Eastern Shore town) it was the 1963, six day Northwood Theater demonstrations. Take a look at the facts.

How unique were the Northwood Theater demonstrations in February 1963?

Judge Finnerty, in an attempt to thwart the demonstrations, stated "*In past four days, there has been increasing numbers of defendants, all from Morgan, all arrested at Northwood. On Saturday morning, I implored students and faculty members not to allow things to continue. Five hundred make your case no better than one defendant. My request fell on deaf ears and today I have 150 defendants before me. The time has come when I must do something to conserve peace. I feel therefore that these defendants should no longer be treated as students or children but rather as adults. Before, I set bail below the established rate because they were students. Today, they will be treated as adults*" (The Evening Sun, February 19, 1963; News-Post, February 19, 1963). Judge Finnerty then raised the bail by \$500 by adding the charge of disorderly conduct along with the initial bail of \$100 for trespass, a total of \$600 per arrest. In the first 5 days, 12% of Morgan's student body of 2,628 had been arrested. Bail nearly totaled \$250,000. The influx of student prisoners at the jail raised the prison population to 1,450. This was the second highest on record, topped only by 1,637 prisoners in 1961. Because of the overcrowding, the student prisoners were sleeping on cots and in corridors and dormitories and four and five to a cell (News-Post, February 21, 1963, 9 Star Edition, pages 1A and 2A). By Wednesday, February 20, police aware of the overcrowded condition at the jail deliberately slowed the pace of arrest (The Sun, February 21, 1963). After an appeal by Reverend Marion Bascom and Mrs. Catherine Adams, both heads of the Civic Interest Adult Assistance Committee, Samuel T. Daniels, Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons pledged that funds would be available for the release of as many students as wanted out of jail (News-Post, February 21, 1963).

NOTE: In October 1995, I wrote to Grand Master Samuel T. Daniels, and asked him to clarify the statement made by August Meier in his book, A White Scholar and the Black Community, 1945-1965, "Case Study in Nonviolent Direct Action" page 147. Meier asserted, "although we no longer needed the bail money, by the time the students were being released from jail the cash had been obtained—though I did not learn about this until later. It seems that the head of the local Masons and, perhaps, City Councilman Henry Parks were reported to have convinced "Little Willie" Adams to assist us, and the needed cash (I understand it amounted to \$100,000) had been secured and flown in from New York." Daniels sent me a short response dated November 6, 1995 that stated "I cannot specifically recall what monetary action was in reference to posting of bail. We were ready to collateralize whatever bonds needed but we were not called upon, as I can recall."

Leaders of racial advancement organizations and black politicians alleged that the punitively high bail and changes in arrest procedures were the result of collusion involving Chief Judge T. Barton Harrington, Judge Joseph Finnerty, Police Commissioner Bernard J. Schmidt and ranking police officers in consultation with Maryland Attorney General Thomas B. Finan. The Sun reported, shortly before 11 P.M. on Monday, February 18, 1963, the Police Department issued a statement: "On the advice of the attorney general, due to the large scale demonstrations, both charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing will be placed, and it is not necessary to procure warrants." The statement was issued at Northeastern district headquarters where the aforementioned officials conferred during late night (News-Post, February 19, 1963; The Sun, February 19, 1963). In a telegram to U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, CIG protested "against exorbitantly high bail set for these college students and against totally unfounded charges of disorderly conduct" (News-Post, February 20, 1963). Finan later denied any duplicity on his part (News-Post, February 22, 1963).

William O'Donnell, Baltimore States Attorney, in a conversation with two Afro-American reporters, likened Morgan students to Mississippi racists. O'Donnell was reportedly concerned about the possibility of violence at Northwood. He was quoted as saying "what I'm afraid of is that some people will turn up with pistols and knives." Then, O'Donnell was reportedly asked what people did he have in mind. He was said to have answered: "This is getting beyond the bounds of a peaceful demonstration. Students were involved in the Mississippi riots. It could happen here." O'Donnell was allegedly asked again "if he was comparing peacefully demonstrating Morgan students with the white Mississippi hoodlums who wrecked that state's campus during the James Meredith incident last fall." O'Donnell reportedly responded "what I am saying is that students were involved in rioting there." O'Donnell made the statement after conferring with attorneys for the students, Fred Weisgal and Benjamin L. Brown, and before a scheduled meeting with Morgan officials ("O'Donnell links students to Mississippi force" Afro-American, February 23, 1963).

There were two legislative proposals aimed at restraining student rights to peacefully protest. State Senator John L. Sanford, Jr. (Democrat, Worcester County) introduced a resolution deploring anti-discrimination demonstrations by college students. If passed, official copies of the resolution would be sent to Presidents of Morgan, Hopkins and Goucher (News-Post, February 21, 1963). State Senator Robert T. Dean (Democrat, Queen Anne's County) introduced legislation to expel students convicted of trespass violations. The proposed legislation, if passed, would have also applied to private colleges and universities such as Hopkins and Goucher that received state aid. Institutions failing to expel such students would forfeit their right to public funds (News-Post, February 22, 1963; Afro-American, March 19, 1963).

Another eastern shore politician, State Delegate Richard Matthews (Democrat, Dorchester County) in January 1962, requested Maryland Attorney General Thomas B. Finan to conduct an investigation of organizers of CIG directed Freedom Rides for subversive activities (The Sun, February 3, 1962). At the height of 1960s student sit-ins, southern politicians "red baited" the civil rights movement, proposed restrictive legislation opposing demonstrations and pressured State supported black colleges to expel student activists. When CIG and Morgan student leaders met in February 1963 to renew demonstrations at the Northwood Theater, CIG was committed to returning to Cambridge. Gloria Richardson had requested CIG's assistance in helping to rekindle Cambridge's protest movement. Later, the mere mentioning of the 1963 Northwood theater demonstrations in Cambridge drew excitement and

applause as large scale demonstrations returned to the eastern shore town in more than a year (The Sun, March 31, 1963). A book on the Cambridge insurgency is expected to be out this summer.

CIG leaders were determined to continue demonstrations until the theater integrated. Faced with unyielding student resolve, Mayor Philip Goodman, with the support of others, brokered an agreement with the theater's owners. In mid-afternoon, on Thursday, February 21, Mayor Goodman announced "*The Northwood Corporation has arrived at a peaceful, orderly solution to the theater's situation by way of faith is proven by the demonstrators, the theater will admit all law abiding persons the following day.*" integration if acts of trespass and mass protest demonstrations immediately cease. As soon as this good Aaron B. Seidler, general manager of the theater, confirmed that there were no demonstrators the past night (Thursday, February 21) which meant the theater would comply with its agreement. During the morning of February 21, Judge Reuben Oppenheimer of Criminal Court, following a meeting with Baltimore States Attorney William J. O'Donnell, agreed to reduce the bail. However, Judge Anselm Sodaro, after a discussion with Robert Watts and John Hargrove, both attorneys for the students, ordered the elimination of all bail and the release of the demonstrators on their own recognizance from City Jail. O'Donnell was reportedly surprised by Judge Sodaro's decision (The Sun, February 22, 1963; The Washington Post, February 22, 1963). The Northwood theater integrated on Friday, February 22, 1963.

In just six consecutive days, Morgan students accomplished the victory that had alluded them in eight years of periodic demonstrations through the use of civil disobedience and their mass refusal to accept bail.

Despite the theater's change of policy and appeals from religious, political and community leaders, William J. O'Donnell, Baltimore City States Attorney persisted in bringing 154 of 415 charges brought against students before the Grand Jury for criminal action ("O'Donnell Power Cited In Arrest" The Evening Sun, February 23, 1963). The Grand Jury dismissed the charges after taking exculpatory testimony from police and theater representatives in special session (Afro-American, March 2, 1963).

There were many heroic stories involving individuals other than students that came out of the 1963 Northwood Theater demonstrations. One such individual was William "Bill" Moore, who was the recent subject of your column. Moore, a white Baltimore mailman and a member of Binghamton, New York and Baltimore chapters of CORE was the 151st defendant to come before Judge Finnerty (The Evening Sun, February 19, 1963). After his release on bail, Moore stated that he would lead a "Freedom Walk" to the State Legislature at Annapolis, and ask the Legislature to repeal the trespass law and include theaters in the public accommodation law (News-Post, February 21, 1963). In slightly over 2 months, Moore was murdered in Alabama on April 24 while on a one man walk protesting segregation.

In your February 15 article, you made reference to President Martin Jenkins' remarks directed at the theater owners: "if they refused to integrate the theater, the school's entire student body of 2,400 might well end up in jail." Was Jenkins a hero in the eyes of the student body? That depended on whom you asked. Days before Jenkins' appearance at City Hall, he was jeered and several students walked out in a hurriedly called assembly at Morgan. Jenkins' remarks at the gathering perturbed a number of students when he stated that they had been given bad advice in being urged to be arrested (Betty Phillips, "If You Asked Me" Afro-American, February 23, 1963). After the victory, CIG leaders decided to send a letter to the Afro-American in support of Dr. Martin Jenkins (letter from CIG leaders to Afro-American, February 24, 1963; Afro-American, March 2, 1963, page 4 and Mrs. Phillips' Editor Note). Then, there was Dr. Thelma Bando, Dean of Women at Morgan who edged her way into City Jail, sometimes twice a day, "loaded with packages, cookies, potato chips and books" and saw to needs of her imprisoned students including those from Hopkins and Goucher (Lula Jones Garrett, "Dean Thelma Bando Saw to the Needs of Her Students" Afro-American, February 26, 1963).

How did the strategy employed in the 1963 Northwood Theater influence other demonstrations? Was strategy ever fully replicated in any subsequent demonstrations in Maryland? Did the early Northwood Theater demonstrations in conjunction with efforts by the Interracial Committee have an impact on the voluntary desegregation of downtown theaters in 1958?

On July 6, 1963, The Sun editorial, "Civil Disobedience" stated in part that "*the large anti-segregation demonstration at Gwynn Oak on the Fourth more aptly would be called an exercise in civil disobedience... Whether or not the clergymen and others who were disobedient are successful in bringing a racial change at one amusement park is not as important as the fact they have added their prestige, and for a short time at least, their liberty to the public accommodation movement, which previously has been carried on largely by students....*"

Linell Smith, in her article, "Justice At Gwynn Oak Park: Four Lives and a Milestone in the Movement" asserted "*...pickets at Gwynn Oak were common. For eight years, CORE had protested discrimination at the amusement park, reserving its largest demonstration for All Nations Day, an annual festival commemorating every major world culture except Africa's. Symbolic protest was generally ignored, however, local activists had recently discovered they could get attention if they adopted the tactic of civil disobedience. The most notable success came after the Civic Interest Group, a student based organization, led a demonstration at the Northwood movie theater near Morgan College. When 343 students [of 415 arrested] went to jail for trespassing [and disorderly conduct], the theater's owners swiftly ended their white-only policy. Now Ed Chance found his fellow CORE members eager to use the same strategy.*" (The Sun, Sunday, August 23, 1998, page 8F).

Robert Palumbos stated "*the mass demonstrations [at the Northwood Theater in February 1963] opened the way for further mass arrest efforts by adult organizations, such as the July 1963 CORE-led effort at Gwynn Oak Park. The six nights of protest in February 1963 were impressive....*" ("Student Involvement in the Baltimore Civil Rights Movement, 1953-63" Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1999, page 480).

Baltimore county police arrested 283 protesters at Gwynn Oak Park on Thursday, July 4 and about 100 more on Sunday, July 7. The majority of protesters arrested was from out-of-state and were mostly white. They were required to post bond while Marylanders were released on their own recognizance. Magistrate C. John Serio, apparently aware of the ramification of mass refusal to accept bail, rejected the demands of a small group of local clergymen that they remain in jail until the park owners drop the charges. Magistrate Serio released the clergymen after reminding the defendants that their attorneys had negotiated a recognizance agreement with the court (The Sun, July 9, 1963, pages 44 and 28). Of the total number of protesters arrested on July 4 and July 7, only 92 were Baltimoreans (Linell Smith "For The Record" The Sun, Sunday, August 23, 1998, page 2f).

[NOTE: On Saturday, December 16, 1961, Julius Hobson, CORE Regional Director, in his criticism of effectiveness of National CORE's only sponsored Route 40 Freedom Ride stated in relevant terms: "... the jails would have to be loaded, causing great inconvenience, before the demonstration could amount to much" ("600 Riders Demonstrate On Route 40" The Sun, December 17, 1961)] Only 14 protesters were arrested.

CORE conceded its lead to the newly formed Ad Hoc Committee to Desegregate Gwynn Oak Park which was comprised mostly of local black clergymen. The Ad Hoc Committee later agreed to end demonstrations, and settled on the protracted date of August 28, for the desegregation of the amusement park. "*Many young demonstrators in and out of CORE had hoped to win an immediate victory and wanted further demonstrations to get the park owners to integrate immediately. CORE officials, however, had committed the organization to whatever agreement the ministers Ad Hoc Committee was able to work out....*" ("Gwynn Oak Settlement Irks Demonstrators" Afro-American, July 27, 1963).

The only incident of civil disobedience in the State of Maryland where civil rights protesters virtually refused en masse to accept bail and remained incarcerated until the facility desegregated occurred during the Northwood Theater demonstrations. Four hundred and fifteen (415) students were arrested. Of the total number of students arrested, 343 chose to remain in a crowded jail.

Several years ago, I was contacted by a reporter from The Sun who drafting a story about the heydays of the legendary Hippodrome Theater. The story was being written to coincide with the prospective gala opening of the Hippodrome Performing Arts Center. The reporter who I understand is no longer with the newspaper asked if I knew when the Hippodrome desegregated. He acknowledged that he had been made aware of the early Northwood Theater demonstrations. I mentioned what had transpired at Northwood at the beginning of the theater demonstrations, and the ensuing negotiations involving Morgan's Social Action Committee; Allied Motion Picture Theater Owners of Maryland, Inc.; Baltimore Commission on Human Relations; Northwood Theater's management and Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations.

In May 1955, Morgan students for the second time in less than a week agreed to call off demonstrations. The students were told by William C. Rogers, Chairman of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations that the "entire question of segregation in neighborhood movies would be discussed at a future meeting with the Allied Motion Pictures Owners. President C. Elmer Nolte of the Motion Picture Owners told the Afro-American that although the group had no actual authority over its members, the group planned to meet to discuss segregation, and afterward they would arrange a meeting to discuss the problem citywide ("Theater Owners Seek Talk With Commission" Afro-American, May 7, 1955). The students resumed their demonstrations at the Northwood Theater after negotiation with the Allied Motion Picture Owners broke down ("Stand-in at Theater Resumed by Students" Afro-American, May 14, 1955).

In 1955, Douglas Sands was President elect of Morgan Student Government and was integrally involved in the Northwood Theater demonstrations and related activities ("Pickets Withdraw at Eden Theater" Afro-American, May 24, 1955). Sands, in 1960, became the Executive Director of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations. In 1990, Sands was interviewed by Vernon Horn, a graduate student at the University of Maryland, who was doing research for his Master's Thesis. Horn conducted other direct interviews and carefully reviewed available documents including Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations Annual Reports 1957 and 1959. Horn, in his Master's Thesis, asserted "in 1958, with combined pressure of the [Morgan] students and the Interracial Commission, a chain of seven downtown theaters [including the Hippodrome] caved in..." (Horn, Vernon E., "Integrating Baltimore: Protest and Accommodation, 1945-1963" Master's Thesis, University of Maryland, College Park, 1991, page 115). I sent the reporter relevant pages from the Interracial Commission Annual Reports 1957 and 1959 along with page 115 from Horn's Thesis.

Ms. Ruth Turner, in her work, "The Presence of Absence: A Conceptual Tour of African-American History in Baltimore" identified "places in Baltimore where events in African-American history took place but where no monument or acknowledgement exist." Ms. Turner specifically identified Northwood shopping center as one those locations. She cited the beginning of Morgan student activism that predated the landmark Greensboro sit-in demonstrations, and more specifically the 1963 Northwood Theater demonstrations including a photograph of incarcerated Morgan coeds dressed in prison garb (LINK Journal, Spring 2000, page 24).

History is the version of past events that people decided to agree upon."

Sincerely,

Clarence Logan

Enclosures:

(IV)



Afro-American Newspapers
Black History
Signature Series

THE NORTHWOOD MOVEMENT

PART I

By Sean Yoes
AFRO Staff Writer

In many ways, the neighborhood surrounding what was Morgan State College in the 1950s was a slice of the American dream, symbolized by hit television shows of the time like *Leave it to Beaver* or *Father Knows Best*.

However, there was something festering on the campus of the historically

and voice, but both he and Sands were the driving forces behind a movement of civic and social agitation that spanned more than a decade and predates *Brown* in 1954, Rosa Parks in 1955 and Greensboro in 1960.

However, the last thing on

community of Crooksville. Sands also remembers being spat upon by White kids on passing school buses while he and his friends walked to school along the side of the road, and making \$3 per day for a day's work on a farm, while his White counterparts made \$7 per day for the same work. But being treated as an afterthought or an inconvenience — like the vast majority of Black Americans were — maybe prepared Sands for protest at Morgan.

"For me, racial slurs were common place; it wasn't anything unusual. It [protest] was a choice to make a statement. The response [from Whites] didn't impress me at all," said Sands.

The statement made by Sands and other Morgan students was a loosely

Sands' mind prior to arriving at Morgan from Cooksville, Md., in Howard County was confronting racial injustice.

"I had never had a confrontation with White folks — we pretty much stayed in our place," said Sands, remembering his days growing up in the farm

organized ongoing protest against Read's drugstore. Read's was a precursor to Rite Aid, but Read's served food at a lunch counter. In 2005, convenience is a way of life. But 50 years ago, Read's was like an oasis in the desert for hungry students who could take out a hot meal (there weren't fast-food establishments or convenience stores on every corner in the 1950s) right at the corner of Coldspring Lane and Loch Raven Boulevard, just minutes from Morgan's campus. But the operative phrase is

"take out." And of course, Blacks couldn't sit down at Read's and enjoy a meal like Whites.

The first time Sands picketed Read's, he was scooped up from class by two other Morgan students, one from Pennsylvania, the other from South Carolina.

There were pickets outside the drugstore, while students inside attempted to be served a meal at the lunch counter. The demonstrators were



In 1960, five years after Maryland's beach cases established the application of the landmark Brown decision beyond the boundaries of education, the historical consensus is that the sit-in movement came to life in Greensboro, N.C. But, history often obscures reality.

Integration Movement Sets Northwood Goal

SPECIFICALLY, the Civic Interest Group is interested in Negroes being served at the Hecht Co's Roof Top Restaurant and Arundel's Ice Cream Store and admission to the Northwood movie theater.

Tuesday night some 100 Negroes entered the restaurant and sat down at tables. Another 50 did the same thing at the ice cream store.

As reported in the AFRO, circa 1955.

consistent, and so was the response of the all-White staff at Read's. They treated us with so much disdain that

they expected that we wouldn't return," said Sands. But according to Sands, feelings of fear and trepidation were overwhelmed by a sense of purpose that prevailed on Morgan's campus.

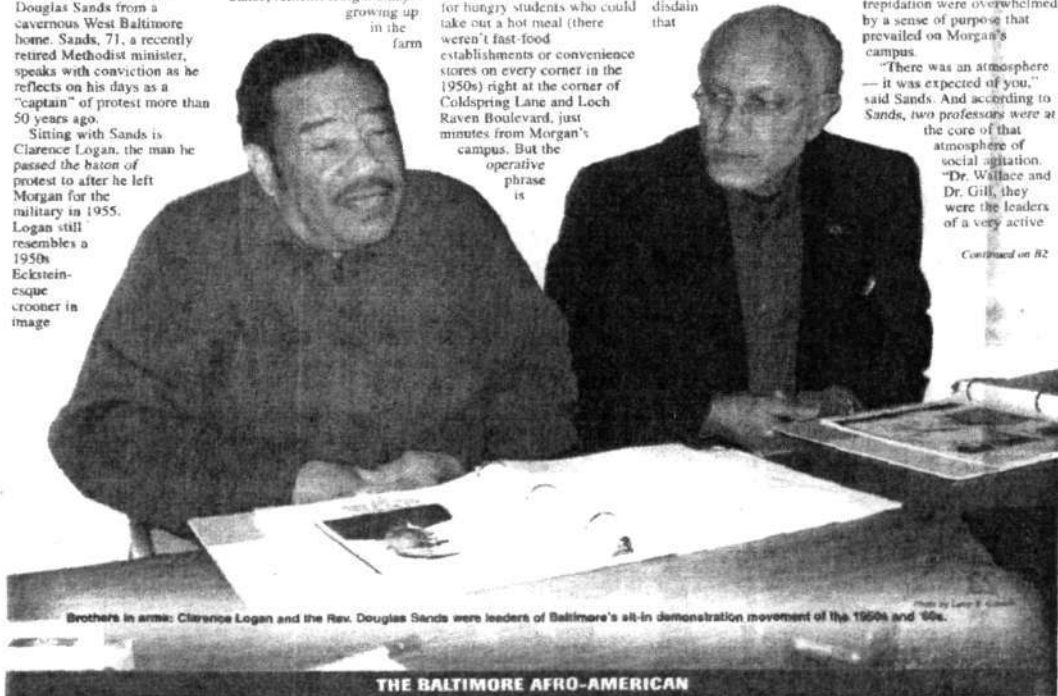
"There was an atmosphere — it was expected of you," said Sands. And according to Sands, two professors were at the core of that atmosphere of social agitation. "Dr. Wallace and Dr. Gill, they were the leaders of a very active

Continued on B2

Black college that would eventually disrupt the idyllic neighborhood that surrounded it.

"When I arrived there [Morgan State College] in 1952, they were already underway," said the Rev. Douglas Sands from a cavernous West Baltimore home. Sands, 71, a recently retired Methodist minister, speaks with conviction as he reflects on his days as a "captain" of protest more than 50 years ago.

Sitting with Sands is Clarence Logan, the man he passed the baton of protest to after he left Morgan for the military in 1955. Logan still resembles a 1950s Eckstein-esque crooner in image



Brothers in arms: Clarence Logan and the Rev. Douglas Sands were leaders of Baltimore's sit-in demonstration movement of the 1950s and 60s.

THE NORTHWOOD MOVEMENT

Continued from B1

political science department. They were giants of men that have not been recognized. Their teachings and our action showed that it was possible to make a change in the system," said Sands.

"I spent part of my day every day between classes

Sands (by 1953, they were known as the "Social Action Committee"), continued to picket and sit in. However, things were beginning to heat up a few blocks away from Read's.

The community of Northwood in northeast

department store, the Northwood Theatre and an Arundel's Ice Cream Parlor, and, as early as 1953, the students of Morgan targeted all three.

"Going to Northwood said something to the community, and the community responded.

They were concerned about their shopping center. They didn't even want you to step on their property," said Sands. "The people became greatly agitated: they threw bottles, rocks, spit at us and called us names."

Yet, the resistance of the Northwood neighborhood was met with greater numbers of protesters

and better-organized demonstrations.

"Things really heated up at Northwood in 1955," said Sands. That year, the Northwood movement was widely recognized in Baltimore. And, to a great extent, the torch had been passed from Sands and the

Social Action Committee to Logan and the Civic Interest Group.

"Specifically, the Civic Interest Group is interested in Negroes being served at the Hecht Co.'s Roof Top Restaurant and Arundel's Ice Cream Store, and admission to the Northwood movie theater. Tuesday night,

some 100 Negroes entered the restaurant and sat down at tables. Another 60 did the same thing at the ice cream store," read an AFRO article, circa 1955.

"You have to understand the dynamics of the demonstration and how it works," said Logan. "It's harassment if you want to know. It's nonviolent harassment — a dogged effort coming again and again and again, occupying your place of business, sitting down will wear you down. That's nonviolence."

And from 1955 to 1963,



Rallying the troops: Clarence Logan (circa 1955) led thousands in protest to desegregate Northwood Shopping Center over the course of about a decade.

Logan would direct what would become a massive sit-in demonstration movement in Baltimore that would rock the foundation of the city and even garner the attention of the nation.

In the next segment of the Signature Series (Pt. 2 of *The Northwood Movement*), a victory at Arundel's and the final confrontations at Northwood Theatre and Gwynn Oak Park.

Northwood Shopping Center, located at Havenwood Road, contained, among other establishments, a Hecht Co. department store, the Northwood Theatre and an Arundel's Ice Cream Parlor; and, as early as 1953, the students of Morgan targeted all three.

going around campus getting people to picket. I don't think most of us expected that things were really going to change or that later on we'd see a national movement," he said.

But initially, things didn't really change, at least not at Read's. The protesters, led by

Baltimore had a strong neighborhood association whose covenant explicitly banned Blacks from purchasing homes in that neighborhood.

Northwood Shopping Center, located at Havenwood Road, contained, among other establishments, a Hecht Co.



As reported in the AFRO, circa 1955.

Scenes at Northwood: Students from Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins University staged anti-discrimination protests at the Northwood Theatre in 1955.

Students Again Picket Theater

Some 250 students from Morgan State College and about 50 from Johns Hopkins University demonstrated peaceably in front of the Northwood Theater again last night, requesting admittance for Negro patrons.

The theater management continued to refuse, John Wyatt saying that until the State of Maryland and the Motion Picture Theater Owners Association change the law and the policy, he will continue to restrict patronage.

Morgan students said they were trying a nonviolent approach to gain admission to the "only first-rate theater" in the area where Morgan State College is located.

Hopkins Students Join Theater Ban Protest

Negro students from Morgan State College, assisted by a large contingent of white students from Johns Hopkins University, made another peaceful but unsuccessful attempt last night to gain entrance into the Northwood Theater.

The theater, managed by John Wyatt, displayed a sign saying: "Until the Motion Picture Theater Owners of Maryland, of which this theater is a member, and the courts of Maryland advise otherwise, this theater reserves the exclusive right to restrict its patronage."

The sign was first displayed Friday night when the students made their initial attempt to gain entrance.

Both demonstrations were peaceful, although, at the theater's request, police officers were

on the scene. The demonstrators, about 300 from Morgan and 50 from Hopkins, marched in front of the Northwood Shopping Center's stores.

Termed "Nonviolent"

When the students arrived, Mr. Wyatt closed the ticket window and set up ticket facilities in the inside lobby so that patrons could be screened as they attempted to enter.

Frederick Randolph, 22, Morgan senior, said the college social-action committee was trying with "nonviolent" methods to break down restrictions in "the only first-rate theater in the area."

Tony Adona, 21, a Hopkins sophomore, said the students there were not organized, but had responded to a plea from Morgan published in the Johns Hopkins Newsletter.

Student Group Demonstrates Again At Northwood Theater

Students from Morgan State College and the Johns Hopkins University demonstrated again last night at the Northwood Theater, where Negro patrons are barred, and got nowhere with their plea: "Donnez-moi un ticket."

A rotating line about seven store-fronts long persisted peacefully on the point, but John Wyatt, theater manager, was equally persistent in his answer to the Negroes in the group: "No admittance."

There were about 300 demonstrators—some 50 from Hopkins and the rest from Morgan. Not all used the French form of request for a ticket.

Screen Customers

They moved in on the theater at 8 P.M. and Mr. Wyatt closed the ticket window, set up ticket-selling facilities in the inside lobby and screened customers at the entrance.

In answer to a call from the theater, several police officers responded. At one time Inspectors August K. Gribbin and Oscar L. Lusby, Capt. Julian F. Forrest and a sergeant and two patrolmen were at the scene.

As they approached the theater entrance, the demonstrating students waved money and asked for admission.

Other theater patrons bypassed the line and moved in without interference.

Since last Friday night, when

the first demonstration occurred, the theater has displayed a sign saying: "Until the Motion Picture Theater Owners of Maryland, of which this theater is a member, and the courts of Maryland advise otherwise, this theater reserves the exclusive right to restrict its patronage."

"Untamed," the movie showing Friday, still was the feature film last night.

Frederick Randolph, 22, Morgan senior who was spokesman for the group from the State college, said the social action committee at the school was trying a "nonviolent" approach in its effort to break down segregation at what he called the "only first-rate theater in the area."

Not Organized

Tony Adona, 21, Johns Hopkins sophomore, said the Hopkins students were not organized in the effort. They responded, he said, to a letter from Morgan published in the Hopkins campus newspaper.

Mr. Wyatt maintained that in view of Morgan's status as a State institution, supported by taxpayers, pressure should be put on the Morgan dean in connection with the demonstrations at the theater, which is in the Northwood Shopping Center at Loch Raven boulevard and Havenwood road.

Baltimore Afro-American
May 7, 1955

Theatre owners seek talk with commission

For the second time in less than a week, Morgan State College students have agreed to call off future anti-discrimination demonstrations at the Northwood Theatre, on the strength of a promise.

This time the promise came from William C. Rogers Sr.,

chairman of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, who told the students that the entire question of segregation in neighborhood movies would be discussed at a future meeting.

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Theatre owners

(Continued From Page 1)

with the Allied Motion Pictures of Maryland, Inc. Fred Randolph, a Morgan senior and chairman of the Social Action Committee, which sparked the Northwood demonstrations, said that on the basis of the promise to discuss motion-picture segregation, the students acceded to a request by

Mr. Rodgers that they suspend demonstrations.

"Our main objective was the Northwood Theatre, but we wouldn't want to stand in the way of seeing the problem settled city-wide," Mr. Randolph said.

HE EXPLAINED that there had been some apprehension that future demonstrations might jeopardize attempts to end theatre segregation through the intervention of the Commission and for that reason the students halted the demonstrations.

Once before on Saturday, the students had agreed to halt demonstrations at the theatre in the Northwood shopping center, when Jerome Grant, one of the members of the Northwood Theatre Corp., promised to meet with the students to discuss the jim crow problem.

On Monday, Mr. Grant pulled out of the meeting, sending the news through a third person who told the students that Mr. Grant had undergone a change of heart.

Tuesday night the students staged another demonstration outside the Northwood Theatre, similar to the one they had staged the preceding Friday when the demonstrations began.

AS WITH the other demonstration, the Tuesday night affair was also peaceful as 300 demonstrators, many of them from Johns Hopkins University, attempted to purchase tickets.

Once again, John Wyatt, theatre manager, refused to sell them tickets and the students stood in peaceful line near the theatre.

Later Mr. Wyatt came out with a statement that in view of Morgan's status as a state institution, supported by taxpayers, pressure should be put on the Morgan dean to halt the demonstrations.

This statement by Mr. Wyatt was greeted by campus spokesmen with something akin to amusement as they pointed out that Morgan students were not the only ones involved in the peaceful demonstrations, and that the demonstrators were exercising their rights as citizens in a peaceful manner—a situation which gave the college no reason for interfering.

Mr. Wyatt also posted a sign which said:

"Until the Motion Picture Owners of Maryland of which this theatre is a member and the courts of Maryland advise otherwise, this theatre reserves the exclusive right to restrict its patronage."

QUESTIONED ON the status of the group, the president, C. Elmer Nolte, told the AFRO Wednesday, that the group had no actual power over its members, all of whom own white theatres, the only thing it could do was to issue recommendations.

Mr. Nolte said that his group had planned to meet on Tuesday to discuss segregation, and that after this they would arrange a meeting to discuss the problem city-wide.

"But," said Mr. Nolte, "unless the students stop the demonstrations at the Northwood, come hell or high water, we won't do a d-thing."

Stand-in at theatre resumed by students

Students at Morgan State College resumed their anti-discrimination demonstrations at the Northwood Theatre Wednesday night, following the breakdown of attempts to negotiate with the Allied Motion Picture Owners of Maryland, Inc.

Some 75 students from Morgan and six from Johns Hopkins University conducted the orderly demonstration which lasted from 7:45 until 10:15 p.m. outside the theatre in the

Northwood Shopping Center. The students formed slowly moving lines on each side of the theatre entrance, and as each student passed the theatre em-

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(Continued From Page 1)

ployees, stationed outside the building, they would ask for admission.

In each instance, the employees, including John Wyatt, theatre manager, refused to admit them, even though several held tickets which had been purchased earlier.

THE WEDNESDAY night activities marked a resumption of a willingness to discuss the issue of segregation in local neighborhood theatres with the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. The demonstration will continue tonight (Friday).

The Commission invited the theatre owners to a meeting on Wednesday, but the owners declined to send a representative or an answer to the invitation.

Following this, the students voted to renew their campaign of demonstrations.

When they arrived on Wednesday they found that the theatre box office had been moved inside the lobby and ushers stood at the doors to admit patrons one by one.

AS THE STUDENTS formed their lines they drew the attention of shoppers in the area, who flocked to the theatre to stand and watch. At this point, Wyatt, several ushers, and one unidentified man who gave almost all the orders, came to the theatre entrance.

When the students asked for admission, Wyatt and the other employees refused to allow them inside the lobby, with such comments as, "Go to your own theatres," "We don't want you in here," and "See us if you don't like it."

Meanwhile a number of persons stopped at the theatre as if to go in, and then turned to walk away. During the time the students were in front of the theatre, only 30 persons entered.

SOON AFTER the demonstration began, six police cars, 15 officers, two lieutenants, and one sergeant came on the scene and surveyed the demonstration.

Also present were Fred Randolph, Morgan senior and head of the Social Action Committee, sparkplug of the campaign, and Robert Watts, counsel for the students.

Shortly before 9 p.m., other students appeared bearing two signs. One read "Northwood is a Good Theatre With An Un-American Policy." The other said, "Are The People At Ford's Theatre Different Than those at Northwood?"

The majority of the spectators appeared to be in sympathy with the students, with several encouraging them to continue their demonstrations.

AS SPOKESMAN for the group Mr. Randolph said:

"We have tried to negotiate with the theatre owner as responsible citizens, but they have refused to even sit down and talk about discrimination. We feel that we have acted in good faith while they have not. Because of that we are resuming the demonstrations.

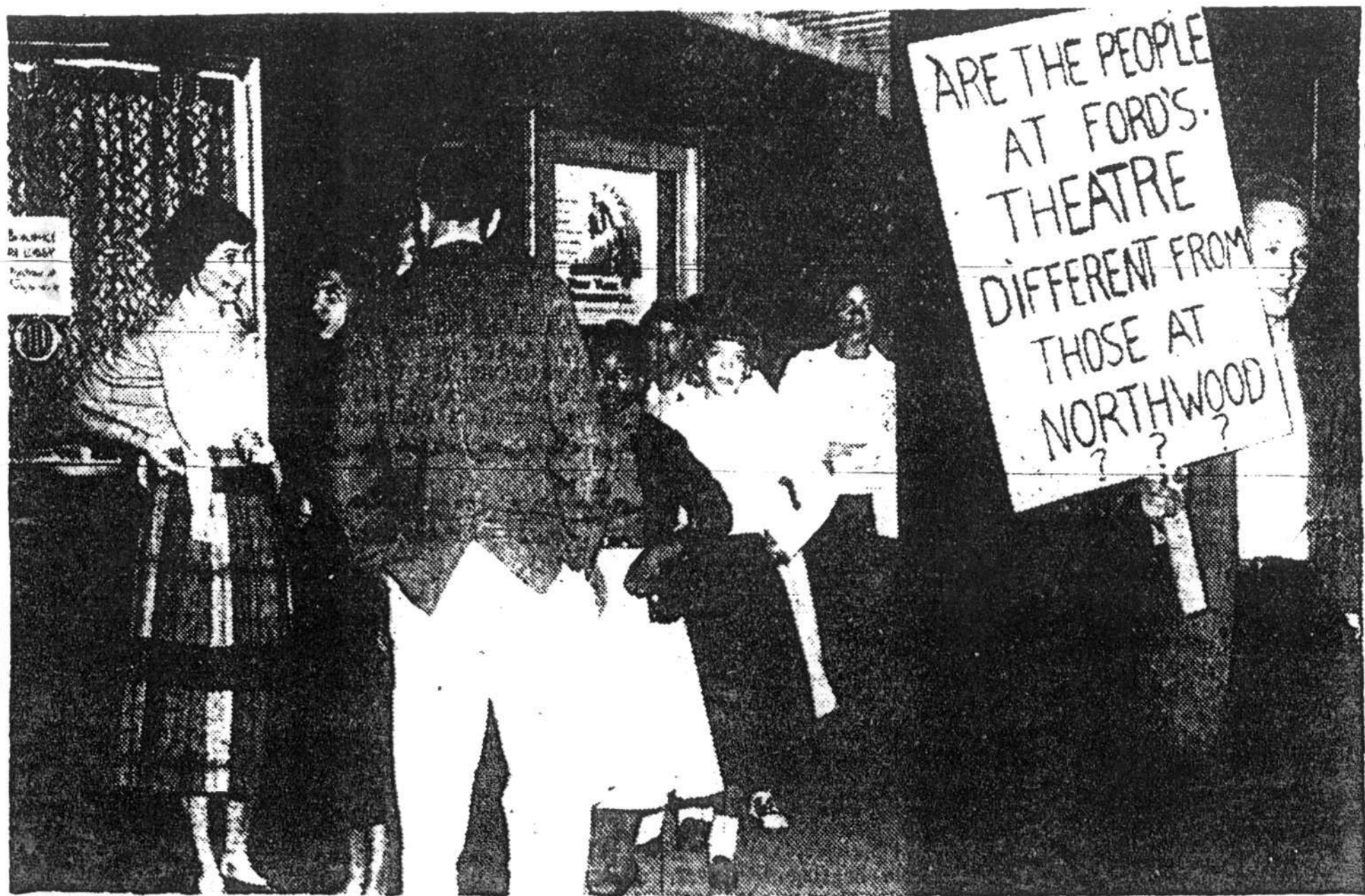
"We are only acting as peaceful citizens in a democracy," he added. Earlier on Wednesday, the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, issued a statement through its chairman, William C. Rogers Sr. The statement said:

"We wrote the Allied Motion Pictures Owners and told them that we would be pleased to help in any way possible to work out the difficulties at the Northwood Theatre. We asked them for the opportunity to meet with them at any place that would be

satisfactory.

"We never received a reply from them. We did receive a reply from Jerome Grant (one of the Northwood owners and owner of the Eden and Dunbar Theatres, which cater to colored patrons) saying that they had a meeting on Tuesday, May 10, and that they took no concerted action as to desegregation, saying that it was the responsibility of each individual owner either to continue as they are now operating or desegregate.

"I asked Mr. Grant if he would attend our meeting and he said no. We are again asking them to sit in with us to see if we can help them work out their problems," the statement said.



SCENES AT NORTHWOOD—Students from Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins University resumed anti-discrimination demonstrations at the Northwood Theatre Wednesday night, after attempts to negotiate

the issue had failed. Shown above are the students as they stood outside the theatre in a "stand-in" and one of the two signs displayed during the demonstration.

Police promise 'neutral' stand

Northwood theatre stand-ins protest police treatment

Inspector Oscar L. Lusby promised a delegation Thursday that the Police Department will maintain a neutral attitude in the anti-discrimination demonstrations now being staged at the Northwood Theatre.

The promise came after members of the Social Action Committee including students from Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins University, complained that officers from the Northeastern District had been harassing them during the "stand-in" demonstrations.

They charged specifically that at the Wednesday demonstration, a man who identified himself as a police officer called several students out of line and asked for their names and addresses.

ALL OF THE persons taken out of the line were either from Hopkins or were Morgan students of very light complexion, the delegation said.

They also said that uniformed officers had indicated by their actions that they were opposed

to the actions of the students in trying to end discrimination at the theatre.

As a result, Inspector Lusby assured the delegation that as long as the demonstrators were orderly and did not interfere with the passage of pedestrians the police would be neutral. The delegation was represented by Robert Watts, attorney.

Meanwhile, students mapped plans to continue their demonstrations at the Northwood Theatre and at the East Baltimore Dunbar Theatre, which they claim is owned by the same management.

At the same time residents of the Northwood area were receiving letters from Douglass Sands, president elect of the Morgan Student Council, asking for co-operation in the campaign.

Pickets withdraw at Eden Theatre

Demonstrations continue at Northwood movie house

Picketing at the Eden Theatre 1401 E. Monument St., has been halted following a meeting of theatre representatives and Robert B. Watts, counsel for the Social Action Committee, sponsor of the demonstration.

The picketing began May 14 at the Eden and the Dunbar Theatre, 619 N. Central Ave., as the result of a campaign by the committee to end racial segregation at the Northwood Theatre, in the heart of the Northwood shopping district.

Contending that the East Baltimore theatres are owned by the same management that owns the Northwood, pickets appeared at the Dunbar and Eden with signs asking patrons to support the Northwood action by not attending the two theatres in colored neighborhoods.

EARLY LAST week, the owners of the Eden showed their incorporation papers to Mr. Watts, who recommended that the picketing be halted since there was no connection between the Eden and the Northwood.

While dropping their picketing at the Eden, it has been learned that the committee plans to continue the picketing at the Dunbar, despite receipt of a telegram which promised possible legal action if the picketing is not halted.

The telegram was sent by the Calvert Theatre Co. and was addressed to Mr. Watts. It said the corporation had no connection with the operation of the Northwood.

The "stand-in" demonstrations at the Northwood are also continuing, under the aegis of the committee, composed of students from Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins University.

MEANWHILE, a letter from Douglass Sands, president-elect of the Morgan Student Council, is being circulated to residents of the community around Morgan. The letter says in part:

The members of the Morgan State College community extend a sincere thanks to you who are helping in our movement to gain Theatre . . .

I refuse to believe that the admittance to the Northwood democratic heritage of Baltimore condones segregation to the extent that one who prepares another's meals in privacy cannot live with him in public—to the extent that men who die for the privileges and immunities of American citizenship in Korea cannot live with them in Baltimore.

Americans who stand shoulder to shoulder on foreign battlefields are afraid to rub elbows at home.

I believe that Baltimore must yield one day to the challenge of democracy and Christianity. Mere admittance to a theatre means far less to us than the perpetuation of a democratic heritage.

However, we feel that this beginning will awaken others just as it has stimulated us.

Morgan president speaks on theatre demonstrations

Dear AFRO: I wish to correct an impression your readers may have gained from the story in regard to the picketing of the Northwood Theater which appears in your May 24 issue.

According to the story, "a letter from Douglas Sands, president-elect of the Morgan Student Council, is being circulated to residents of the community around Morgan."

In fact Mr. Sands did write the letter cited to the AFRO but this letter was not sent to any other persons nor was there any intention, according to Mr. Sands of circulating it to residents of the community.

~~I have advised Mr. Sands that he has exceeded his authority as president-elect of the Student Council in writing this~~

type of letter. This action must be attributed to well-intentioned inexperience.

I would like to make clear the position of Morgan State College in regard to picketing and other similar activities.

It is our view that Morgan State College as an institution of higher education can not directly participate in social action movements.

Its students and faculty members, however, as individual citizens are free to participate in such actions so long as they stay within the framework of lawful behavior.

~~The fact that an individual is a student or an employee of the college in no way attenuates his citizenship rights~~

Arrest student in stand-in picketing at Northwood

Trouble erupted at the Northwood theatre, Friday night, when a white student involved in the stand-in demonstration was arrested by police.

Sherman S. Merrill, 26, 205 Wendover Rd., was taken to the Northeastern Police Station where he was first booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Several hours later an additional charge of assaulting an officer was placed against the Johns Hopkins University student.

ON SATURDAY, Mr. Merrill appeared in Northeastern Police Court where his attorney, Robert B. Watts, asked for a delay in the hearing until Saturday, June 4.

The student was freed on \$600 bail.

The arrest of Mr. Merrill came Friday night as a mixed group of students from Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins were staging another, in a three-week series, of stand-in demonstrations.

The demonstrations are against the refusal of the Northwood theatre to accept colored patrons.

Bystanders said that a plain-clothes officer called Mr. Merrill out of the line and asked for his name and address.

THEY ALSO reported that when the youth objected to the officer placing his hands upon him, the arrest was made.

As the officer was leading the student away, bystanders reported hearing such words as "Communists," and "N---r Lover."

Last week, students involved in the demonstration held a meeting with Inspector Oscar Lusby, at which time he promised that police would maintain a neutral attitude during the demonstrations.

The meeting was set up after students complained that police officers had adopted an antagonistic attitude towards them.

Hopkins Student Fined In Theater Picket Case

A 26-year-old Johns Hopkins University student was found guilty today of disorderly conduct and pushing a detective sergeant while participating in picketing of the Northwood Theater on May 27.

The picketing, carried on during the last six weeks by students from Hopkins and Morgan State College, protests the theater's policy of barring prospective Negro patrons.

Magistrate Simon Schonfield in Northeastern police court found Sherman S. Merrill, 200 block Wendover road, guilty on both charges.

Fined \$35

The student was fined \$10 and costs for disorderly conduct and \$25 for assaulting and pushing Sgt. Anthony Urban.

Sergeant Urban said he noticed that Merrill was the only white person in the picket line and went

up to him, badge in hand, and stated that "I want to talk to you." The officer said Merrill ignored him and kept on walking.

Sergeant Urban said he repeated the statement and was pushed by Merrill. The defendant was then taken out of the line and arrested.

Manager Testifies

The manager of the theater, John Wyatt, said he heard Merrill tell the detective that "that tin badge means nothing to me."

Other witnesses said Merrill apparently did not believe the sergeant was a policeman and shouted, "Get a cop." Patrolman Albert Thomas, who was in uniform nearby, came up and identified Sergeant Urban as a detective.

Student Acquitted In Picket Case

Chief Judge Emory H. Niles yesterday declared that picketing is not the proper way to promote racial good will, but acquitted a Johns Hopkins University graduate student of assault and disorderly conduct charges growing out of his arrest in a movie picket line.

Judge Niles held that the arrest of Sherman Stewart Merrill, 26, of the 200 block Wendover road, by Detective Sergeant Anthony Urban outside the Northwood Theater was not justified.

But Judge Niles told a large Criminal Court audience that in his opinion "everybody was wrong," and that those in the picket line were "looking for trouble."

Merrill contended he was forcibly pulled out of the line, in which he was the only white person, and later was slapped in the face while being taken to a police station. The sergeant said he was pushed aside when he asked Merrill his name. Merrill had been fined a total of \$35 in Northeastern Police Court, but appealed to Criminal Court.

Theatre Pickets Win Victory In Court

No reason for arrest says judge

● Hopkins
student is
dismissed

● Officer
criticized
for actions

Chief Judge Emory H. Niles ruled on Thursday that:

1. There had been no reason to arrest a young Johns Hopkins student who, along with Morgan State students, was picketing the Northwood Theatre on May 17;

2. Plainclothes officers had no business on the scene since "the police knew that there was tension and uniformed officers should have been there."

By finding Sherman S. Merrill, 25, not guilty of assaulting an officer and disorderly conduct, Judge Niles reversed the opinion of Magistrate Simon Schonfield who fined Mr. Merrill \$25 on the assault charge and \$10 on the disorderly count in North-eastern Police Court on June 4.

MR. MERRILL wore a big grin and splashes of lipstick on his face, Thursday afternoon.

"This is a great day," was the comment of the Hopkins student, working on his deodorate, after his appeal was upheld.

Scores of well-wishers crowded around the lean crew-cut student. Some shook his hand. Others kissed him.

His apparent joy was in strik-

(Continued On Page 2)

Theatre pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

ing contrast to the tenseness he had displayed just shortly before in Criminal Court where he told of being bodily pulled from the picket line by Det. Sgt. Anthony J. Urban.

BEFORE RENDERING his verdict of not guilty, Chief Judge Emory H. Niles warned the nearly 40 students from Morgan and Hopkins against any courtroom demonstrations of approval or disapproval.

Mr. Merrill was arrested as he walked the picket line with students from Morgan who are seeking to have the Northwood Theatre, located near the campus, opened to persons of all races. Hopkins students have been cooperating in the campaign.

In very grave and serious tones, Judge Niles urged the

defense, prosecution and courtroom spectators to listen carefully to his opinion.

THE JURIST said that he had not asked for final arguments on the case because the verdict was very clear.

Then, in an unusual move, he announced the not guilty verdict before rendering his opinion. This was done, he said, so that the opinion would not be minimized by those awaiting the verdict.

Judge Niles said that it was "utterly impossible" to decide the case on the conflicting testimony; both sides offered exaggerated testimony; everybody in the case is wrong.

Mr. Merrill testified that he does not believe in organizational means of breaking down segregation. He said that he joined the picket line because a friend had been denied admittance to the theatre.

Judge Niles, in his opinion, said that while Mr. Merrill did not approve of the means used, he still joined the pickets.

"Picket lines are generally looking for trouble. That why they are there," the jurist commented.

On the other hand, Judge Niles noted, Sergeant Urban had no right to place Mr. Merrill under arrest because the policeman had seen no wrong act committed in his presence.

THIS REVERSED the opinion of Magistrate Schonfield.

Judge Niles said that the situation was tense and he criticized the presence of plainclothes officers at the theatre.

"The police knew that there was tension and uniformed officers should have been there," the judge said.

McQUAY KIAH, assistant dean of men at Morgan, testified that there was no connection between the school and the theatre project sponsored by students who belong to the Social Action Committee.

Mr. Kiah said that he was interested in the situation because it involved Morgan students.

Judge Niles said that he was glad to know that the college was not for or against the action.

TESTIMONY OF defense witnesses, including Mrs. Ruby Thompson, a Morgan junior from Pittsburgh, Pa., and chairman of the Social Action Committee, was that Sergeant Urban did not identify himself when he pulled Mr. Merrill from the line.

Mr. Merrill said that he resisted because he was not certain of the sergeant's identity.

Defense Attorneys John B. King and Robert B. Watts sought unsuccessfully to have admitted to testimony a similar incident reported to have occurred in May.

AT THAT time, a private detective was allegedly identified by a uniformed policeman as a member of the Baltimore police force.

Under this guise, the private detective is said to have removed four white students from the picket line and subjected them to questioning.

Judge Niles said that there was "room for misunderstanding" concerning the identity of Sergeant Urban.

THE JURIST was severe in his criticism of a picket line.

"The way to promote racial goodwill is not by taking obvious means of creating bad will," Judge Niles stated.

He noted a "great improvement" in race relations in Baltimore and urged the students to find a "better" and more "ef-

fective way" to achieve their end.

AT THE conclusion of the case, Howard Murphy, civic leader and resident of Morgan Park, explained to Judge Niles that the students had exhausted all avenues before deciding to picket.

Mr. Murphy told of numerous unsuccessful attempts to sit down and discuss the matter with the theatre management and passively resistance by the students who held nightly stand-ins outside the theatre before resorting to picketing.

The students, Mr. Murphy pointed out, have now suspended all activities outside the movie house, while awaiting proposed negotiations between the management and neighborhood groups.

THE MOST convincing defense witness was Allen Gordon, 3500 Milvale Rd., who said that he was passing the picket line when Sergeant Urban approached Mr. Merrill.

He testified that the sergeant yanked Mr. Merrill from the line and said, "I want to talk to you."

Mr. Merrill began to shout, "somebody get a cop," Mr. Gordon testified.

Mr. Gordon said that Sergeant Urban dragged Mr. Merrill for about 29 feet before identifying himself as a policeman.

MR. MERRILL, 200 block Wendover Rd., who is a native of Kansas, said that Sergeant Urban slapped him in the face while they were in a police car en route to detective headquarters. The sergeant denied the charge.

Sergeant Urban's testimony was that he approached the Hopkins student when he saw him pat a small boy on the head. The boy was Mr. Merrill's own 22-month-old son.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSION ON
INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS
to the
GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of
MARYLAND



January, 1957

on Pulaski Highway; The Yellow Bowl Restaurant, 1234 Greenmount Avenue; Y.W.C.A. dining rooms; The Coffee Shop of the Central Branch Y.M.C.A.; the Snack Shop of the Young Men's Hebrew Association; Manhattan Drug Store, Monument Street and Rutland Avenue; Ansell's Pharmacy, St. Paul and Madison Streets, and perhaps countless others whose policies have come about quietly and have not been publicized.

Recommendation

It appears necessary and highly desirable that legislation should be enacted in this area which would make it possible for private management to change existing policies and practices to conform to the democratic processes which are prevailing in other areas of day-to-day living.

THEATERS

As a result of action taken by a social action committee of Northeast Baltimore, the Commissions attempted to bring together representatives of said committee and the management of the Northwood Theater. This social action committee was composed of students attending several colleges in the Northeast Baltimore area who were desirous of gaining the right to attend the Northwood Theater. Requests from this group to the management of this theater relative to a change of policy which would permit Negro patrons to attend had been rejected. After attempts to confer on this matter and to bring about a possible change, this committee began to picket the theater.

Several civic groups in the area appealed to the Commissions to look into this situation and make every effort to bring the groups concerned together in conference. As a result of these requests, the Commissions communicated with Mr. Irving Grant on December 16, 1955, and asked if he and his brother would meet with a committee to discuss this matter. Mr. Grant agreed to such a meeting under one condition—that Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, President of Morgan State College, would be in attendance. The members of the Commissions could not see any possible reason for the involvement of Morgan's president inasmuch as the social action committee was not a recognized body on Morgan State's campus, and that the makeup of said group involved students from other colleges in the area. Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, President of Goucher College and a member of the Commission, advised the Commissions that involvement of Dr. Jenkins was totally unnecessary. As a result of the decision on the part of the Commissions to eliminate the consideration of Dr. Jenkins' participation in the conference, further attempts to arrange for a meeting with the owners of the Northwood Theater were unsuccessful.

A series of communications and contacts were made, and on

March 19 the following persons met in Chairman William C. Rogers' office to discuss the Northwood Theater situation: Mr. Irving Grant, Mr. Joseph Grant, Commissioner Otto F. Kraushaar and two representatives of the social action committee. This conference clearly pointed out (1) that the Grant brothers feared a loss of business if they admitted Negro patrons; (2) that the residents of the Northwood area are opposed to integration, as evidenced in responses from the Northwood Improvement Association and the Hillen Road Improvement Association when they met with the Commissions several months previous to this meeting; (3) that if other theaters in the area would agree to operate on an integrated basis, no one particular theater owner would suffer a loss of business.

Accordingly, the Commissions directed their Executive Secretary to arrange a conference with owners of these theaters in the Northeast Baltimore area:

Arcade	Rex
Boulevard	Earle
Cameo	Senator
Harford	Vilma
Northwood	Waverly
Paramount	

The initial meeting date was scheduled for April 4, later re-scheduled for April 18, and again scheduled for April 20. Unfortunately, only one theater owner, Mr. Fred Perry, Cameo Theater, found it convenient to attend either of these scheduled meetings. Individual contact then followed and those conferences indicated that three theater owners are willing to change their policy if the majority of the owners will do likewise. Three owners involving five theaters in this area were definitely opposed to a change of policy at this time. Three theater owners representing four theaters in this area were unavailable for comment. In general, those in favor and those opposed felt that a change of policy would result in a financial loss to them unless the change was made by all of the owners involved.

Recommendation

The Commissions feel that a public accommodations act either on a Statewide or municipal level should be enacted making discrimination of this kind unlawful. Such would serve to provide the kind of legal support to those theater owners who desire to make policy changes, and would further extend the privileges of using these public accommodations to all citizens.

V

Afro-American Newspapers
Black History
Signature
Series

THE NORTHWOOD MOVEMENT

PART 2

LARRY S. GIBSON, SPECIAL CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

Larry S. Gibson is professor of law at the University of Maryland and a historian. For the last 23 years, he has been documenting the history and contributions of Maryland's African-American lawyers. My research began right here at the AFRC in 1981," says Gibson. He has made that research available for the creation of the Signature Series.



THE GENERAL. Clarence Logan the leader of the Maryland Civic Interest Group and thousands of his student troops never retreated until victory at Northwood was theirs.

the instance, meaning they would have to go to jail," he said, recalling a meeting he had with leaders of Morgan State College's student government in 1960.

The climate of protest was clearly changing in Baltimore and the rest of the nation. There was more of a sense of urgency, more of a sense that perhaps things could really change.

"The movement was getting a little more militant," said Logan.

Logan is a student of the American civil rights movement and an integral part of it in Maryland. And when he speaks of the "dynamics of the demonstration," he speaks as both scholar and soldier of the movement.

In 1983 Logan was stationed at Eglin Air Force



(Continued from Page 40 said most of these in custody



By Sean Yoss
AFRO Staff Writer

The Northwood Movement had a major impact on Maryland and rippled outward to other parts of the nation.

"You have to understand the dynamism of the demonstration and how it works. It's harassment if you want to know. It's nonviolent harassment — a dogged effort coming again and again and again, occupying your place of business, sitting

down will wear you down. That's nonviolence."

— Clarence Logan, former chairman of the Maryland Civic Interest Group

"The old strategy would not work. In 1960, they would just sit there and then they would get up," said Clarence Logan, reflecting back almost 50 years to when he was chairman

So many students were detained at Baltimore City Jail, that the facility essentially ran out of room.

of the Civic Interest Group of Maryland, which fought against racial injustice throughout the state.

"We have to commit them to go

The number of arrests increased each day of the final Northwood demonstrations in February 1962, but ultimately all the charges against the students were dismissed by a Baltimore grand jury.



Free at last Morgan students who had been jailed for days celebrate freedom and the desegregation of the Northwood Theatre.

THE NORTHWOOD MOVEMENT

THE EARLY SIT-IN MOVEMENT

During the conversations for the Signature Series, Clarence Logan revealed that the sit-in movement may have begun as early as the 1940s. "The first CORE sit-in took place on May 14, 1943, at Jack Spratt's restaurant in Chicago and ended successfully," said Logan.

He also said about three weeks before the sit-in at Jack Spratt's, the Howard University NAACP held another successful demonstration at a cafeteria near the University. A year later, according to Logan, that group of Howard students sat-in for three days at a Thompson's restaurant in downtown D.C. until school administrators stopped them.

In November 1949, The Kappa Alpha Psi chapter at Morgan provided at least five pickets nightly at Ford's Theatre during the play "Red Gloves," Melvin Cade, who was one of the principal leaders of the 600-Morgan student march on Annapolis in March 1947, was polemarch for the Kappa Fraternity at Morgan, which provided the nightly pickets, said Logan. The AFRO reported on the incidents March 15-29, 1947, and Nov. 20, 1948.

In January 1949, there was a nine hour 'sit down' conducted by three protesters at Washington's Greyhound Bus Terminal restaurant," said Logan. The story was reported in the AFRO on January 25, 1949.

"All hell broke loose," said Logan. And perhaps rightly so. Of the 39 stores that originally agreed to desegregate, about one-third backed away from the agreement. Many students, not just from Morgan but from other colleges and high schools in the area, were angry and disappointed because there was a sense that some progress was actually being made.

In fact, in 1950, CIO claimed that they were able to successfully desegregate 114 stores in Baltimore City.

By the end of that year, Logan became chairman of Maryland CIO, and in 1961, the organization marshaled much of its energy to CIO demonstrations in Southern Maryland.

"We had to overcome the fear factor on the Eastern Shore. They had to forget about the past and confront these people who are oppressing you," said Logan, recalling the march on Crisfield, Md., in 1961. For more than a year, CIO demonstrated, organizing marches in several towns on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland.

"I got tear-gassed. I had my butt kicked in Clantersville. I had a foot in my arse everywhere I went. We were veterans. We had been in the battle," said Logan. "I guess I thought I was fighting a war sometimes."

That war mentality served Logan and CIO for the final phase of the Northwood movement, which began in February 1963.

The mandate expressed in the 1960 meeting between Logan and



Happy ending. Morgan students Carolyn Dolson, Sandra Upshur and Curtis Smothers celebrate the end of the eight-year battle to desegregate the Northwood Theatre.

Morgan's student leaders — "We have to commit them to go the distance, meaning they would have to go to jail" — would prove prophetic.

In February 1963, a crowd of

Southern crises directly impacted by the civil rights movement, part of the strategy was to "shame their oppressors" — in this case, the White owners of the Northwood Theatre — into desegregating.

Continued from B1
 Base in Florida, which wasn't far from Montgomery, Ala., where Martin Luther King Jr. first took the national stage leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott. He also got wind of the Tallahassee Bus Boycott that was happening around the same time. "I began to understand that this is protest. This is what should be going on — not knowing this is what was going on at Morgan," said Logan.

By 1957, Logan was out of the Air Force and taking night classes at Morgan State College. And he was witnessing protest firsthand.

By 1959, he was serving in different capacities with CIO. That year, the group had been instrumental in gaining a hard-earned desegregation victory at Arundel's Ice Cream Parlor, one of the establishments at the infamous Northwood Shopping Center.

"That was a time when the ferment for desegregation was very active," said Dr. Muelton Bancroft, pastor emeritus of Douglas Memorial Church. Bancroft was an

important part of Maryland's civil rights leadership. And he was a member of the notorious "Goon Squad," a group of men that included Vernon Dobson, Harold Dobson, Homer Pawor, Sam Daniels and others dedicated to Black empowerment.

"You have to remember, this was a neighborhood affair. Morgan State College was across the street, diagonal from the Northwood enclave, and thousands of students were being denied privileges at Northwood. The students had gotten restless. There was a climate there," said Bancroft.

But the internal politics of the civil rights movement were becoming more complex, and Baltimore had been thrust into the national spotlight. In 1960, the national chapter of the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) had negotiated an armistice of sorts in Baltimore, specifically with merchants of the Route 40 corridor. The deal said that if 39 stores would desegregate, Morgan students would not demonstrate. The student leadership acquiesced to CORE.

"You have to remember, this was a neighborhood affair. Morgan State College was across the street, diagonal from the Northwood enclave, and thousands of students were being denied privileges at Northwood. The students had gotten restless. There was a climate there," said Bancroft.

mostly Morgan students, along with some from other area colleges, moved en masse on the Northwood Movie Theatre. But instead of moving when ordered to by police, they refused and were arrested. Each day the number of arrests grew: from 26, to 68, to 100, to 150. Most refused bail. Some got arrested, got out of jail and got arrested again.

The entire Kappa line got arrested. So the next day, the Alphas went and got arrested, and then the Deltas — and the AKAs. We were jeopardizing the whole college process at Morgan," said Logan. Again, the national spotlight was thrust upon Baltimore. Much of the country watched while hundreds of college kids were hauled off and thrown into jail. And like other

"I'm overwhelmed at the end result of what might have been a very embarrassing situation to Baltimore," said Bancroft in the Baltimore Afro-American, dated March 2, 1963.

So many students were detained at Baltimore City Jail, that the facility essentially ran out of room.

The tempo of arrests was relaxed. They had no more room at the jail," said Logan, who insists that about 415 students actually got arrested during those intense days of protest. But 343 were jailed at the time Northwood Theatre owners finally agreed to integrate.

"In just six consecutive days, Morgan students accomplished the victory that had eluded them in eight years of periodic demonstrations, through the use of civil disobedience and their mass refusal to accept bail," said Logan. Logan, now as he was then, has always been a civil rights worker at his core," said Bancroft.

But just months after the great victory at Northwood, Logan and a phalanx of civil rights soldiers would be focused on another major battle: Overynne Oak Amusement Park.

Baltimore Afro-American

218 STUDENTS ARRESTED

\$90,000 BAIL SET FOR 150

Minister found dead in Cadillac

Theatre refuses Morgan students

As reported in the AFRO, February 1963

26 ARE ARRESTED IN THEATER CASE

Morgan Students Attempt To Integrate Movie House

While placard-carriers marched about, police arrested 26 Negro Morgan State College students last night when they allegedly refused to move from the entrance to the Northwood Theater.

Some 70 students appeared at the shopping center, on Havenwood road off Loch Raven boulevard, about 6:30 P.M. and demonstrated against the theater's racial segregation policies for several hours.

Those arrested, all of whom were charged with disorderly conduct, did not picket, police said. Hearings are set for 9 A.M. today in Northeastern Municipal Court.

Plan Overnight Stay

That group sought merely to enter the theater, and they announced intentions of staying in jail overnight.

Groups sponsored by the Civic Interest Group of Maryland, an integrationist organization, have picketed the theater periodically this week.

Clarence Logan, spokesman for the C.I.G. said efforts to integrate the theater, a few blocks from Morgan's campus, have gone on for eight years "and they will continue."

Mr Logan said demonstrators were acting as individual citizens and not as students.

Police said the management closed the box office and moved it inside when the demonstrators appeared.

The students then attempted to

(Continued, Page 24, Column 2)

26 Are Arrested At Theater Entry

(Continued from Page 20)

enter the lobby to purchase tickets. Police said an officer then read them the trespass law, and when they refused to leave, arrests began.

Protesters continued to march in front of the theater after the prisoners were removed. And Mr. Logan promised they would appear again this afternoon to demonstrate again.

68 SIT-INS HELD IN THEATER CASE

Police made 68 arrests during the weekend as Negro students from Morgan State College made three attempts to be admitted to the Northwood Theater.

Last night 24 were arrested and charged with trespassing. A twenty-fifth, the Methodist chaplain at the school, was charged with disorderly conduct, according to Northeastern District police.

All 25 were put in the Northeastern lockup, and one student said they expected to spend the night in jail.

More than 100 students gathered around the theater beginning (Continued, Page 19, Column 1)

24 More Morgan Students Held In Northwood Sit-Ins

(Continued from Page 28)

at 2 P.M. yesterday, singing songs about freedom and carrying anti-segregation signs.

The chaplain, the Rev. James David Andrews, 38, said he had come to the theater to lead the first of two groups to seek admission. He was among the first eight persons to be arrested.

As the theater manager, Aaron B. Seidler, read the group the trespass act, the Rev. Mr. Andrews read Mr. Seidler parts of President Kennedy's message commemorating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The first arrests were made shortly after 6 P.M. The others were arrested about an hour later.

Not Representing School

Moses R. Lewis, chairman of the Civic Interest Group, who led the sign bearers, said the students were not there as representatives of Morgan State but as Americans. He said the group planned to continue demonstrating at the theater until it is either integrated or closed for lack of business.

The chaplain said he was not representing the college either but was on hand only as a private citizen.

Earlier yesterday, seventeen students asked for jury trials after pleading innocent to disorderly conduct charges brought following Saturday night's attempt to be admitted to the theater.

Judge Joseph G. Finnerty set bail at \$100 each for sixteen of the students, the second group of Morgan State College students to face disorderly conduct charges in

Northeastern Municipal Court in as many days.

Friday night, police arrested 26 students on disorderly conduct charges after they tried to gain admission to the movie house.

Bail for the seventeenth student yesterday was set at \$150 because he had been charged in Friday night's demonstration as well as Saturday night's.

The first group was released on their own recognizance after two faculty members from the school promised their appearance at future trials. They all asked for jury trials, too.

Judge Finnerty said his early decision on bail was "an attempt to prevent a recurrence which has obviously failed."

Police testified that the seventeen did not picket the theater but only sought to enter. The theater manager read the students the trespass law both nights, and police made their arrests.

Following the court hearing yesterday morning, the executive committee of the Baltimore Civic Interest Group sent a telegram to Bernard J. Schmidt, police commissioner, charging partiality on the part of arresting officers and asking for a conference this afternoon, according to Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis said in a statement that the students were "in actuality conducting a peaceful protest of the theater's discriminatory policy."

The theater, on Haven Road off Loch Raven boulevard, is set far from the Morgan State campus.

Baltimore Afro-American

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218 STUDENTS ARRESTED; \$90,000 BAIL SET FOR 150

Minister found dead in Cadillac

The search for the Rev. and a longtime chauffeur
Leland Greene, 50, ended in a drug company, where
9:45 a.m. Monday in a 24-hour worked a total of 21
case in the 900 block N. Ave., years, a spokesman for the
Boston Ave. firm told the AFRO.

...He and a woman companion. "He was an excellent per-
son, Mrs. Fannie Hill Han- son, always dependable and
sub. 46, Jersey City, N.J., willing to go out of his way



Theatre refuses Morgan student

EDITOR'S NOTE—The byline on this story reads—
Matthews Jr., George W. Collins, Wilbur Penick,
Walter R. Dean, all of whom were asked to cover this
story because of its importance.

F-L-A-S-H

About 20 Civic Interest Group members...

150 NEGROES ARRESTED IN NORTHWOOD

Protest Of Segregation Policies Of Theater- Made For 4th Day

About 150 Negro members of the Civic Interest Group were arrested last night and charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct during a mass protest of segregation policies at the Northwood Theater.

The protest began shortly after 6 P.M., and fifteen were arrested during the first half hour when they attempted to gain admission to the theater, near the Morgan State College campus.

An estimated 300, most of them Morgan College students, marched around in front of the theater during the evening carrying anti-segregation signs. For the first time since the demonstrations began last Friday night, there was no singing.

Form Ticket Lines

Groups would line up for tickets, hear the trespass act read by Aaron B. Seidler, theater manager, and be arrested and taken to a station house for booking.

George J. Murphy, chief inspector, arrived on the scene about 8.30 P.M. and after a conference with police, said the men would go to Northeastern and the women would go to Eastern district. The first women arrested were taken to the Pine street station, but more room was needed.

There were 86 women arrested and between 60 and 65 men.

Police Issue Statement

Shortly before 11 P.M. the Police Department issued a statement:

"On advice of the attorney general, due to the large scale demonstrations, both charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing will be placed, and it is not necessary to procure warrants."

The statement was issued at Northeastern district headquarters, where Chief Judge T. Barton Harrington, Judge Joseph G. Finnerty, Bernard J. Schmidt, police commissioner, and ranking police officials conferred. The judges refused comment on why they had arrived at the station house.

Patrol wagons shuttled back and forth from the theater to the sta-

(Continued, Page 25, Column 2)

150 ARRESTED DURING PROTEST

Negroes Seek Admission To Northwood Theater

(Continued from Page 38)

tion houses. Arrests were made in groups of twenty or more.

Shortly after 7 P.M., T. Kenneth Morsereau, 55, of the 1600 block Roundhill road, was arrested for disorderly conduct as he was walking away from the theater. He allegedly shoved Miss Ross Keith, 21, one of the marchers, on his way away from the lobby. In all, 68 arrests were made Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights during smaller scale demonstrations at the theater. In each case, those arrested pleaded innocent and asked for jury trials.

Plea For Desegregation

Yesterday afternoon the C.I.G. appealed to the police commissioner and the mayor in its efforts to desegregate the theater.

Moses R. Lewis, city chairman, and Clarence Logan, State chairman, asked Bernard J. Schmidt, the commissioner, why police had not secured warrants before arresting the first 68 to be charged in connection with the demonstrations.

Mr. Lewis also wanted to know why Friday and Saturday night's groups had been charged with disorderly conduct while all but one of the 25 arrested Sunday night were charged with trespassing.

The commissioner promised to look into it yesterday afternoon.

Earlier, the C.I.G. sent Mayor Goodman a telegram asking for his help "to secure a redress for our grievance."

Northwood Pickets March In Snow, Defy Crackdown

• See photo Page 2C.

Negro students braved snow and slush late today to resume their picketing of the Northwood Theater despite mass arrests and a new crackdown by authorities.

About 40 of the demonstrators appeared outside the theater a few hours after 150 others had been held in a total of \$90,000 bail following their arrest while protesting Northwood's segregation policies.

The latest picketing brought a police detail and a threat of the renewal of the mass arrests in which 217 students have been taken into custody since last Friday.

OVER THE protest of defense attorneys, Judge Joseph Finnerty in Northeastern Municipal Court set bail at \$300 each on disorderly conduct charges and \$100 for trespassing at the theater last night.

Unable to raise the bail immediately, the 150 students—98 women and 52 men—still remained in custody today after spending the night in jail. They were held for action by the grand jury.

"Something has to be done

to preserve the peace of the community," Judge Finnerty said. "It would be highly improper at this stage to set bail in the standard sum."

HE SAID he had requested there be no more demonstrations when he had released the first two groups of Morgan State College students on their own recognizance to the deans of men and women.

"They no longer can be treated as youngsters and students," he said.

In contrast, Judge Finnerty set only nominal bail of \$100 each on charges of trespassing and disorderly conduct against a white man, William J. Moore, 35, a mailman, of the 400 block E. 25th St. He was charged in a dispute with a picket.

ANOTHER WHITE man, Kenneth T. Mersereau, 55, an insurance underwriter, of the 1600 block Roundhill Rd., convicted of disorderly conduct in the shoving of a picket, was fined \$25 and costs. He is president of the Hillen Rd. Improvement Association.

Consternation over the high bail was apparent as the first group of 11 men and 22 women students were brought before Judge Finnerty. All pleaded

not guilty and asked for jury trials.

WHILE the court proceedings were under way between 20 and 25 other Morgan State students, many with signs, paraded in front of the Northeastern District police station.

The court crackdown came a few hours after Attorney General Thomas Finan had ordered a get-tough policy on the pickets.

After top police officials conferred with Mr. Finan, the Police Department issued this statement:

"On advice of the attorney general, due to the large scale demonstrations, both charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing will be placed, and it is not necessary to procure warrants."

PREVIOUSLY, the student demonstrators had been charged only with violation of the trespass act.

An exception was the Rev.

Turn to Page 2A, Column 8.

High Bail Set In Theater Picketing

Continued from Page 1A

James Andrews, 38, the white chaplain at the college, who was arrested Sunday on a disorderly conduct charge.

OF THE demonstrators arrested, 37 women were held overnight at the Eastern police station, 61 women at the Pine St. station and 53 men at the Northeastern district.

The Civic Interest Group protested the arrests in a telegram to Gov. Tawes.

"We categorically deny that there were any actions on the part of the demonstrators that would have disturbed the public peace," the group said. "At no time was there loud talking, singing or any boisterous behavior."

THE CIG asked Mayor Goodman in a telegram to help them integrate the Northwood Theater, which has been the target of demonstrations by students of nearby Morgan College for the last eight years.

Members of the same group also conferred yesterday with Police Commissioner Bernard J. Schmidt to obtain an opinion on police policy in the arrest of demonstrators.



DOORS BARRED—A man blocks the entrance to the Northwood Theater where some 150 members of the Civic Interest Group demonstrated last night. All were arrested and charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct during the protest against segregation at the theater.

Morgan Bail Up To \$600

More than 60 pickets with signs marched in the snow in front of the Northwood Theater as the movie house opened for afternoon business today.

A total of \$90,200 bail was set today for the 151 defendants charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct last night at the Northwood Theater.

In setting bail for the anti-segregation demonstrators, all but one of whom are students at Morgan State College, Judge Joseph G. Finnerty made it clear that he was no longer treating the defendants as children or students, but rather as adults.

"The time has come," the Northeastern Municipal Court judge said, "when I must do something to conserve peace."

Today's bail amounts to \$600 for each of the 150 student defendants. At previous hearings over the weekend for other Morgan defendants bail had been set at \$200.

Said Judge Finnerty today:

"In the last four days, there has been an increasing number of defendants, all from Morgan, all arrested at Northwood.

Citra Ills Plea

"On Saturday morning I implored students and faculty members not to allow things to continue. Five hundred cases make your case no better than one defendant.

"My request fell on deaf ears and today I have 150 defendants before me. The time has come
[Continued, Page B 16, Column 3]

Morgan Students' Bail Up To \$600 Each

[Continued From Page B 24]

when I must do something to conserve the peace.

"I feel therefore that these defendants should no longer be treated as students or children, but rather as adults.

"Before, I set bail below the established rate because they were students.

"Today, they will be treated as adults."

The one hundred fifty-first defendant before Judge Finnerty today was William L. Moore, 35, a postal clerk.

His bail was set at \$200.

In Groups Of Seven

Today's defendants appeared in groups of seven. The first group brought into the courtroom consisted of 22 girls and 11 boys.

Police Lt. Fred Gladstone testified that at about 6:40 o'clock last night the 33 students entered the lobby of the theater.

He told the court the students were asked if they had noticed the sign on the door. He said he informed them that they were on private property and that if they refused to move they would be arrested.

He said he talked to each student individually, read the Trespass Act, and that when they still refused to move, had them arrested.

Last night's arrests brought to 218 the number of Morgan college students taken into custody since the demonstrations began Friday night.

Students tried Saturday morning were released under their own recognizance. Those who appeared in court Sunday and Monday were held in \$200 bail.

Mayor Goodman said today he would be willing to sit down with both sides in the Northwood Theater segregation dispute "in the interest of having this community problem solved without any further public embarrassment to anyone."

Owners Willing

The Mayor said today he has been informed that the theater owners would be willing to negotiate the difficulties if he would make his good offices available. He said he also has talked to

Robert B. Watts, the attorney representing the accused demonstrators, and that Mr. Watts also is agreeable to a meeting between both sides in the dispute.

Meanwhile today, State integration leaders protested to Governor Tawes what they termed the unfair and arbitrary filing of disorderly conduct charges against the Negro demonstrators.

No Boisterous Actions

In a telegram to the Governor, the Civic Interest Group, an integrationist organization, complained:

"At no time was there loud talking, singing or any boisterous behavior. We categorically deny that there were any actions on the part of the demonstrators that would have disturbed the public peace."

The telegram also termed as "exorbitant" the bail set for the demonstrators.

A member of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations also took issue with the matter of bail today, asking that a meeting be set up to determine, among other things, the legal implications involved in a misdemeanor of this type.

Those He Wants

S. Edward Smith asked that a meeting be arranged "promptly" between the chairman and executive secretary of the commission, the chief judge of the Municipal Court, the police commissioner, the Mayor and operators of the Northwood Theater "to resolve this problem post-haste."

He asked that the chief judge be included in the meeting so that the legal implications in the matter of setting bail could be clarified.

Police officials, after conferring with Attorney General Thomas Finnan, had issued this statement last night:

"Due to the large scale demonstrations, both charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing will be placed. . . ."

The Northwood Theater, located near Morgan, has been the scene of occasional picketing during the last eight years.

100 ARRESTED IN NORTHWOOD THEATER ROW

Protest Of Segregation Joined By Hopkins Goucher Students

More than 100 persons were arrested last night as student demonstrations against segregation at the Northwood Theater continued for the fifth straight day.

For the first time students from the Johns Hopkins University and Goucher College joined the Negro demonstrators from Morgan State College.

Although the number of arrests was undetermined after the protest was concluded about 11 P.M., estimates ranged between 115 and 130.

Afternoon Pickets Form

The Hopkins and Goucher students were among those jailed.

Pickets began their march in front of the theater when it opened for business yesterday afternoon, but made no attempt to enter until after 5 P.M.

At that time a steady stream of marchers poured into the area and within a half hour there were more than 200 outside the theater.

Riot Squad Present

The Police Department riot squad was on hand to avert trouble, but calm prevailed throughout the evening.

There were numerous spectators nearby and officers were busy keeping the sidewalks clear. George J. Murphy, chief inspector, supervised the police action.

As has been the case previously, police arrested the demonstrators when they tried to gain admittance to the theater, and they were charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct.

Arrests Last 3 Hours

The arrests began shortly after 7 P.M. and continued for about three hours.

Leaders of the Civic Interest Group, which has taken a major role in the desegregation effort,

(Continued, Page 29, Column 4).

100 MORE HELD IN THEATER ROW

Segregation Fight Made Again In Northwood

(Continued from Page 44)

said most of those in custody will stay in jail rather than post bail.

Judge Joseph G. Finnerty set \$600 bail each yesterday for the 151 defendants arrested Monday night.

Fred E. Weisgal, an attorney, and Morgan State College officials conferred with William J. O'Donnell, State's attorney, about the charges yesterday afternoon.

After the conference, Mr. Weisgal indicated that an effort will be made to have the defendants released this morning without having to post bail.

Ten pickets from the Civic Interest Group marched in front of City Hall yesterday afternoon protesting what they called an attempt by city officials to stop the demonstration.

Mayor Theater Case Figures Confer

By Jerome Kelly

Mayor Goodman met today with representatives of the Northwood Theater and students demonstrating against racial segregation at the movie house.

The meeting, called at noon, lasted half an hour behind closed doors.

The Mayor said further talks will be held later today in an effort to end the dispute which thus far has resulted in more than 330 students being arrested.

Meeting with the Mayor were Roland Walker, an attorney for the theater; Robert B. Watts, one of the attorneys for the students; and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, whose undergraduates are mostly involved in the mass protests.

Later Meeting

Mayor Goodman would not disclose what the group had discussed, but said that the meeting later today will be attended by Police Commissioner Bernard Schmidt, City Solicitor Francis B. Burch and State Attorney William J. O'Donnell.

Earlier today, the Civic Interest Group, an integrationist body responsible for organizing the demonstrations, criticized the mayor for not dealing more directly with the problem.

The meeting in Mayor Goodman's office today marked the first active step taken by the city executive.

Other Developments

In other developments, the C.I.G. sent telegrams:

1. Calling on United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy to intercede in the arrests against demonstrators.

2. Complaining to Governor Tawes about pretrial conferences between Municipal judges and policemen responsible for student arrests.

3. Protesting to State Attorney General Thomas B. Finan for allegedly issuing a "get-tough" order against demonstrators.

The students arrested last night, from the Johns Hopkins University, Goucher College and Morgan

[Continued, Page B 24, Column 1]

Mayor Confers On Students

[Continued From Page B 34]

State College, requested jury trials at their hearing today.

Of the 120 arrested, 111 were held in a total of \$600 bail each on charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing. The rest were held on \$500 bail on disorderly conduct.

In the last two days, bails totaling \$161,300 have been set against demonstrators arrested at the theater in the Northwood Shopping Center.

Ready To Negotiate

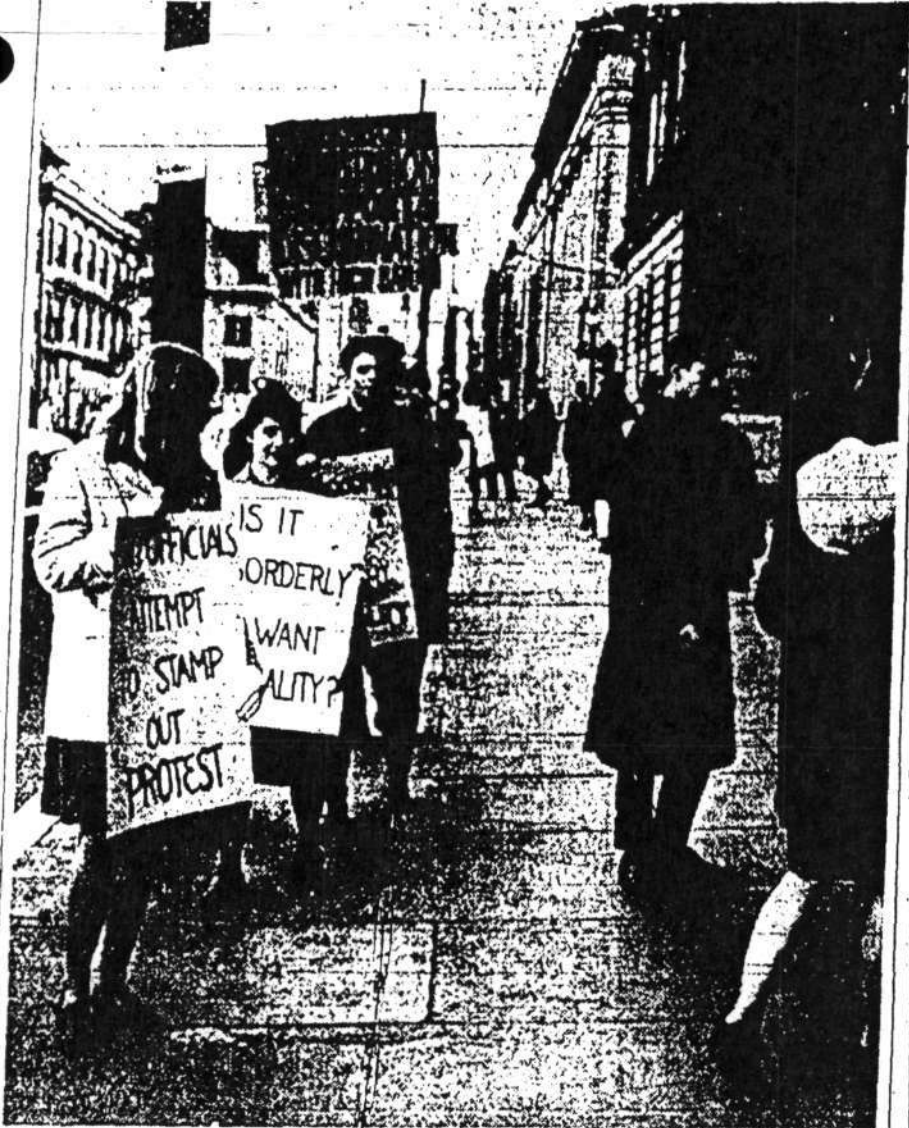
Arnold B. Seidler, manager of the Northwood Theater, said today the owners are ready to sit down with "responsible people" in an effort to negotiate an "amicable settlement."

But, he said, "we are not going to meet with just anyone who is emotionally involved in the current demonstrations."

He said he felt that the theater's segregation stand is legal and "we are not going to be intimidated by mob rule anymore than the Federal Government was in Mississippi."

Since Friday, when demonstrations were revived, large numbers of students have been picketing the theater peacefully, police said.

The arrests came when demonstrators lined up in front of the ticket office and tried to buy tickets to get into the theater.



CITY HALL PROTEST—While police officials and city legal officers discussed the Northwood Theater impasse with a theater representative and integrationists in the Mayor's office yesterday, demonstrators paraded outside. Theater arrests continued.

74 Held In Northwood Row Meeting Held With Mayo

(Continued from Page 50)

test. Mrs. Murray is a Northwood resident.

Parents of the demonstrators have formed a parents' assistance committee, and some of them were on hand serving coffee and doughnuts to the marchers.

Police Control Crowd

In addition to the demonstrators, there were about 250 spectators in the area.

George J. Murphy, chief inspector, ordered a dozen motorcycle policemen to control the crowd.

The Police Department riot squad stood by for an emergency, but none developed.

Students Seek Tickets

The students lined up in groups of between fifteen and twenty and tried to buy tickets, admitting them to the theater. They waited patiently without shouting or singing.

Aaron B. Seidler, the theater manager, who has barred their entrance on previous occasions, read the trespass act as he has done in the past and the arrests were made. Charges were disorderly conduct and trespassing.

Again last night, students from Goucher and the Hopkins were among those taken into custody. Officials of both schools have warned them of the consequences.

Patrol Wagons Dispatched

Extra patrol wagons were dispatched from other parts of the city to handle the large number of arrests. The men were taken to the nearby Northeastern police station and the women to the Pine street station.

Police said about a dozen of the young women in custody were from Goucher.

City officials met with representatives of both sides of the dispute for two hours yesterday in an attempt to solve the problem before last night's demonstration.

Meeting Held

After the meeting in Mayor Goodman's office, they indicated the impasse might be resolved.

William J. O'Donnell, State's attorney, who attended, said last night if an agreement is reached among those involved he might try arranging for the release of the demonstrators from jail.

At least three irritations would have to be solved to satisfy all parties. They are:

1. Demonstrations at the movie

Senator Deplore Students' Protes

[Annapolis Bureau of The Sun]

Annapolis, Feb. 20 — Senator John L. Sanford, Jr. (D., Worcester) introduced a resolution today deploring the anti-discrimination demonstrations by college students at the movie theater in the Northwood shopping center in Baltimore.

Senator Sanford protested at "mass assemblies to coerce private property owners to do business with certain individuals."

theater in Northwood Shopping Center would have to end.

2. The demonstrators, most of whom have been Negro students from Morgan State College nearby, would be admitted to the theater.

3. Bail for jailed demonstrators would have to be reduced or eliminated.

350 Arrested

About 350 demonstrators trying to buy admission to the movie house have been arrested on trespassing and disorderly conduct charges since last Friday. A total of 268 were in the City Jail last night, many of whom are under bail of \$600.

Of those jailed, 105 are women. Besides the Morgan students, other jailed demonstrators are from the Johns Hopkins University and Goucher College.

James White, the Mayor's public relations assistant, read a statement late yesterday that had been agreed to by all persons attending the meeting. It said that the representatives agreed to report back to their groups the suggestions made at the meeting.

Mr. White said the members of the conference did not want specific proposals for working a compromise made public. He added that he believed that situation would be resolved. He said another meeting with the Mayor later this week likely.

All aspects of the present impasse were discussed, he said, including the students' demand for equal accommodations, the theater owner's displeasure with the pressure of demonstrations and the question of bail.

74 ARRESTED, CROWD GROWS IN NORTHWOOD

Protest Of Segregation In 6th Day; Mayor In 2-Hour Talk

Seventy-four student demonstrators were arrested last night at the Northwood Theater as the impasse over the theater's segregation policy continued unsolved.

The arrests occurred during a two-hour period in which a crowd of about 250 persons, including white college teachers, marched outside. The crowd was larger than on any of the previous five nights of the demonstration.

Police, aware that the City Jail already was overcrowded with demonstrators, deliberately slowed the tempo of the arrests.

Bomb Threat Received

About 7.30 P.M., after the pickets began to arrive in force, someone phoned the theater with a bomb threat. A fire truck was dispatched and stood nearby for about an hour.

Again Negro students from Morgan State College which is near the theater comprised the majority of demonstrators, but for the second night they were joined by students from Goucher College and the Johns Hopkins University.

Allan R. Brick, assistant professor of English at Goucher, was one of the teachers who marched with the pickets.

Mr. Brick said two or three of his colleagues were on the line, but he did not identify them. None of the teachers attempted to gain admittance to the theater and none was arrested.

Ministers Join Marchers

The marchers also included a number of white and Negro ministers. One of those who took part was the Rev. James David Andrews, a chaplain at Morgan, who has been with the demonstrators previously.

Mrs. Madelyn Murray, an avowed atheist who has waged a court battle against prayers in the public schools, joined the pro-

(Continued, Page 21, Column 2)



SQUEEZE IN—Crowded women's quarters at the City Jail | jammed the section past its theoretical capacity of 1 held 208 prisoners last night as Northwood demonstrators | Lt. James Craig said, "We don't hardly have any room."

Northwood Movie Row Ends

Film House Will Drop Race Bar

Bail Reduced For 415 Pickets

Negro students from Morgan College late today won their fight to enter Northwood Theater.

Following several days of picketing and the arrest of 415 demonstrators, Mayor Goodman announced that a peaceful solution has been made on the basis that if mass demonstrations are stopped today, the students may patronize the theater starting tomorrow.

The 415 protestors arrested since Friday still face hearings in Northeastern District Municipal Court on trespass charges.

THERE WAS increased activity in the mayor's office, beginning at 10 A.M., obviously concerning the theater mess.

At about 2 P.M. Northwood Theater capitulated. Mr. Goodman then got approval from Robert Watts, attorney for the demonstrators, before releasing the following statement:

"I have been authorized to make the following announcement: Northwood Theater Corp. has arrived at a peaceful, orderly solution to the theater's situation by way of integration if the acts of trespass and mass protest demonstrations immediately cease.

"As soon as this good faith is proven by the demonstrators, we will admit all law-abiding persons the following day."

MAYOR GOODMAN added, "After two days of continuous negotiation and mediation this matter has now been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties. I am gratified that this situation has been alleviated since it has been giving the city and its people a bad reputation.

"I have conferred with State's Attorney William J. O'Donnell, and he will make any statements regarding bail arrangements or release of those persons who have been arrested."

Mayor Goodman read his statement to about 25 pickets in front of City Hall who cheered the conclusion of the reading, tore up their placards, and went home.

Meanwhile, State's Attorney William J. O'Donnell an-

Turn to Page 2A, Column 7.



TIME TO RIDE—When the Northeastern Police station had to hang out the SRO sign, transportation to City Jail was provided for these girls arrested in connection with an attempt to integrate Northwood Theater. Bond of \$200 is the price of freedom.



TIME TO WALK—In the land of the free a man has to keep moving as this officer proves to a picket at Northeastern Police station where arraignments were held for demonstrators advocating integration of Northwood Theater.

—News-Post Photos by James Keimartin.

Students Win Row At Movie Theater

Continued from Page 1A

announced that bail would be reduced for the students to \$100 for each offense and that he would take their cases before the grand jury possibly next Monday or Tuesday.

He said bail of \$100 each would be set for trespassing and disorderly conduct charges. The figure is unchanged for trespassing, but \$400 reduction in the \$500 bail previously set for disorderly conduct.

IN THE SIX DAYS of mass demonstrations at the theater, police arrested 413 pickets, most of them Negro students from nearby Morgan State College, who were held in a total of \$208,100 bail.

Of the total, 331 still were being held at the City Jail unable to raise \$500 bonds.

The reduction in bail is expected to open the door for most of these.

EARLIER TODAY, Judge Joseph G. Finnerty in Northeastern District Municipal Court denied renewed pleas for bail reduction and held 71 pickets in a total of \$42,600 bail.

Three girl pickets who are ill were released on their own recognizance in their attorney, former Judge John Hargrove.

The hearing was marked by

a sharp exchange between Judge Finnerty and Juanita Jackson Mitchell, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

IN REQUESTING lower bail, Miss Jackson said the students were exercising their Constitutional rights of free speech and were not criminals.

When Miss Jackson asked if the purpose of increasing bail was to discourage further demonstrations, Judge Finnerty replied he was merely following the normal bail procedure set by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and the State's Attorney.

The influx of student prisoners at the jail gave it a population of 1,450. This was the second highest on record, topped only by 1,637 prisoners in 1961.

Because of the overcrowding, prisoners were sleeping on cots in corridors and dormitories and four and five to a cell.

"BUT I HAVE the room to handle any number of prisoners police want to send me," said Warden Hiram L. Schoonfield.

For the first time, white college teachers, including Allan R. Brick, assistant professor of English at Goucher College, and several colleagues joined in the demonstration. White students from Goucher and the Johns Hopkins University also were taking part.

News-Post
February 21, 1963

Movie Gets Bomb Threat; Mass Arrests Continuing

A bomb threat today highlighted stepped-up anti-bias demonstrations at the Northwood Theater as police continued their mass arrest of student pickets for the sixth night.

The threat was telephoned to the segregated theater shortly after the vanguard of 300 pickets—the largest number so far—began its demonstration.

About 75 patrons were ordered into the lobby while police searched the theater, but no trace of a bomb was found. A fire truck also stood by for an hour as a precautionary measure.

POLICE arrested 74 pickets—44 women and 30 men—bringing to 415 the number of demonstrators taken into custody since the protest began Friday night.

They face hearings on disorderly conduct and trespassing charges today in North-eastern District Municipal Court.

A total of 268 pickets, most

of them Negro students from Morgan State College, are being held in the Baltimore City Jail, unable to raise \$600 bonds.

HOWEVER, after an appeal by the Rev. Marion C. Bascomb of Douglas Memorial Church, Samuel T. Daniels, Negro leader and councilman candidate for the Fifth District, said funds would be available today for the release of "as many students as want out of jail."

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In the wake of the growing

Turn to Page 2A, Column 4.

No Trace of Explosive Found Bomb Threat to Movie; Mass Arrests Keep Up

Continued from Page 1A
today for the release of "as many students as want out of jail."

Ball now totals nearly \$250,000 for demonstrators taken into custody. In the latest group, 12 were white students from Hopkins and Goucher.

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For the first time, white college teachers, including Allan R. Brick, assistant professor of English at Goucher College, and several colleagues joined in the demonstration. White students from Goucher and the Johns Hopkins University also were taking part.

In the wake of the growing demonstrations, Sen. John L. Sanford Jr. (D., Worcester) introduced a resolution in the State Legislature at Annapolis protesting the students' action.

THE RESOLUTION deplored "the practice of mass assemblies to coerce private property

owners to do business with certain individuals."

If passed, a copy of the resolution would be sent to the presidents of Hopkins, Goucher and Morgan as well as the chief judge of the Municipal Court, the police commissioner and the state superintendent of schools.

Mayor Goodman, renewing his efforts to end the theater demonstrations, said, "Racial problems never do any city any good."

HE SCHEDULED further meetings with leaders of the Civic Interest Group, the civil rights organization sponsoring the demonstrations, representatives of the theater and State's Attorney William J. O'Donnell.

A spokesman for CIG said the picketing will continue until the theater is opened to the general public.

"And we consider ourselves part of the general public," he said.

Officials of the Baltimore branch, National Alliance of Postal Employees, which has been active in civil rights battles, said the alliance would picket City Hall today to protest the mass arrest of students and their high bail.

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Bomb Threat At Theater In Northwood

Continued from Page 1A

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"And we consider ourselves part of the general public," he said.

Owners Agree To Integrate Theater

By Jerome Kelly

Mayor Goodman announced today that the owners of the Northwood Theater have agreed to desegregate the movie house.

Students who, for the past six days have protested the theater's segregation policies, immediately called off any more future demonstrations.

The Mayor, following what he called "two days of continuous negotiation and mediation," read his announcement to pickets outside City Hall who were protesting mass arrests and high bails placed against the student demonstrators.

Orderly Solution

The statement from Mayor Goodman said: "The Northwood Theater Corporation has arrived at a peaceful, orderly solution to the theater's situation by way of integration if the acts of trespass and mass protest demonstrations immediately cease."

If no demonstrations are held this evening, Negroes will be admitted to the theater tomorrow, he said.

Speaking for himself, the Mayor said: "I am gratified that this situation has been alleviated since it has been giving our city and its people a bad reputation."

238 In Jail

Since last Friday night, 413 student demonstrators have been arrested at the theater in the Northwood Shopping Center. Three hundred and eighty-seven of the arrested students are attending Morgan State College, a group that amounts to 14 per cent of the total student body there.

As of today, 238 of the students, including some from the Johns

[Continued, Page B 6, Column 3]

Theater O.K.'s Integration

[Continued From Page B 4B]

Hopkins University and Goucher College, are behind bars in City Jail.

State's Attorney William J. O'Donnell announced that bail amounting to \$600 each in most cases has been reduced to \$200. Eleven students have been released on bail from the jail in the last 24 hours, records show.

Adult advisers to the Civic Interest Group, a student body which organized the protests, said they stood ready to post bail for any of the other students who wished their release.

Anti-segregation leaders, Morgan State officials, the Mayor, theater attorneys and law officials have been meeting for the last two days in an effort to resolve differences between students and the theater.

Students from Morgan, a short distance from the Northwood Theater, have been picketing and demonstrating against the movie owners for eight years.

But the protests mounted last Friday when hundreds of students showed up in front of the theater. The demonstrations continued for almost a week until the Mayor announced the end.

Expel 'Trespassing' Students, Bill Urges



ATTY. GEN. FINAN

Finan Denies Influencing Pickets' Bail

Attorney General Thomas B. Finan today released a statement in which he emphatically denied having given directives as to what charges should be placed or the amount of bail set for students arrested during Northwood Theater picketing.

In an effort to clarify "gross misstatements" attributed to his office, Mr. Finan said he had never spoken to anybody about the \$600 bail set for demonstrators by Judge Joseph Finnerty in Central Court.

"Under no circumstances," he pointed out, "does the office of the Attorney General have control or jurisdiction concerning the amount of bail in any court."

Northwood Theater Now Desegregated

Students convicted of trespass violations while attending Maryland colleges and universities would be expelled under legislation introduced in Annapolis today by Sen. Robert P. Dean (D., Queen Annes).

Institutions failing to expel such students, if the bill passes, would forfeit their right to public funds. The proposed law, referred to the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, would also apply to private schools that receive State aid.

Introduction of the bill came as the first Negro students from Morgan State College, many of whom were charged with trespass during demonstrations starting Friday, were admitted to the Northwood Theater.

THE PREVIOUSLY all-white movie house at Havenwood Rd. off Loch Raven Blvd., which reversed its race policy yesterday, expected its largest audience in history for today's showings of "In Search of the Castaways."

Although integration demonstrations at the Northwood have been dominated by Morgan students for the past eight years, it was a Negro housewife who was first to enter the theater at 1.30 P. M. opening time.

Mrs. Ruth Lighthorn, of 501 Cherry Hill Rd., was accompanied by her children—Herbert 8, Renold B. III, 11, Susan 14, and Ruth 12.

ONLY A FEW Morgan students were on hand because classes were going on.

Many of today's patrons were the same students who were jammed into City Jail yesterday.

More than 300 of them, charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct since integration demonstrations started in earnest last Friday, were ordered released without any bail on their own recognizance.

THEIR RELEASE, ordered by Judge Anselm Sodaro, followed an offer by the theater's management to admit Negroes if further demonstrations were called off.

Negotiations for the settlement were made in Mayor Goodman's office, the courthouse, and at meetings of integrationist leaders.

Judge Sodaro's release order for 328 students—including representatives of Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University— climaxed a day in which their bail dropped from \$600 each to no bail at all.

Judge Joseph Finnerty set the \$600 bail for demonstrators appearing before him in Central Court. Early yesterday Judge Reuben Oppenheimer conferred with William O'Donnell, State's Attorney, and reduced the figure to \$200 each. Seventeen

students took advantage of the lower bail to leave City Jail.

THE BAIL SET by Judge Finnerty had prompted 10 members of the House of Delegates to call on Gov. Tawes to investigate the "excessive and punitive" bond for demonstrators.

The theater's decision to integrate, announced by Aaron B. Seidler, general manager, was said to be "in the best interest of the community." He added that he "sincerely hopes that the results (of integration) will be peace and tranquility in the area."

Sen. Dean tells his side of bill

By RALPH MATTHEWS

College students who demonstrate in challenge of Maryland's trespass law and other measures which would maintain racial segregation annoy the heck out of State Senator Robert P. Dean, of Queen Anne's county.

The Eastern shore law-maker wants any student of a state college convicted of trespassing kicked out of school for good.

He has whipped up a bill to that effect (Senate Bill 357) which if passed, would see any student protesters banished from state schools or private schools receiving state funds.

On Monday, the AFRO called Senator Dean at his Annapolis state capitol office to find out what prompted him to propose a law described by his critics as:

"...deliberately designed to abridge the right of peaceful assembly and protest as guaranteed to all American

citizens... (CORE) and "the most vicious piece of legislation I have ever seen..." (State Senator Verda C. Welton)

SENATOR DEAN was ready and willing to explain his bill. He said "There are some who are trying to drag integration into this. It doesn't apply to that. Let's be frank about it, they (students) are flagrantly violating the existing laws."

The law-maker then said he hoped his proposal would bring "to an end" student

(Continued on Page 2)

Sen. Dean

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrations.

While students demonstrations in Maryland have been solely against racial discrimination the Senator insisted again that race had nothing to do with his proposal.

"Let me give you a parallel. In the state of Mississippi, students there demonstrated against this fellow Meredith. The law said he had a right to be there. Now I ask you, didn't those students have the right to demonstrate? No. They were faced with loss of academic freedom."

An AFRO reporter then asked the senator "Weren't guns and other violent means used by the mob at Oxford? Would that be similar to Maryland students who protested peacefully?"

"Well," he answered, "Maybe that's not quite the parallel I mean. There was violence in the beginning. Later on it was peaceful."

DESPITE THIS "parallel" which was not quite what he meant, the senator still held that "if you say one is academic freedom, what is the other?"

Then he said "Nobody wants to stop peaceful demonstrations" but went on to explain that "this bill was prepared two or three years ago. It's been lying in my desk drawer for quite awhile."

"This Northwood business," he said, was what prompted him to pull this dusty scheme out of the drawer.

His bill to curb sit-ins and other protests by students in state institutions was designed to "save taxpayers money."

Northwood, he was informed, was a peaceful protest against racial segregation.

"After they finish school," he responded, "They'd be able to go out and do what they want to do."

FINALLY, SENATOR DEAN was asked to comment on the trespass cases against students now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court.

This question was put to him: "Senator Dean, since it is likely the Supreme Court will rule against Maryland's trespass laws as being unconstitutional where will that leave your law if passed?"

The law-maker sighed, gave a sad chuckle: "I'm no lawyer. When the Supreme Court strikes down anything that's the end of it."

But future action by the Supreme Court will not deter the Eastern shoremen.

"They're supposed to be in school learning how to get out and make a living not running around staging demonstrations."

And with that, the state senate three-termer, bid the AFRO good-bay.

Theater Will Integrate Today; All 343 Jailed Students Freed

Movie House Agrees To Admit Negroes If Protests Halt

Jailed women students shed tears of joy.....Page 28

The Northwood Theater will begin admitting Negroes today.

At about the same time yesterday that the theater agreed to integrate, Judge Anselm Sodaro ordered the release from City Jail of 324 students who had demonstrated outside the movie house.

The last student went free at 7:20 o'clock last night. There were 343 in jail yesterday, but some were released in bail earlier in the day.

Mass Demonstrations

Mass demonstrations at the theater in Northwood Shopping Center, at Havenwood road off Loch Raven boulevard, began last Friday and continued through Wednesday night.

Most of the integrationists are students from nearby Morgan State College.

The jailed students were charged with disorderly conduct and trespassing. For those charged with both offenses, the bail was as high as \$600.

The double action yesterday followed negotiations in Mayor Goodman's office, talks at the Courthouse and meetings of integrationist students.

Announcement By Goodman

In midafternoon, Mayor Goodman announced that the owners of the theater, which is in Northwood Shopping Center, would integrate the movie house if the demonstrations stopped.

He read the statement to a group of pickets in front of City Hall, and they cheered, tore up their signs and left.

Mayor Goodman's statement said: "The Northwood Theater Corporation has arrived at a peaceful, orderly solution to the theater's situation by way of integration if the acts of trespassing and mass protest demonstrations immediately cease.

"As soon as this good faith is proven by the demonstrators, (the
(Continued, Page 28, Column 5)

Jailed Women Students Shed Tears Of Joy

10 IN HOUSE PROTEST BAIL

Stir Follows As They Receive News That Theater Plans To Integrate



RELEASE—Student demonstrators release their emotions as they are released from City Jail.

Imprisoned women demonstrators at the City Jail burst into tears of joy yesterday when they were told that the owners of the Northwood Theater had agreed to admit Negro patrons.

The news of the settlement was taken to the jail at midafternoon by Robert B. Watts, attorney for the defendants; the Rev. Morris C. Bascom, pastor of the Douglass Memorial Church, and Moses R. Lewis, president of the Civic Interest Group, which organized the six-day demonstration.

The men arranged with Howard Parks, deputy warden, to speak to the 195 women prisoners in their overcrowded detention area.

Cheers Erupt

But they had a chance to say only a few words before the women's cheers overwhelmed them.

"Ladies," Mr. Lewis began, "tomorrow at 1 o'clock you will all be able to go into the Northwood Theater. . . ."

Women students greeted the news with screams. They cried, hugged each other and jumped up and down.

They happily threw themselves on Lewis with such force they knocked him to the concrete floor of the cellblock.

Students Pray

Tears streamed down the face of Sandra Upshur, an 18-year-old Negro who is executive secretary of the Civic Interest Group and president of the Morgan-State freshman class. "I told you we'd win," she said as she tugged at the sleeve of a reporter.

When the jubilation subsided, the women students prayed and sang hymns. "This is not the work of just ourselves," they prayed. "Lord, bless us and make us humble before Thee."

Lewis, 21-year-old Negro senior who is student body president at Morgan, said in the cellblock:

"I think the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are just coming into the Twentieth Century. This is a victory, it's true."

"Want Full Equality"

"But by no means has the Negro come into his own in Maryland. We want full equality and full rights."

The face of Vero Vinogradoff, an 18-year-old white student at Goucher, was red and wet from crying. The pretty brunette's voice broke as she said: "I've never been so moved by anything. I'm so happy."

Three other white Goucher students, Marantha Dawkins, 19, Ellnor Gordon, 18, and Kathryn Voelcher, 20, agreed.

"I think this is a big step toward solving the whole problem," Miss Dawkins said.

She added that the theater manager's refusal to admit her and the others to the movie house before she was arrested Wednesday night was a shock.

"It's the first time in my life that I have been addressed as a minority," she said.

The three young women said the Goucher campus was aroused by the demonstration and that they felt "a responsibility" to join.

"This is one of the most satisfying experiences I have ever had," Miss Voelcher said.

"I Wanted To Do This"

Miss Gordon said she was unafraid of being arrested because "I wanted to do this and I was doing it with friends."

One of the Morgan students, Rose Pitts, 20, said the settlement was especially pleasing to her because her older sister had been in one of the first groups from the college to picket the theater in 1955.

Reaction was more subdued from the men students in another cellblock. There was handshaking all around and one fellow said he was going to write a tune, "Jailbird Rock."

Northwood Theater To Integrate Today

(Continued from Page 46)

theater) will admit all law abiding persons the following day."

Aaron B. Seidler, general manager of the theater, said last night that there were no demonstrators, which meant the theater would go through today with its agreement. The movie playing is "In Search of the Castaways."

"We believe our action is in the best interest of the community and sincerely hope that the results will be peace and tranquility in the area," Mr. Seidler said. "We have always maintained an attitude of willingness to solve the problem."

He added that civic agencies and the Mayor helped end the impasse.

Smaller Protests Earlier

For several years students have conducted smaller demonstrations protesting the theater's segregation policy.

Robert B. Watts, a lawyer representing the students, said the agreement between the theater and students yesterday developed in this way.

Theater representatives called the Mayor in the morning, offering to integrate if demonstrations stopped first. The Mayor called Mr. Watts, who went to Morgan State and talked to leaders of the Civic Interest Group, the student group behind the integration movement.

Mr. Watts, three students and Dr. August Meir, who is a faculty member, then went to the Mayor's office in City Hall and accepted the proposition in midafternoon.

Other Conferences

There were also conferences under way in the Courthouse pertaining to the reduction or elimination of bail for the jailed students, most of whom were from Morgan, the Johns Hopkins University and Goucher College.

During the morning, William J. O'Donnell, the State's attorney, talked to Judge Reuben Oppenheimer, of the Criminal Court, and the judge agreed to reduce the bail to a maximum of \$200.

However, Mr. Watts and John R. Hargrove, another lawyer for the students, went to Judge Sodaro late yesterday afternoon, and Judge Sodaro ordered the elimination of all bail and the release of

the demonstrators on their own recognizance.

Judge Sodaro is Judge Oppenheimer's colleague in Criminal Court.

O'Donnell Surprised

Mr. O'Donnell said he was surprised by Judge Sodaro's order but if "Judge Sodaro signed the order, that let's them out."

The State's attorney said he would take witnesses before the grand jury Tuesday afternoon. No students have been indicted. The theater operators and police would have to dismiss trespass and dis-

orderly conduct charges if the whole business is to be dropped.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. O'Donnell, the city's highest police officials, lawyers for students and the theater owners and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins met with Mayor Goodman in his office to try and solve the dilemma.

It was from this consultation that yesterday's solution evolved. "I am gratified that this situation has been alleviated since it has been giving our city and its people a bad reputation," Mayor Goodman said.

Call On Taxes To Investigate 'Excessive' Sum

(Annapolis Bureau of The Sun)
Annapolis, Feb. 21—Ten members of the House of Delegates, eight of them from Baltimore, protested today the setting of "excessive and punitive bail" in the Northwood Theater demonstration.

In a resolution, they called on the Governor to direct the Attorney General to investigate "the practice of fixing excessive bail for certain offenses by judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore city."

The author of the resolution, Clarence M. Mitchell, 3d (D., Fourth Baltimore), said he would leave the resolution in the House even though the theater owner had agreed to desegregate and bail has been ordered lowered.

"Excessive, Unnecessary"

The maximum penalty for a violation of the trespass law is a \$100 fine, and the normal bail required for a person charged under the law should not exceed the amount of maximum fine, the delegates asserted.

Bail for many of the students who attempted to purchase tickets to enter the theater has been set at \$600, they noted.

"The setting of bail at \$600 for trespass violations is excessive and unnecessary, and some investigation of this practice by judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore city should be made," the resolution said.

Baltimore Movie Ends Segregation

From News Dispatches

A week-long struggle that packed Baltimore's jail with 413 Negro and white pickets and attracted thousands of spectators struck down a movie-theater's racial bar yesterday.

Operators of the city's northwood Theater — whose lobby has been jammed nightly with persons demonstrating against segregation — agreed to desegregate starting today if the pickets would quit. They said they would.

The action culminated seven days of arrests under the trespass law, letters of protest and meetings of city officials, attorneys and judges that swelled jails with bail-less students.

Added to trespass charges in many cases were disorderly

counts, despite contentions by the group that the protest was orderly.

The demonstrators, most of them from nearby Morgan State College, started their campaign last Friday night. On ensuing nights they were joined by students from other area colleges.

All arrested have asked for jury trials. Since the first hearing in Municipal Court Saturday, bail for each rose progressively to \$600—a total of more than \$160,000.

The imprisoned demonstrators were crowded five and six to a cell or setp in corridors. City Jail Warden Hiram Schoonfield, however, was quick to note that their conduct was "exemplary."

Mayor Phillip H. Goodman, who said earlier that he did not want the city's image to be tarnished by racial problems, announced yesterday's agreement.

Two meetings Wednesday between city officials and a lawyer for the movie house ended in failure. And spokesmen for the Civic Interest Group, chief organizer of the protest, then said that picketing would continue until the theater was opened to the general public—"and we consider ourselves part of the general public."

Nightly the demonstrators—which by Wednesday included students and faculty members from Johns Hopkins University, Goucher College, Baltimore University and Maryland trades.

Committees of parents and sympathizers stood by with coffee and doughnuts. Dozens of policemen waited with paddy wagons and cruisers.

Inside the theater's glass doors, groups would try to walk in the lobby where the ticket booth had been moved from its normal place outside. They were met by the manager, who would read them the Maryland trespass act. Each time, refusal to leave ended in arrest.

Only a few of the 413 ac-

cepted help in posting bond.

Municipal Court Judge Joseph Finnerty rejected pleas for reduced bail. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, attorney for the students said, "These students are not criminals. They are merely practicing their Constitutional rights."

Judge Finnerty said that if

he were guilty of a wrong,

he was setting lower bail on those defendants arrested the last several days. "I am guilty of having been too merciful."

Late yesterday, Judge Anselm Sodaro of the Baltimore Supreme Bench ordered the students released immediately on their own recognizance.



Associated Press

Picture shows crowded condition of a part of Baltimore City Jail, women's section, packed with demonstrators

arrested within the past six days as they attempted to gain admission to a theater that refuses to admit Negroes.

O'Donnell Power Cited In Arrests

City Councilman Leon A. Rubenstein (D., Fifth) said today the State's attorney has the power to stop prosecution of student demonstrators arrested in the Northwood Theater protests.

State's Attorney William J. O'Donnell said yesterday, "I've got to enforce the law as long as it is on the book."

The State's attorney always has the power to "stet or prosecute, as he sees the public interest," Mr. Rubenstein contended. A "stet" stays all proceedings in a legal matter.

413 Arrested

There were 413 white and Negro students arrested in the six days of mass protest that led to the integration of the theater yesterday.

Councilman Rubenstein said the matter has been settled amicably as far as the community is concerned. He said "it would serve no purpose" to prosecute the youths.

"There was no inherent violence here," the councilman de-

(Continued, Page 13, Column 8)

Power Cited In Arrests

(Continued From Page 20)

clared, "It was purely a social expression."

"If there were crimes where people were hurt, I could see the reluctance to stet," Mr. Rubenstein said.

Conferences Held

Mr. Rubenstein conferred with the theater owners and Police Commissioner Bernard J. Schmidt, as well as Mr. O'Donnell, in his efforts to get the charges against the students dropped.

Thirty clergymen last night also urged Mr. O'Donnell drop all charges against the demonstrators.

Ten Protestant ministers, ten Catholic priests and ten Jewish rabbis joined in signing a telegram sent to the Courthouse.

Attend Show

Negroes attended afternoon and evening shows at the theater without incident yesterday.

Many members of the Civic Interest Group, which conducted the protests, attended the showings of a Walt Disney feature.

"The movie was not very good, but it really doesn't matter," commented one Negro coed as she left the theater.



**MICHAEL
OLESKER**

Museum puts faces, names to struggle for justice

REGINA Wright Bruce arrives from a distance of 42 years. She wears a smile of spiritual wonder. She stands in this throng of delighted people at the grand opening of the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture, and her voice carries through the place like an anthem.

"Did you see my picture?" she asks.

She is a retired Baltimore schoolteacher, and her voice rings out as if someone has just announced the first day of summer vacation. She belongs to history now. She takes you through this room and that, past images of Thurgood Marshall and Parren Mitchell, past Ethel Ennis and Cab Calloway, past Lenny Moore and Buddy Young, until she arrives at a huge photograph on a wall, in the spring of 1963, inside the place that used to be called the Baltimore City Jail.

"That's me," she says happily. She belongs with the great ones. She's standing in the photograph with her sister, Claudine Allen, who's now an attorney instead of a defendant. They were students at Morgan State back then. They're part of a group of maybe 20 young women at the jail, all in prison garb, all of them gathered around a copy of the day's *Afro American* newspaper, whose front-page headline reads: "218 Students Arrested — \$90,000 Bail Set for 150."

Bruce spent 10 days behind bars that spring for the crime of trying to be treated like a citizen. In that distant time, these young women asked for the simplest of courtesies and were denied, and turned those denials into a history now celebrated at the city's newest museum.

The place opened over the weekend, and it is thrilling: for black people who see a history that was ignored for so long, and for white [See Olesker, 4B]

MICHAEL OLESKER

Museum captures history of a fight for justice, dignity

[Olesker, from Page 1B]

people who see a history many wished to deny for the longest time, and for everyone who cherishes the human triumphs that arrive from the seemingly smallest gestures.

"The Northwood shopping center," Regina Wright Bruce says now. She has weaved her way through several museum rooms, along various threads of history. Here's Pennsylvania Avenue, when jazz filled the air all night long, and there's the Royal Theater and Billie Holiday lapsing her way into a song and Chick Webb turning his drumsticks into a blur. Here's Bishop Robinson taking command of a police department, and Herman Williams a fire department, and Kurt Schmoke an entire city. Here's Ben Carson, bringing life to an operating room, and Bea Gaddy taking lives off the meanest streets.

The museum reminds us: They did not arrive from nowhere.

"My brother," Bruce says, looking at herself in jail in that spring of 1963 when so much of the state remained segregated and so many would protest it. "He wanted to get a haircut in the Northwood shopping center. My sister wanted to go to the movies. They couldn't get in. So one day my sister says, 'Come on, we're going to the movies.' I said, 'I don't have money for the movies.' She said, 'Don't worry, you're not going to the movies, you're going to jail.'"

She shakes her head in wonder. They were so young then, and braver than they knew. She stares at the photograph and remembers a name: her friend Marcia Hazelton. A jailbird then, a school principal in California now. All of them at the Baltimore City Jail that year, acquiring full citizenship by insisting on it.

The museum tells those stories, and many more. Here's a replica of the slave ships, with

chained bodies jammed into a darkened hold. Here's a wanted poster, dated April 9, 1804. It says a \$50 reward is offered for a runaway slave "named Harry, a stout, well-made fellow, 20 years of age, five-feet-five, lightish complexion, who stammers when spoken to." One Richard Disney, of Anne Arundel County, wishes "Harry" returned to him before his human property reaches Pennsylvania.

We know pieces of other stories, whose backgrounds are filled in. There's Anne Brown, a graduate of Douglass High, immortalized in the title role of the original production of *Porgy and Bess*. But how many know the rest of her story, how she refused to sing before segregated audiences, and was warned she would be blacklisted if she refused — and how she stood her ground?

Over the weekend, crowds stood in line for nearly an hour in broiling heat to get into the new place. At the packed opening, part of the experience was not only the exhibits, but watching people's reaction to them, a mix of pride and wonder.

Standing in front of that 1963 photograph, Regina Wright Bruce remembered how it was when she had to go to jail in order to go to the movies.

"Oh, the jail," she says now. "You learned a lot there."

"Like what?" somebody asks. "Like that's a place you didn't want to be," she says. "There were murderers in there, and forgers, and prostitutes. We sang spirituals every night in our cells. The other women would yell at us, 'Shut up!' But then, after a while, I think they started understanding."

It was the start of understanding for an entire country, wrestling with its conscience and a dreadful piece of its history. So much of Maryland's part in it is captured magnificently at the new museum.

11 STUDENT MOVEMENT

The 1950s and 1960s were decades of unprecedented civil rights activities. In Baltimore, nonviolent direct action was used to combat Jim Crow laws, to recruit black voter registration citywide, and to fight for public accommodation and integration. Morgan State College students allied with whites, Jews, and gentiles to form the Civic Interest Group (CIG) that fought for racial equality and justice. Beginning in 1955, five years prior to the Greensboro sit-in demonstrations in North Carolina, Morgan students desegregated the Read Drug Store luncheon counters in the Northwood Shopping Center. In March 1959, the Arundel Ice Cream store at Northwood was desegregated. On February 22, 1963, this student demonstration movement forced the then-suburban Northwood Movie Theater to integrate, but only after 1,500 people picketed the theater and 12 percent of Morgan's student body had been arrested. The federal civil rights act, banning segregation, took effect in 1964.



12 INTEGRATION

In the 1930s, when Chick Webb performed at the Hippodrome Theater at 12 North Eutaw Street, his mother and wife stood on stage to see him perform. Blacks were not allowed in the audience.

The city's leading venue for stage plays in the early 1950s, Ford's Theater, located at 318-320 West Fayette Street (it was torn down in 1964), obliged black spectators to sit in the second balcony, although African-Americans could perform on stage. On February 1, 1952, after three years of picketing and boycotting instigated by the NAACP, Ford's Theater dropped its 81-year-old segregation policy.

The Lyric at 128 West Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore's main concert venue, did not allow blacks to perform there, yet had no seating restrictions. Public outcry over the Lyric's refusal to book a recital by the world-renowned contralto Marian Anderson led to the concert hall's change in policy in 1953. In early 1954, the Baltimore Interracial Fellowship sponsored Anderson in concert at the Lyric.



Drawing of Marian Anderson on Lyric program notes by Reuben Kramer, director of the first unsegregated art school in Maryland the Baltimore Art Center of Interracial Fellowship, Inc., which was founded 1944 at 1525 John Street. The Maryland Institute of Art integrated "with al deliberate speed," following the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May 1954. Courtesy of Bill Kerfoot.



Dr. August Meier
Asst. Prof of History
Morgan State College
10/60





Several hundred students in this 1963 demonstration served time in the city jail for their participation. (Baltimore News-American photograph. University of Maryland, College Park.)





Students from Morgan College arrested in 1963 for demonstrating against segregation at the Northwood Theatre in Baltimore. (Baltimore News-American photograph. University of Maryland, College Park.)





SMILES ALL AROUND — Mayor Philip H. Goodman, center, is surrounded by smiling postal employees and NAACP leaders who a few minutes before he came out and read statement announcing settlement of demonstrations against Northwood

Theatre, were marching on picket line outside City Hall. The theatre management agreed to integrate the establishment near Morgan State College after more than 400 students had been arrested. (AFRO photo by I. Henry Phillips)



INSIDE CITY JAIL—This was the scene at City Jail Wednesday as reporters and photographers

were permitted for the first time to see how the demonstrators were being housed.

343 students on Honor Roll; they went to jail for rights

A total of 343 students, most of them from Morgan State College, others from Johns Hopkins University and Goucher College, were jailed in Baltimore this week over a three-day period because they sought to enter Northwood Theatre.

Located a block from Morgan's campus, the theatre has banned colored patrons for eight years, despite repeated

appeals to management to scrap its white-only policy.

Under the guidance of Baltimore Mayor Philip Goodman, who negotiated a meeting with Civic Interest Group student leaders of the demonstrations, and the theatre management, the movie changed its policy last Thursday, and the college students were released from jail.

Herewith are the names of the 343 students who went to jail. We list them here as deserving special honor:—

Jailed on Wednesday:

Sylvia L. Patterson, 21, 1649 N. Monroe St. Patricia A. Wickers, 18, Chestertown, Md.; Fannie E. Thomas, 20, Easton, Md.; Madeline Dinkins, 15, Sayville, N.Y.; Martha M. Seldon, 20, Washington; Betty J. Swann, 20, 901 K St. S.; Yvonne Evans, 19, Washington; Geraldine Glover, 13, Washington; Patricia Byrd Smith, 20, Philadelphia; Joyce Campbell, 20, 2306 Bryant Ave. Linda Marie Brown, 19, 220 Laurens St. Richard F. Waters, 18, Church Rd., Nanticoke Rd., Md. David Dorsey, 18, 401 Gaither Ave. Eugene Smith, 20, 4418 St. George Ave. Leonard Cauton Jr., 20, 5106 Craig Ave. Roger A. Sheppard, 21, 1503 Park Ave. Otis Mitchell, 22, 2030 Eutaw Pl.

Jailed on Tuesday: Wayne Leo Varnadore, 19, Morgan College; Melvin Lee Perry, 21, Wilmington, Del.; Everett Charles Whitehead, 18, 4716 Pilgrim Rd.; George Henry Poe III, 20, Pittsburg; James Mitchell, 19, Morgan; Wilton L. Colbert, 20, Annapolis; Charles E. Beatty, 24, 1006 Belvedere Ave.; Nathan J. Fosselt Sr., 18, Cooksville, Md. Leon W. Sullivan Jr., 19, Morgan; Roland Walters Jr., 19, 1631 Normal Ave.; James G. Dashiell, 21, 2417 W. Lafayette; Edward Lamson Davis, 19, Morgan; George O. Urganhart, 20, Morgan; William Smith Jr., 20, 806 N. Washington St.; Donald Arthur Twine, 19, Plainfield, N.J.

—WMS-5-ENDS.—

Jerome Hayes Shelton, 19, Fairmont Heights, Md. Glenn Milton Brown, 21, 2540 McCulloh; George D. Mooney, 19, 714 N. Arlington Ave. Allan M. Smith, 25, 229 E. 33rd St.; Clarence Scott, 16, Morgan; Leroy E. Sheppard, 21, Morgan; Wayne Anderson, 17, 2011 Whittier Ave.; Wesley R. Hairston, 17, 2812 Riggs Ave.; Daniel William Griffin, Jr., 22, Fort Deposit, Md.; Henry Singleton, 3rd, 19, 710 Winston Ave., Golden Lee Coleman, 19, Newark, N.J. Kimberly Stevens Moody, 23, 831 Lake Drive; Robert Wynwood Cook, 20, Cherry Hill, N.J. George A. Lottier, 18, 2422 Harlem Ave.; Thomas L. Byrd, 18, Marion, Md. Wilbur C. Robinson,

19, Morgan; Carol M. Whitaker, 19, Morgan; Kenneth B. Brown, 18, Charleston, S.C.; George Mitchell, Jr., 21, Morgan; Clarence B. Canson, Jr., 21, 302 E. 20th St.; Elsie P. Hall, 23, Philadelphia; Lois M. Joyner, 20, Morgan; Mary Ann Chapman, 20, Bryantown, Md.; Claudette E. Rice, 21, Morgan; Joan E. Tull, 21, Morgan; Marjorie McDaniel, 19, Florence, S.C. Ruth G. Sharper, 18, Newark, N.J.; Ruth Ann Hales, 22, Pittsburgh; Shirley Mae Dale, 18, Morgan; Doris C. Mackall, 18, Morgan;

Carrie Mae Weeks, 20, Sea View, Va. Norma A. Coston, 18, Girdletree, Md.; Judith P. Clay, 18, Richmond, Va.; Harriet R. Cohen, 18, Butler, Pa.; Frances Myan Shoup, 18, Petersburg, Va.; Vandalee Paterson, 22, Elkridge, Md. Alexis A. Peebles, 20, Goucher; Jennifer W. Leighton, 18, Goucher College; Mary Ellen Currie, 17, Goucher; Sandra L. Wells, 20, 3602 Deanlyn Rd.; Gwendolyn E. Green, 22, Arlington, Va.; Ralph D. McCloud, 20, Morgan; Willy H. Maddox, Jr., 18, 4226 Gilray Dr.; Samuel W. Marshall, 20, Morgan; Daniel Adam Kline, 18, John Hopkins; Hesse K. Smith, 20, Brookville, Md.; Frank S. Holly, Jr., 18; 528 E. Cold Spring Ln., Charles H. Brown, 18, 3414 Duval Ave.; Samuel J. Brown, Jr., 18, Morgan; Doyle Victor Whitaker, 21, 4734 Alhambra Ave.; Percy Shiles, 19, Morgan;

George Andrew Stewart, 18, Morgan; Joseph Henry Holly, 19, Morgan; Charles H. Capper, 18, Johns Hopkins; Godfrey Austin Adler, 19, Morgan; George R. Richardson, 21, 2310 Edgemont Ave.; Eldon Garfield Hall, 19, Morgan; Worthington E. Waters, 23, Morgan;

Jerilyn G. Murray, 19, 2416 W. Lafayette Ave.; Patricia M. Jones, 15, Sunderland, Md.; Gay M. Green, 18, Morgan; Bessie Eliz. Johnson, 18, Morgan; Alice V. Smith, 18, St. Inigos, Md.; Diane B. Ostrofsky, 18, 2312 Oswego Ave.; Corrina F. Fales, 18, Lincoln University, Pa.; June W. Burkett, 19, Elkridge, Md.

Patricia Ann Grimes, 19, Morgan; Consuelo M. Street, 18, Wilmington, Del.; Barbara F. Williams, 15, Hanover, Md.; Kathryn B. Voelcker, 20, Goucher; Margaret Ann Keys, 18, Lanham, Md.; Joanne E. Savage, 18, Morgan; Betty M. Evans, 18, Washington; Cecilia Benson, 18, Morgan; Alberta J. Feemster, 18, Winston Salem, N.C.; Mary A. Moore, 18, Jessup, Md. Augusta M. Censer, 19, Miami, Fla.; Diana Wayne Edwards, 20, 2426 Eutaw Pl.; Norma S. Brown, 21, 1903 Clifton Ave.; Bettey A. Childs, 22, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jane Eliz. Lottier, 20, 2422 Harlem Ave. Rebecca Succella Craft, 19, Jessups, Md.; Virginia Ann Countee, 18, Lanham, Md.; Audrey Laiste Sands, 17, Cooksville, Md.; Ruth Ann Diggs, 18, Frederick, Md.; Sylvia Marie Shephard, 20, 510 Roberts St.; Gemie Mariane Davidson, 21, New Orleans, La.; Warron Emerson Dorsey, 19, Sykesville, Md.; Anthony Leroy Dent, 19, Morgan; Ronald Levy Townes, 19, Morgan; Richard Marn Fowler, 19, 2337 Montebello Tr.; Francis Lee Butler, 19, Morgan; Lawrence Lewis Brooks, Jr., 19, Morgan; Charlie S. Johnson, 20, 5304 The Alameda; Edward Wilmer Horsey, 19, Morgan; Herman Chandler, 18, Morgan;

Thelma L. Watson, 19, Albany, Ga.; Anita L. Turks, 20, 3412 Baleman Ave.; Sandra L. Upshur, 18, Route 1 Bryans Rd., Md.; Barbara A. Lee, 18, Crownville, Md.; Andra Amanda Freeman, 19, Philadelphia; Joyce Jones, 21, Mt. Airy, Md.; Carolyn E. Waldman, 20, Jamaica, N.Y.; Shirley A. Thornton, 20, Kinsale Va.; Rose L. Keith, 21, Philadelphia;

Norma Brown, 18, Chapel Oaks, Md.; Diane Brown, 18, Mitchellville, Md.; Rose Pitts, 20, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carolyn V. Woodland, 19, La Plata, Md.; Kirk S. Davis, 20, 712 Winston Ave.; Paul N. Thompson, 19, 5005 Ivanhoe Ave.; Walter S. Johnson, 17, 1717 E. Lafayette Ave.; John V. Mason, 18, Leonardtown, Md.; Kermit J. Eady, 23, East Elmhurst, N.Y.; John A. Cole, 21, 2235 Homewood Ave.; Harry C. Wildy, 18, 5001 Alhambra Ave.; Gwendolyn V. Johnson, 20, Annapolis, Md.; George M. Sims, 21, Morgan; Melvin W. Bolden, Jr., 21, 5010 The Alameda; Oliver B. Cassell, 3rd, 18,

Wicks, 20, 4516 St. Georges Ave.; Miss Brenda T. Powell, 21, 2308 Ivy Ave.; Richard T. McLeod, 18, Brandywine, Md.; Raymond N. Page Jr., 18, 4458 St. Georges Ave.; Harold V. Borden, 19, Marion Station, Md.; Everett C. Whitehead, 18, 4716 Pilgrim Rd.; Alexander B. Martin, 22, Pittsburgh; Wayman W. Taylor Jr., 18, Greensboro, Md.

Miss Claudette V. Cook, 20, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Miss Mary A. Simpson, 21, 2323 Harlem Ave. Elson A. Redmond, 21, Keswick, Va.; Miss Shirley R. Thompson, 22, Lexington Park, Md.; Inez P. Lloyd, 20, 2904 Gilman Ave.; Ophelia M. Vilmer, 21, Morgan State College;

Misses Mary E. Boone, 21, Salem, N.J.; Nona L. Greene, 17, 118 Marley Neck Rd.; Cynthia A. Neverdon, 19, 27 N. Pulaski; Virginia A. Clayborne, 19, Morgan campus; Beverly A. Dabney, 21, 622 Hillview Rd.;

William Lee 3rd, 19, Petersburg, Va.; Charles C. Proctor, 18, Waldorf, Md.; James Jeffers, 21, 10 S. Main; Misses Janette McNeil, 19, 2835 Federal; Julia E. Randall, 20, 538 New Pittsburgh Ave.; Yvonne H. Holmes, 1011 Ashburton;

Ruby V. Kelly, Simpsonville, Md.; Emily Moore, 21, 1612 Ruxton; Mae Y. Gilkes, 20, Morgan campus; Hazel L. Johnson, 17, Morgan campus; Cordeette J. Mitchell, 19, Philadelphia; Delores Atkins, 20, Morgan campus; Jacqueline J. Shears, 21, Cincinnati, Ohio;

Jeanice Reed, 19, 4929 St. Georges Ave.; Andrea L. Covendale, 21, Philadelphia; Germaine S. Denacker, 22, Elkins Park, Pa.; Juanita Covington, 18, 1715 N. Calhoun; Constance Daily, 22, Long Island, N.Y.; Kaysandra A. Crozier, 18, Morgan campus; Sandra D. Hart, 19, Yonkers, N.Y.;

Auria R. Dean, 19, 4211 Towanda Ave.; Vena A. Coleman, 18, 3080 E. Federal St.; Sylvia E. Cornish, 19, 122 Cherry Lane; Elaine, Toney, 18, Leonardtown, Md.;

Misses Joan L. Patterson, 18, 3220 Dorithan Rd.; Carole M. Bond, 18, Aberdeen, Md.; Shirley M. Taylor, 20, 3118 Presbury; Carole D. Jones, 4921 St. Georges Ave.; Barbara A. Jones, 18, Lothian, Md.; Ann R. DeWitt, 19, Albany, N.Y.; Clara A. Dashiell, 18, 2417 W. Lafayette Ave.; Sonja M. Evans, 19, 2217 N. Eutaw St.;

Jacqueline B. Morris, 20, South Carolina; Turline Jackson, 19, Philadelphia; Marlon M. Hammonds, 18, 2345 Reisterstown Rd.; Rosalind J. Adams, 18, Washington; Claudine E. Wright, 18, Pittsburgh;

Jacqueline Parsons, 20, Fruitland, Md.; Patricia A. Jones, 18, 1012 W. 43rd St.; Agnes E. Young, 18, Waldorf, Md.; Vicki M. Garing, 17, Virginia Islands; Joan B. Hargroves, 18, Memphis, Tenn.; Valentina J. Ball, 21, Frostburg, Md.;

Miss Paula M. Pecow, 18, Washington; David L. Moore, 18, 1704 E. Lanvale; Gus J. White, 19, 305 Poplar Hill, Salisbury, Md.; James H. Sledge, 20, Chicago; William C. Randall, 19, Macon, Ga.; Kenneth M. Duke, 19, Peekskill, N.Y.; Will L. Grant, 19, Washington;

AUGUSTINE C. POCK, 18, 5110 Craig Ave.; Edward J. Odom, 18, N.Y.C.; John H. Warrington 3rd, 18, Morristown, N.J.; Alvin E. Mitchell, 19, Philadelphia; William F. Hilton Jr.; 20, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Phillip F. Garnous, 20, Washington;

Rudolph Weeks, 18, 2915 Clifton Ave.; Joseph E. Tolson, 18, Upper Marlboro, Md.; Eugene C. King, 18, Washington; Rochelle Young, 20, Cambridge, Md.; Marvin D. Redd, 20, 7417 Beech Ave.; Ernest S. Lyght, 19, Wilmington, Del.; Vernon L. Jackson, 19, Cambridge, Md.;

James M. Stump, 18, Darlington, Md.; William F. Carroll, 19, Silvers Spring, Md.; Augustus J. Dutton, 21, Salisbury, Md.; Misses Sylene L. Purnell, 18, Fruitland, Md.; Geraldine A. Queen, 18, Bambrills, Md.; Agnes E. Presbury, 19, Darlington, Md.; Barbara A. Gray, 18, Annapolis; Joyce A. Danridge, 18, Washina.



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Roland Walters, Jr., 19, 5611 Normandy Ave.; James G. Dandridge, 21, 2417 W. Lafayette; Edward James Davis, 19, Morgan; George C. Ursprung, 21, Morgan; William Smith Jr., 21, 804 N. Washington St.; Donald Arthur Twine, 19, Plainfield, N.J.
—G.W.M.S.—
Jerome Hayes Shelton, 19, Fairmont Heights, Md.; Glenn Milton Brown, 21, 2540 McCulloch; George D. Mooney, 19, 714 N. Arlington Ave.; Allan M. Smith, 19, 229 E. 11th St.; Clarence Scott, 19, Morgan; Leroy E. Sheppard, 21, Morgan; Wayne Anderson, 17, 2011 Whittier Ave.; Wesley E. Hairston, 17, 2012 Rices Ave.; Daniel William Griffin, Jr., 21, Fort Deposit, Md.; Henry Singleton, 3rd, 19, 718 Winston Ave.; Golden Lee Coleman, 19, Newark, N.J.; Kimberly Stevens Moody, 22, 811 Lake Drive; Robert Wynwood Cook, 20, Cherry Hill, N.J.; George A. Lotzler, 19, 2422 Harlem Ave.; Thomas L. Byrd, 19, Marion, Md.; Wilbur C. Robinson,

John University, Pa.; Jane W. Burkett, 19, Florida, Md.; Patricia Ann Grimes, 19, Morgan; Constance M. Street, 19, Wilmington, Del.; Barbara F. Williams, 19, Hancock, Md.; Kathryn E. Voelcker, 20, Cooucher; Margaret Amy Keys, 19, Latham, Md.; Joanne E. Savage, 19, Morgan; Betty M. Evans, 19, Washington; Cecilia Benson, 19, Morgan; Alberta J. Freeman, 19, Winston, Salem, N.C.; Mary A. Moore, 19, Jessup, Md.; Augusta M. Ceaser, 19, Miami, Fla.; Diana Wayne Edwards, 20, 2425 Entwistle; Norma S. Brown, 21, 1910 Clifton Ave.; Betty A. Childs, 21, Cleveland, Ohio.

John E. Lotzler, 20, 2422 Harlem Ave.; Rebecca Succella Craft, 19, Jessup, Md.; Virginia Ann Coates, 19, Latham, Md.; Audrey Louise Saxe, 19, Cooksville, Md.; Ruth Ann Perdue, 19, Frederick, Md.; Sylvia Marie Sheppard, 20, 510 Roberts; Gennie Mariane Davidson, 21, New Orleans, La.; Warren Emerson Dorsey, 19, Sykesville, Md.; Anthony Leroy Dent, 19, Morgan; Ronald Levy Townes, 19, Morgan; Richard Mark Fowler, 19, 2229 Montebello Tr.; Francis Lee Butler, 19, Morgan; Lawrence Lewis Brooks, Jr., 19, Morgan; Charlie S. Johnson, 20, 5304 The Alameda; Edward Wilmer Horsey, 19, Morgan; Herman Chandler, 19, Morgan; Thelma L. Watson, 19, Albany, Ga.; Anita L. Turke, 20, 3412 Bateman Ave.; Sandra L. Uppsur, 19, Route 1 Bryans Rd., Md.; Barbara A. Lee, 19, Crownsville, Md.; Audra Amanda Freeman, 19, Philadelphia; Joyce Jones, 21, Mt. Airy, Md.; Carolyn E. Waldman, 20, Jamaica, N.Y.; Shirley A. Thornton, 20, Kinsale VA.; Rose L. Keith, 21, Philadelphia;

Norma Brown, 19, Chapel Oaks, Md.; Diane Brown, 19, Mitchellville, Md.; Rose Pitts, 20, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carolyn V. Woodland, 19, La Plata, Md.; Kirk S. Davis, 20, 712 Winston Ave.; Paul N. Thompson, 19, 6005 Ivanhoe Ave.; Walter S. Johnson, 17, 1717 E. Lafayette Ave.; John V. Mason, 19, Leonardtown, Md.; Kermit J. Eady, 21, East Elmhurst, N.Y.; John A. Cole, 21, 2235 Homewood Ave.; Harry C. Wildy, 19, 5001 Alhambra Ave.; Gwendolyn J. Johnson, 20, Brandywine, Md.; George M. Sims, 20, Annapolis, Md.; Lesley M. King, 20, Morgan; Melvin W. Bolden, Jr., 21, 5010 The Alameda; Oliver B. Cassell, 3rd, 19, 321 A. Melvin Ave.; James L. Williams, Jr., Morgan; Willis W. Nicholson, 20, 1420 E. Lanvale St.; James W. Dogan, 25, 1513 N. Fulton Ave.; Eugene J. Smalley, 20, 4404 Keniworth Ave.;

Barry I. Purnell, 19, 4404 Keniworth Ave.; Calvin C. Miles, 22, Morgan; Jesse L. Whittington Jr., 20, Morgan; James M. Jones, Jr., 21, Marion, Md.; Herbert G. Chissell, III, 18, 3243 Powhatan Ave.; Robert F. Bell, 18, Pennsylvania, N.J.; Stephen C. Jarrett, 19, Johns Hopkins U.; Peter J. Eberest, 21, Eastchester, N.Y.; Daniel Rudman, 19, Queens, N.Y.; Ida M. Tyler, 2, Owings Mills, Md.; Barbara Annuntin, 21, Sharptown, Md.; Lisa A. Shipley, 19, 2115 Druid Hill Ave.; Alma C. Quinton, 21, Sharptown, Md.; Jo-Ann E. Bracy, 19, 2230 N. Longwood St.; Sandra L. Rooklin, 19, 262 E. Market St.; Nettie C. Anthony, 19, Chicago, Ill.; Hattie D. Belin, 19, 2405 Hermosa Ave.; Rosalie A. Laurie, 19, Havre de Grace, Md.; Vera E. Vinogradoff, 420 E. Bowland St.; Ellison B. Gordia, 18, Pittsburgh; Jane Coleman, 19, Gloucester, Mass.; Marantha P. Dawkins, 19, Long Is., N.Y.; Jill Friedman, 19, Leonia, N.J.; Florence L. Wilkinson, 19, 316 Franklin St.; Peggy A. Wilson, 21, 2207 Bryant Ave.; Faith M. Fulton, 18, 2413 Harlem Ave.; Carol L. Williams, 19, 3323 Gwynns Falls Parkway; John A. Cole, 21, 2235 Homewood Ave.

Arrested Sunday were: Misses Marie J. Butler, 18, Washington; Ruth A. Carter, 18, Indian Head, Md.; Deborah M. Jones, 17, 814 J St., Sparrows Point, Md.; Marcia A. Saxon, 19, Atlantic City, N.J.; Lillian F. Potts, 19, Denton, Md.; Rosemary Adams, 19, New Jersey; Emily R. Hayes, 18, Philadelphia; Lorraine R. Wright, 20, Pittsburgh; Marie Harrison, 19, Philadelphia; Misses Irene Adona, 18, 2005 Baker St.; Angella P. Current, 20, N.Y.C.; Patricia Brodgmén, 19, Philadelphia; Carol E. Hogan, 20, 2500 N. Alsiquith St.; Joyce I. Denison, 21, 2804 Rockrose Ave.; Dorothy J. Dixon, 18, 303 Allendale St.; Ruth R. Banks, 19, Washington; Carole A. Jeffries, 19, 30 S. Abbington Ave.; Joan C. C. Bruner, 19, NYC; Carol E. Parsons, 18, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Claudette C. Johnson, 18, Abington, Md.; Louis M. Givens, 20, Eden, Md.; Wayland Wilson, 20, 4418 St. Georges Ave.; George W. Cole Jr., 19, 2740 Mosher St.; Ernest W. Baylor, 19, Wilmington, Del.; Nathaniel E. Parham, 20, 313 Suter Rd. Catonsville; Donald C. Stokes

da Ave.; Vina A. Coleman, 19, 3000 E. Federal St.; Sylvia E. Cornish, 19, 122 Cherry Lane; Elaine, Toney, 18, Leonardtown, Md.; Misses Joan L. Patterson, 19, 3000 Bonham Rd.; Carole M. Bond, 18, Aberdeen, Md.; Shirley M. Taylor, 20, 21 E. Presbury; Carole D. Jones, 4821 St. Georges Ave.; Elizabeth A. DeWitt, 19, Letham, Md.; Ann R. DeWitt, 19, Albany, N.Y.; Clara A. Dashiell, 18, 2417 W. Lafayette Ave.; Sonja M. Evans, 19, 2217 N. Eutaw St.;

Jacqueline B. Morris, 20, South Carolina; Turline Jackson, 19, Philadelphia; Marion M. Hammonds, 18, 2345 Reisterstown Rd.; Rosalind J. Adams, 18, Washington; Claudine E. Wright, 18, Pittsburgh; Jacqueline Parsons, 20, Fruitland, Md.; Patricia A. Jones, 19, 1010 W. 43rd St.; Agnes E. Young, 19, Waldorf, Md.; Vicky M. Gardine, 17, Virgin Islands; Joan E. Hargroves, 18, Memphis, Tenn.; Valentina J. Ball, 21, Frostburg, Md.;

Miss Paula M. Peow, 18, Washington; David L. Moore, 18, 1004 E. Lanvale; Gus J. White, 19, 305 Poplar Hill, Salisbury, Md.; James H. Sledge, 20, Chicago; William C. Randall, 19, Macon, Ga.; Kenneth M. Duke, 19, Peekskill, N.Y.; Will L. Grant, 19, Washington; AUGUSTINE C. POCK, 19, 5110 Craig Ave.; Edward J. Odom, 19, NYC; John H. Warrington 3rd, 19, Morristown, N.J.; Alvin E. Mitchell, 19, Philadelphia; William F. Hilton Jr.; 20, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Phillip F. Garnous, 20, Washington;

Rudolph Weeks, 18, 2915 Clifton Ave.; Joseph E. Tolson, 18, Upper Marlboro, Md.; Eugene C. King, 18, Washington; Rochelle Young, 20, Cambridge, Md.; Marvin D. Redd, 20, 7417 Beech Ave.; Ernest S. Lyght, 19, Wilmington, Del.; Vernon L. Jackson, 19, Cambridge, Md.; James M. Stump, 18, Darlington, Md.; William F. Carroll, 19, Silvers Spring, Md.; Augustus J. Dutton, 21, Salisbury, Md.; Misses Sylene L. Purnell, 19, Fruitland, Md.; Geraldine A. Queen, 18, Bambrills, Md.; Agnes E. Presbury, 19, Darlington, Md.; Barbara A. Gray, 18, Annapolis; Joyce A. Danridge, 18, Washington; Geraldine A. Anderson, 19, Annapolis; Marie O. Hawkins, 18, Brynans Rd., Md.; Evelyn C. McLeod, 20, 1415 Northpoint Wyo.; Mary J. Smith, 19, Washington; Miss Wavie J. Gibson, 21, Fruitland, Md.; Miss Joyce G. Williams, 19, Wilmington, De.; Claudine E. Rowles, 18, Fairfield Rd.; Emily Lee Jones, 18, Annapolis; Velva R. Taylor, 20, Philadelphia; Rachel W. Washington, 18, Wilmington, Del.;

Misses Barbara A. Lee, 18, Hattboro, Pa.; Matti D. Sanders, 18, 2308 Arunah Ave.; Lois A. Chimmery, 20, NYC; Mervelene Wilson, 18, Edgewater, Md.; John D. Bethea, 20, 908 Fremont Ave.; Joan A. Salisbury, 18, NYC; Edward L. Wright Jr., 18, Chapel Oaks, Md.; Andra E. Hill, 18, 1811 Madison Ave.; Ariene L. David, 19, Virgin Islands; Joan M. Scott, 18, Northeast, Md.; Leverne A. B. Wallace, 19, 1126 N. Fulton Ave.; Reginald Kearney, 24, Newark, N.J.; Miss Judith V. Dyer, 19, Morgan campus; Dorothy E. White,

—Freedom

(Continued from

the hundreds assembled, in crimes much greater than wa

TEARS OF JOY flowed; drifted throughout the "dead women were jailed and the 1 the men were housed.

There was solemn moments The Rev. Howard Cornish to give thanks that "somebod in addition to the lawyers and glowing praise from the student All knelt and all prayed. Then began preparations to go home.

DR. MARTIN D. JENKINS, reached at his Morgan office, gave this reaction: