# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

to the

# GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of

# MARYLAND

January, 1958

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# MARYLAND

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MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS
719 ST. PAUL STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

His Excellency
Theodore R. McKeldin
*Governor*

Honorable Members
General Assembly of Maryland

Gentlemen:

Again, I am pleased and proud to submit to you the Annual Report of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations.

In summarizing our years operation, I hasten to point out that discriminatory practices affecting members of racial or religious minority groups in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, become the problems of the entire citizenry of the State of Maryland, not of just the minority group involved. A state concerned with fulfilling its moral obligations cannot afford to close its eyes to discriminatory practices within it or affecting it. The Commission has sought to learn what discriminations exist, and how they can be eliminated.

I am indeed grateful to Your Excellency, all departments of the State, my fellow Commissioners and the staff for the excellent cooperation accorded during 1957.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS, SR.
*Chairman*

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS
715 ST. PAUL STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

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WILLIAM C. ROGERS, SR.
Chairman

## INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations because of its unique responsibility to the citizens of Maryland and because of the vast accumulation of experiences its members hold, has a special obligation to provide leadership in the integration of members of all racial and religious groups in our society.

Fallacies in the theories on which traditional discriminatory customs and practices have been based, are evident as the result of unbiased data provided by our nations top social scientists. Maryland's need for competent practioners, lay and professional, in the intergroup relations field, is urgent. Arbitrary factors, such as, race and creed, are not losing their importance as fast as they should in the utilization of human resources.

It is increasingly obvious that to require or permit the application of a dual set of standards, opportunities, rights and responsibilities in the treatment of a group of people is a serious handicap to that people and all others. At the same time, it is a major disservice to the State of Maryland.

A primary need in our efforts to establish better intergroup relations in the twenty-three counties and Baltimore City continues to be the necessity to appraise our problems objectively and to develop methods to solve them. It is much too popular and perhaps far too simple to find reasons to take no action on matters that give rise to controversy. A progressing citizenry cannot afford to ignore the challenges in integration nor can it consider itself immune from its effects.

The Commission stands ready to provide service to State, private and public agencies when specific problems occur.

SAMUEL T. DANIELS
*Executive Secretary*

## THE MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

William C. Rogers, Sr., *Chairman*
Rogers Building, Baltimore 2
Sa. 7-4456
Term expires June 1, 1963
Attorney

Israel M. Goldman, *Vice Chairman*
2444 Eutaw Place, Baltimore 17
La. 3-9400
Term expires June 1, 1963
Rabbi, Chizuk Amuno Congregation

W. Waldemar W. Argow, *Vice Chairman*
1 West Hamilton Street, Baltimore 1
Mu. 5-2330
Term expires June 1, 1961
Minister, First Unitarian Church

Mrs. Henry E. Corner
217 Upnor Road, Baltimore 12
Id. 3-1556
Term expires June 1, 1959

Charles E. Cornish
106 Pine Street, Cambridge, Md.
Term expires June 1, 1961
Business and City Councilman

Otto F. Kraushaar
Goucher College, Towson 4, Md.
Va. 5-3300
Term expires June 1, 1959
President of Goucher College—Resigned April 22, 1957

Clinton K. Macsherry
22 Light Street, Baltimore 2
Le. 9-3400
Term expires June 1, 1959
Investment and Banking—Resigned June 21, 1957

Mrs. John B. Ramsay
800 West Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore 10
Tu. 9-4892
Term expires June 1, 1961

Furman L. Templeton
2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore 17
Ma. 3-0020
Term expires June 1, 1959
Executive Director, Baltimore Urban League

Edward N. Wilson
Morgan State College, Baltimore 12
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Registrar, Morgan State College

STAFF

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3802 Edgewood Road, Baltimore 15
Li. 2-3178
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Mu. 5-8024

Thomas J. S. Waxter, *Executive Secretary*—City
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Le. 9-0050
Director, State Department of Public Welfare

Miss Alice I. Thomas, *Secretary*
Big Falls Road, Monkton, Md.
Parkton 5344
719 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 2
Mu. 5-8024

Mrs. Frances M. Scott, *Clerk*
2644 Lauretta Avenue, Baltimore 23
Ed. 6-0511
719 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 2
Mu. 5-8024

NOTE: Hereafter the term *Commissions* will be used in all phases of reporting the various programs and it denotes the activity of the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations which is composed of the same membership as the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations with these exceptions due to residence of the Commissioners herein noted:

DR. CHARLES E. CORNISH, Dorchester County
DR. OTTO F. KRAUSHAAR, Baltimore County

## MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

### Statement of General Objectives and Scope of Activities

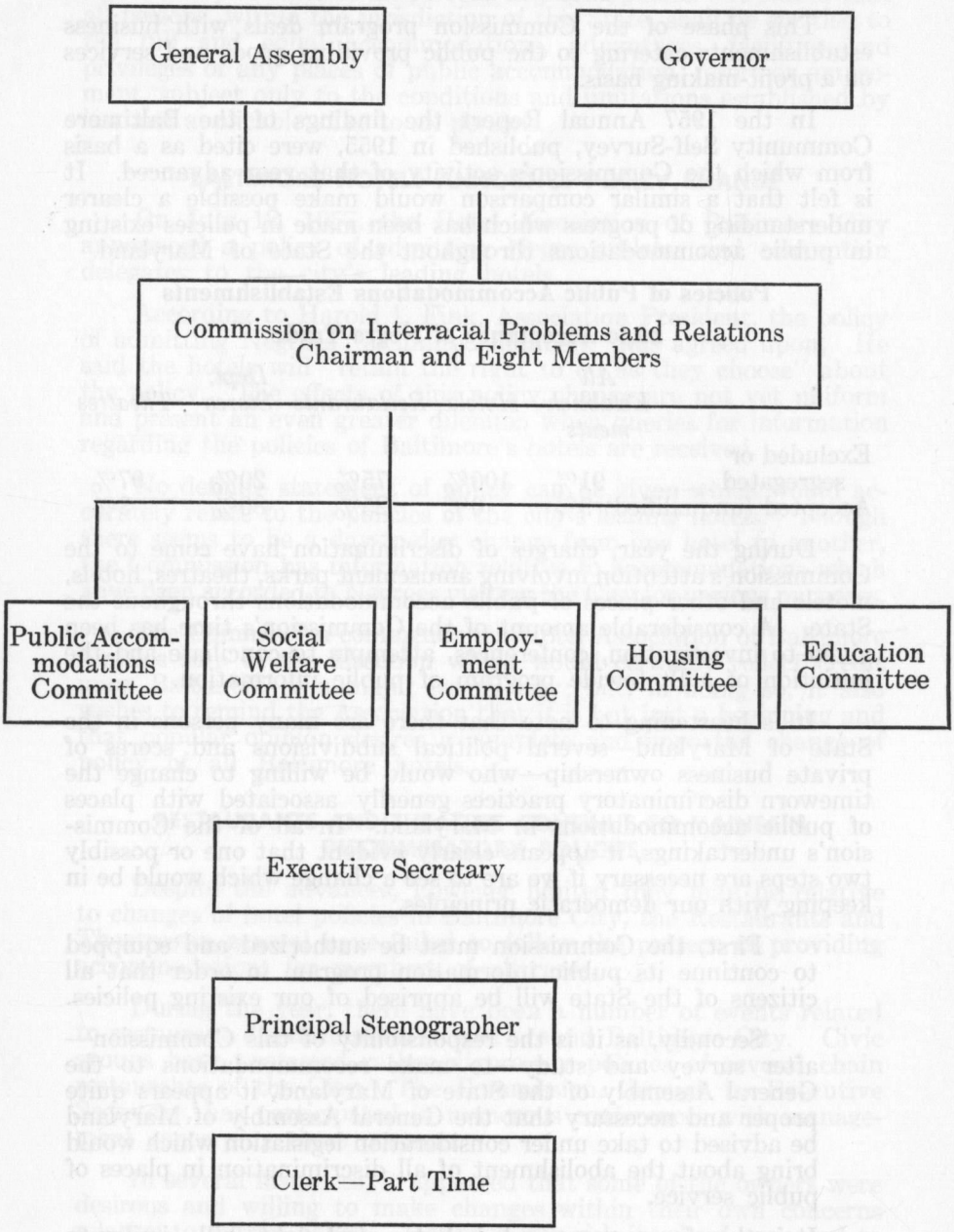
*Statutory Authority* The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations officially has its current authorization by act of the General Assembly of 1951. The broad function of the Commission as set forth is that "the said Commission shall have authority and power to make such surveys and studies concerning interracial relations, conditions and problems as it may determine to promote in every way possible the welfare of the colored race and the betterment of interracial relations. In making such studies and surveys it shall be authorized to expend any funds which may be provided for in the Budget or otherwise made available." (The General Assembly of Maryland, Sessions of 1951, Senate Bill No. 421, Chapter No. 548, in the Annotated Code of Maryland.)

*Clientele* All citizens of the State of Maryland and its environs.

*Objectives*

1. To establish through an educational program a better understanding of the varied facets of Maryland's population
2. To encourage and facilitate wise adjustments to social problems and opportunities
3. To study and analyze the nature and causes of prejudice in Maryland and make recommendations for improvement
4. To study the extent and evils of discrimination based on race, color or creed as practiced in Maryland
5. To study the socio-economic status of the colored people with the view to suggest areas for improvement
6. To study the barriers to public and higher education
7. To publish the findings and recommendations in time for the annual Sessions of the Legislature
8. To provide for mediation through conference and conciliation
9. To study the efforts and results of projects in other states, the objectives of which have been to better interracial relations

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

This phase of the Commission program deals with business establishments catering to the public providing goods and services on a profit-making basis.

In the 1957 Annual Report the findings of the Baltimore Community Self-Survey, published in 1955, were cited as a basis from which the Commission's activity of that year advanced. It is felt that a similar comparison would make possible a clearer understanding of progress which has been made in policies existing in public accommodations throughout the State of Maryland.

**Policies of Public Accommodations Establishments**

**as to Acceptance of Negro Trade**

| | *All Establishments* | *Hotels* | *Restaurants* | *Dept. Stores* | *Theatres* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excluded or segregated ..... | 91% | 100% | 75% | 20% | 97% |
| Accepted (unqualified) | 9% | 0% | 25% | 80% | 3% |

During the year, charges of discrimination have come to the Commission's attention involving amusement parks, theatres, hotels, motels and other places of public accommodations throughout the State. A considerable amount of the Commission's time has been given to investigation, conferences, attempts to conciliate and the initiation of a Statewide program of public information.

It is heartening to note that there are many persons in the State of Maryland—several political subdivisions and scores of private business ownership—who would be willing to change the timeworn discriminatory practices generlly associated with places of public accommodations in Maryland. In all of the Commission's undertakings, it appears clearly evident that one or possibly two steps are necessary if we are to see a change which would be in keeping with our democratic principles.

First, the Commission must be authorized and equipped to continue its public information program in order that all citizens of the State will be apprised of our existing policies.

Secondly, as it is the responsibility of this Commission—after survey and study—to make recommendations to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, it appears quite proper and necessary that the General Assembly of Maryland be advised to take under consideration legislation which would bring about the abolishment of all discrimination in places of public service.

It is therefore recommended that a civil rights bill, similar to Senate Bill No. 109 introduced into the General Assembly of Mary-

land in 1957, be again considered. That bill provided for equal rights and privileges of all persons in public places. It stated that all persons, within the jurisdiction of this State, shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.

## BALTIMORE HOTELS ANNOUNCE POLICY CHANGE

On July 12, 1957, the Hotel Association of Baltimore City announced a policy of admitting Negro athletes and convention delegates to the city's leading hotels.

According to Harold I. Fink, Association President, the policy of admitting Negroes "in limited numbers" was agreed upon. He said the hotels will "retain the right to do as they choose" about the policy. The effects of this policy change are not yet uniform and present an even greater dilemma when queries for information regarding the policies of Baltimore's hotels are received.

No definite statement of policy can be given which would accurately relate to the policies of the city's leading hotels. Though there seems to be a day-to-day change from one hotel to another, the Commission has information relative to accommodations which have been accorded to Negroes visiting the City for various purposes.

The Commission commends the Hotel Association of Baltimore for this step in the direction which would certainly reflect credit upon Baltimore as a major league city; but, in doing so, it also wishes to remind the Association that it is but just a beginning and that popular opinion desires a complete and impartial change of policy of all Baltimore hotels.

## RESTAURANTS AND THEATRES CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES

Despite the advances, however limited they may be relative to changes of hotel policies in Baltimore City, the Restaurants and Theatres in general have failed to follow the pattern of providing accommodations for members of all races.

During the year, there have been a number of events related to restaurant discrimination in and around Baltimore City. Civic groups have protested rather vigorously policies of several chain restaurants of the City. The Commission, through its Executive Secretary, has participated in numerous conferences with management concerning these protests.

In several instances, it appeared that some of the owners were desirous and willing to make changes within their own concerns relative to patron policy. However, the risk involved appeared to be too great for such a change without the support of legislative

action which would require and control these changes. To those establishments of Baltimore City which have announced policies of serving all patrons, we extend sincere commendation of this agency.

In the interest of providing information for persons who are desirous of knowing the names and locations of these concerns which have adopted such a democratic policy, the following list is submitted.

**RESTAURANTS**

Ansell's Pharmacy
St. Paul and Madison Streets

Altmont Hotel Dining Room
Eutaw and Lanvale Streets

Belvedere Hotel Dining Room
Charles and Chase Streets

Bragers Cafeteria
Eutaw and Saratoga Streets

Congress Hotel Dining Room
Franklin near Howard

Downtown Five and Ten Stores
Counter Service
Grants, McCrory, Woolworth
Kresge, Schulte United

All Howard Johnson's Restaurants

Manhattan Drug Store
Monument Street and Rutland Avenue

Reads Drugstores
(also Towson, Maryland)

Rossiters' Restaurant
Hamburg and Hanover Streets

Sun Ray Drug Company
Mondawmin Shopping Center

Teamster's Sandwich Shop
800 Block—West North Avenue

The Yellow Bowl Restaurant
1234 Greenmount Avenue

YMCA—Central Branch—Coffee Shop

YMHA—The Snack Shop

YWCA—Dining Rooms

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

### BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE AREA

Bradley Drugs
6900 Arlington Road

Brook Farm Restaurant
7101 Brookville Road

Brookville Drugs
7025 Brookville Road

Carrier Drugs
6822 Wisconsin Avenue

Drug Fair
7100 Arlington Road

Hot Shoppes
Wisconsin Avenue and East-West Highway

Howard Johnson's
Wisconsin and Western Avenues

O'Donnell's Sea Grill
8301 Wisconsin Avenue

Peoples Drug Store
7460 Wisconsin Avenue

Peoples Drug Store
21 Wisconsin Circle

Woolworth's
7202 Wisconsin Avenue

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

### OLNEY AREA

Olney Drugs

Olney Inn

Martin's Dairy

### ROCKVILLE AREA

CO-OP Food Store
North Washington Street

Drug Fair
2210 Viers Mill Road (Twinbrook)

G. C. Murphy Co.
214 East Montgomery Avenue

Peoples Drug Store
2 North Washington Street

Peoples Drug Store
11000 Viers Mill Road (Twinbrook)

Normandy Farm Restaurant, Potomac
Great Falls Road

Rockville Drugs
215 East Montgomery Avenue

Washington Motel
New Route No. 240

SILVER SPRING AREA

G. C. Murphy Co.
8237 Georgia Avenue

Hecht Company
Fenton Street and Ellsworth Drive

H. L. Green Co., Inc.
8649 Colesville Road

Hot Shoppes
7980 Georgia Avenue

Hot Shoppes
8643 Colesville Road

Kresge's
8533 Georgia Avenue

Montgomery Hills Pharmacy
9400 Georgia Avenue

Peoples Drug Store
8627 Colesville Road

Peoples Drug Store
8315 Georgia Avenue

Peoples Drug Store
8503 Piney Branch Road

Whelan Drug Co.
8701 Flower Avenue

Woolworth's
8713 Flower Avenue

WHEATON AREA

CO-OP
11111 Georgia Avenue

Hot Shoppes
11190 Viers Mill Road

Peoples Drug Store
11305 Georgia Avenue

WOODMOOR—Four Corners Area

Four Corners Pharmacy
10128 Colesville Road

Peoples Drug Store
10141 Colesville Road

**THEATRES**

CINEMA
North Avenue near Linden

Ford's Theatre
318 West Fayette Street

Hilltop Theatre
Owings Mills

Lyric Theatre
124 West Mount Royal Avenue

New Theatre
210 West Lexington Street

The Five West Theatre
North Avenue and Charles Street

The Hippodrome
12 North Eutaw Street

The Playhouse
25th Street and Charles

The Town
311 West Fayette Street

Timonium Drive-In Theatre
Timonium Road

## BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL CONSIDERS PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

On October 28, 1957, Councilman Walter T. Dixon introduced Ordinance No. 1653 into the City Council of Baltimore. This Ordinance would make it unlawful for any place of business, operating in Baltimore City and rendering a public service, to discriminate because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Section 2 of this Ordinance states that no owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges thereof; or privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any

person on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

The President and Members of the City Council of Baltimore referred this Ordinance to the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations after the first reading. The Baltimore Commission, after careful study, referred the bill back to the City Council with the strongest possible request that this bill be given favorable consideration.

The Baltimore Commission Members felt that the many, many matters relative to incidents of race discrimination referred to this Commission by The Mayor of Baltimore would no longer be forthcoming with the enactment of legislation of this kind.

This Ordinance is, at present, pending consideration of the Public Relations Committee of the Baltimore City Council.

# HOUSING

## NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION

The Commissions' "neighborhood stabilization program" has been a major program effort. The abiding program in Baltimore is not violence, but the frigid withdrawal of whites from the presence of Negro neighbors.

## THE CITY'S INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM

The Commissions are supported by taxpayers, and hence can render citizens the service of presenting the facts that the City authorities feel will be helpful. The City is interested in keeping its neighborhoods stable. It is obliged to see that all citizens are treated fairly. The Mayor and City Council have already stated that equal opportunities in housing are part of the City's housing program.

## WHY ARE NEGROES MOVING INTO HERE-TO-FORE ALL-WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS?

Paramount to the consideration of this problem must be the recognition of the growth of the Negro population due to wartime migration etc., etc., etc.

Let's examine the facts as reported in the Self-Survey, 1955. One of the largest gains experienced by a major city of the United States in non-white population for the 1940-50 census period, took place in Baltimore. The 1950 enumeration gave Baltimore a non-white count of 266,053 persons, and this figure represents an increase of 99,658 inhabitants of this classification. This represents an increase from 19.4 per cent to 23.8 per cent of the entire population and Current Reports find this figure exceeding 28 per cent and approaching 30 per cent. With increases in numbers of Negro citizens, changes in location and distribution have taken place. These changes have undoubtedly contributed profound influences upon the economic, social and political life of the City and have given a different character to intergroup relations.

As late as 1950 more than 60 per cent of the City's Negro population was compressed in fewer than one-eighth of the City's census tracts. This may be due in the main to an inadequate supply of housing. One of the effects of this disparity between housing supply and size of the non-white population is the considerable amount of over-crowding in Negro occupied dwellings. In general, the rate of over-crowing is about twice that which obtains for all dwelling units in the city at large. It is interesting and necessary to know that building in the Metropolitan Baltimore area from the period from 1950 inclusive through the first eight months of 1953 show that of the 53,161 units for which permits were applied that

only 3,427 units (all Public Housing) and 126 units (priv. dev.) were available to any degree to Negro occupancy.

Public Housing and Private Development constituting under 7 per cent of the total new building unit program.

The fact is that Negroes have had to move and since the provisions for their movement into new homes have been restricted by developers, it reasonably follows that they have had to move into existing homes and neighborhoods that were previously all white. This movement has and is taking place in many, many areas throughout the city.

**HOW DO NEIGHBORHOODS REACT TO NEGRO NEWCOMERS?**

Three reactions may be mentioned here:

*first* is the one of violent assult on the newcomers. Fortunately, there has been very, very little of this in our city.

*second* is that of running away. This, as previously stated, has caused our Commissions great concern.

*third* is one of acceptance and an effort to stabilize neighborhoods. This kind of constructive civic effort is being resorted to by too few neighborhood groups.

**WHY DO WHITE PEOPLE RUN AWAY FROM INTERRACIAL RESIDENCE?**

There are six reasons listed and are commonly referred to as the "six fears."

These are—

a. Fear of Property Loss
b. Fear of Loss of Social Status
c. Fear of Intermarriage (Intimacy)
d. Fear of Crime
e. Fear of Neighborhood Decline
f. Fear of Being In A Minority

} **Leads to PANIC**

**THINGS TO DO!!!!!!!**

1. Stay Put
2. Organize
3. Consult your Realty Dealers
4. Squelch Rumors
5. Trust each other
6. Guard your neighborhood Housing Standards
7. Welcome Newcomers—form a welcoming committee that will visit newcomers of all races—tell them about your civic group and invite them to participate in the work of building a better community.

## EDUCATION

During the year 1957, integration in Maryland's public schools has progressed steadily. The number of Negro pupils now attending formerly all-white County schools has doubled.

A recent survey by Southern School News find that "23 per cent of County schools, apart from those in Baltimore City, have both white and Negro pupils and that 7 per cent of County Negro pupils attend the mixed schools."

### MARYLAND DESEGREGATION STATUS, 1957[1]

| County | Total Enrollment | Percentage of Negro Pupils | Number of Schools White | Negro | Mixed | Number of Negroes In Mixed Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 15,832 | 1.8 | 20 | 1 | 15 | 196 |
| Anne Arundel | 34,087 | 17.4 | 36 | 17 | 17 | 173 |
| Baltimore | 72,779 | 5.6 | 37 | 9 | 49 | 839 |
| †Calvert | 3,707 | 52.8 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| †Caroline | 4,095 | 30.3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Carroll | 10,306 | 4.6 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Cecil | 8,811 | 5.9 | 18 | 3 | 3 | Not released |
| Charles | 6,626 | 46.1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| *Dorchester | 5,782 | 34.6 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Frederick | 13,209 | 9.2 | 19 | 7 | 13 | 170 |
| Garrett | 4,687 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harford | 14,453 | 11.1 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 47 |
| Howard | 7,302 | 15.2 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| *Kent | 3,110 | 28.7 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery | 63,191 | 4.8 | 49 | 6 | 48 | 1,245 |
| Prince George's | 57,228 | 12.7‡ | 76 | 19 | 18 | 224° |
| *Queen Anne's | 3,400 | 29.9 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *St. Mary's | 5,153 | 27.5 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Somerset | 4,210 | 41.6 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Talbot | 3,980 | 31.9 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Washington | 17,695 | 2.1 | 35 | 1 | 11 | 143 |
| *Wicomico | 9,161 | 26.1 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Worcester | 5,129 | 37.3 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| County Total | 373,933 | 11.9% | 479 | 147 | 186 | 3,077 |
| Baltimore City | 159,556 | 43.2%‡ | | Not yet available | | |
| State Total | 533,489 | 21.6%‡ | | | | |

* Policy of desegreation, but no Negro transfers
† No announced policy
‡ 1956-57 percentage
° Preliminary estimate
[1] As reported by Southern School News, November 1957 Edition

## SOCIAL WELFARE

In the past year, the Commission's Committee on Social Welfare has concerned itself with but three phases of this total program which touches upon hospitals, convalescent homes, group work and recreational agencies, family and child care agencies, professional, medical and dental groups, libraries and museums.

### PHASE I—SURVEYS

The first phase deals with conducting a study of recreational agencies, private and public, to determine what progress has been made toward integration since the community self-survey. The findings of this resurvey have not been tabulated to date; however there is every indication that increased percentages are apparent showing greater progress toward integration of Boards, Staff and Services.

### PHASE II—OPEN MEMBERSHIP DESIRED

Although most professional organizations in Maryland have abolished discriminatory membership policies, the Baltimore City Dental Society and the Maryland State Dental Association have persisted in discriminating against Negro dentists. As component bodies of the American Dental Association, both maintain policies in conflict with the National body and their policies are unlawful as well as immoral.

Since this situation was called to the Commissions' attention by the Maryland Dental Society, a Negro group, the Commissions (State and Municipal) have worked assiduously to negotiate a change.

Aside from the denial of access to the accompanying privileges and benefits to be derived from membership in a component of the American Dental Association, Negro dentists are denied membership in A. D. A. because it requires that they first obtain membership in a component body.

> (In this regard, the Commissions publicly acknowledge and commend the Baltimore Bar Association on its new policy of admitting qualified females and Negroes into membership.)

Some influential members of the local group have indicated, by statement, that Negro membership would also allow for their participation in social events and that would be most objectionable to them. Others say the "time is not ripe" for such a "radical" policy change.

Attempts to negotiate have gained little; however the Commissions plan to continue their efforts. It is hoped we can report significant progress in the 1959 Report.

## PHASE III—NURSES AND NURSING EDUCATION

A recent survey of nursing in Maryland reveals that the Negro segment of the State's population presents a vast untapped resource for recruitment. The present and future needs for Nursing students dictate that more qualified Negro students must be attracted to the Nursing Profession.

The Baltimore Community Self-Survey indicated discrimination in policies of admitting Negro students into certain schools of nursing training.

A special committee was formed of nurses representing the two professional associations of the State, staff persons of those associations, a representative from the hospital council, to survey the situation and recommend to the Commission steps it may take to rectify existing discriminations.

It seems persons of our Free State who are responsible for the continuance of these undemocratic policies might well take a cue from the Code For Professional Nurses—

> "Service to mankind is the primary function of nurses and the reason for the existence of the nursing profession. Need for nursing service is universal. Professional nursing service is unrestricted by considerations of nationality, race, creed or color."

A number of conferences and committee meetings have been held to discuss problems related to the matter of recruitment which commands national attention as well as local concern.

Early in 1958 the Committee hopes to bring together Directors of Nurses and Nursing Education of the Professional Schools of Nursing Training and Hospitals of the Metropolitan Baltimore Area.

## COUNTY TRENDS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

During 1957 attention was focused on Anne Arundel County on several occasions. Namely, the cross-burning episode on the lawn of the Governor's Mansion and the disturbances growing out of school desegregation at Deale.

The Anne Arundel County Ministerium has taken a courageous stand in its attempt to improve intergroup relations. The ministers "expressed a special sense of humiliation that there were individuals and groups in the community who had it within their hearts to resort to mob violence, intimidation and cross-burning."

The Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith proposed legislation outlawing cross-burning in Maryland.

In line with the Commission's desire to improve services to the Counties, the regular November meeting of the Commission was held with the County Ministerium. Discussions centered on ways of establishing a voluntary citizens committee to work in liaison with the State Commission. Father David Croll, member of the Christian Social Relations Committee of the Ministerium, was appointed as its representative to Commission meetings.

Other meetings were held with Ministerial Groups in Wicomico and Dorchester Counties. Existing lines of communications between races were found to be favorable and indicated that the formation of voluntary citizen groups, serving as consultants to the State Commission, could be accomplished.

The Commission is indebted to the Reverend J. R. Mackey, Chairman of the Wicomico County Ministerial Association; Mrs. Mildred Atkinson, Director of Christian-Social Relations for the Council of Churches; Reverend Captain Paul Jones, Chairman of the Dorchester County Ministerial Association; and Commissioner Charles E. Cornish for making possible the County meetings.

### TALBOT COUNTY AUTHORITIES ACT PROMPTLY

On Spetember 25, 1957 the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations commended Mr. Henry P. Turner, States Attorney for Talbot County; Chief William H. Wilkinson, Chief of Police in Easton; and Sheriff Harold M. Bowman of Talbot County for their prompt intervention and enforcement of the law in Easton when attempts were made to picket two integrated schools.

The Talbot County Grand Jury, in November, returned indictments against two persons who defied a police ban against picketing in September. Both persons indicted were members of the pro-segregation Talbot County Citizens Association.

The jury charged that the two persons had unlawfully conspired together to induce children to absent themselves from school and to

prevent enrollment of children by inducement, threat and intimidation.

Other counts against the two were that they had conspired to disturb a public school while in session, to picket a public school and to persuade, coerce, influence, threaten and intimidate the school board to segregate the races in a lawfully integrated school; and the teachers and school officials to violate the lawful order of the school board.

The failure of persons of this kind to win public support is truly a tribute to Easton and Talbot County.

## 1958 COMMISSION EFFORTS TO BE EXTENDED

In 1958 the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations plans to extend its service coverage to the other counties of the State.

Interested citizens, groups, civic and religious organizations are urged to utilize the facilities of the Commission toward bettering intergroup relations of their respective counties.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

### Commission Activities

| | | *Totals* |
|---|---|---|
| Commission Meetings | | 20 |
| Communications to Commissioners, | | |
| By Mail | 372 | |
| By Telephone | 204 | |
| | | 576 |
| Reports | | 220 |
| Material Secured, | | |
| Legislative, Pamphlets, Informational | | 410 |
| Sub-Committees (12) | | |
| Operational Services | | 68 |

### Financial Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| Transmittals | 15 |
| Journals, Payroll | 52 |
| Summary Sheets, Transmittals | 15 |
| Summary Sheets, Payroll | 26 |
| Disbursing Warrants, Payroll | 26 |
| Disbursing Warrants, Transmittal | 15 |
| Invoices Processed | 96 |
| Window Sheets for Invoices | 96 |
| Requisitions Processed | 7 |
| Direct Purchases | 49 |

### Informational Service

| | |
|---|---|
| Requests for Information by Letters (local) | 565 |
| Requests for Information by Letters (national) | 650 |
| Visitors to Office Assisted | 74 |
| Requests for Information (by telephone) | 319 |
| Publications distributed | 5,000 |
| Books, Publications, Pamphlets Loaned | 201 |
| Film, Educational loaned | 17 |
| Cataloging, and maintaining Library | 490 |

### Miscellaneous

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Files | |
| Active Cases | 48 |
| Inactive Cases | 20 |
| Administrative | 95 |
| General | 52 |
| Newspapers and Magazines Publications Clipping Files Maintained from the Following Total | 915 |

## Public Accommodations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases handled active and inactive | | 61 |
| Committee and Special Meetings | | 9 |
| Written Communications | | |
| Outgoing | 270 | |
| Incoming | 173 | |
| | | 443 |
| Telephone Communications | | 297 |
| Field Trips | | 28 |
| Conferences with Management and Civic Groups Relative to Discrimination | | 34 |
| Speaking Engagements | | 16 |

## Social Welfare

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases handled active and inactive | | 23 |
| Committee and Special meetings | | 11 |
| Written Communications | | |
| Outgoing | 212 | |
| Incoming | 54 | |
| | | 266 |
| Telephone Communications | | 89 |
| Field Trips | | 6 |
| Conferences with Civic Groups | | 17 |
| Speaking Engagements | | 9 |

## Employment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases handled active and inactive | | 7 |
| Committee and Special Meetings | | 4 |
| Written Communications | | |
| Outgoing | 12 | |
| Incoming | 12 | |
| | | 24 |
| Telephone Communications | | 10 |
| Field Trips | | 2 |
| Conference with Civic Groups | | 2 |
| Speaking Engagements | | 3 |

## Housing

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases handled active and inactive | | 32 |
| Committee and Special Meetings | | 4 |
| Written Communications | | |
| Outgoing | 192 | |
| Incoming | 91 | |
| | | 283 |
| Telephone Communications | | 60 |
| Field Trips | | 6 |
| Conference with Neighborhood Associations, Health Department Officials, Building Code Officials, Members of City Council, Housing Authority Officials, Zoning Consultant, etc. | | 28 |
| Speaking Engagements | | 7 |

## Education

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases handled active and inactive | | 14 |
| Committee and Special Meetings | | 1 |
| Written Communications | | |
| Outgoing | 24 | |
| Incoming | 12 | |
| | | 36 |
| Telephone Communications | | 41 |
| Field Trips | | 2 |
| Conference with Officials | | 3 |
| Speaking Engagements | | 9 |

## FISCAL INFORMATION

| | 1957 Actual | 1958 Requested | 1958 Appropriated | 1959 Requested |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| .01. Salaries and Wages | $10,784.67 | $10,166.00 | $10,014.00 | $12,630.00 |
| .02. Technical and Special Fees | 1,690.13 | 2,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,070.00 |
| .03. Communication | 492.50 | 732.00 | 300.00 | 732.00 |
| .04. Travel | 719.50 | 770.00 | 250.00 | 870.00 |
| .08. Contractual Services | 847.20 | 2,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 |
| .09. Supplies and Materials | 207.60 | 600.00 | 400.00 | 600.00 |
| .11. Equipment—Additional | ..... | 390.00 | 350.00 | 390.00 |
| .13. Fixed Charges | 1,344.00 | 1,344.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,344.00 |
| TOTALS | $16,085.00 | $18,002.00 | $15,514.00 | $20,636.00 |

# COMMITTEES

## PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Dr. Furman L. Templeton, *Chairman*
Mr. William Passano, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. Robert Watts
Rev. J. L. Tilley
Mr. Howard Murphy
Mr. Clinton K. Macsherry
Dr. Charles E. Cornish

### Theater

Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, *Chairman*
Mr. William C. Rogers, Sr.
Mr. Samuel T. Daniels
Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow
Rabbi Israel M. Goldman

### Hotel

Mr. William C. Rogers, *Chairman*
Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Dr. Edward N. Wilson

## SOCIAL WELFARE

Mrs. Henry E. Corner, *Chairman*
Mr. Abraham Makofsky, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. William Martin
Mr. John J. McManus
Mr. Michael Kelly
Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Mr. James Gilliam

### Group Work and Recreation

Mrs. William Chambers, *Chairman*
Miss Mora Crossman
Mrs. Herbert Schuckle
Dr. Clifton Jones

### Medical and Dental

Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, *Chairman*
Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow
Dr. Furman L. Templeton
Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar

## EMPLOYMENT

### Fair Employment Practice

Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow, *Chairman*
Dr. Edward N. Wilson
Mr. Clinton K. Macsherry
Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Dr. Furman L. Templeton

## HOUSING

Mrs. John B. Ramsay, Jr., *Chairman*
Mr. Morton Hoffman, *Vice Chairman*
Miss Frances Morton
Mr. Francis Jencks
Mr. Edgar M. Ewing
Mrs. William Chambers
Mr. Ellis Ashe
Rev. Levi Miller
Mr. Daniel Wilner
Dr. G. James Fleming
Mr. Arthur Sherwood
Mr. Pleasonton L. Conquest, III
Dr. Paul Meier
Dr. Charles Edwards

## EDUCATION

Dr. John Fischer, *Vice Chairman*
Dr. Edward N. Wilson
Dr. Harry Bard
Mr. Charles C. Kujawa
Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar

## COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE

### Annual Report

Dr. Edward N. Wilson, *Chairman*
Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow
Rabbi Israel M. Goldman
Dr. Furman L. Templeton
Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar
Dr. Charles E. Cornish
Mr. Samuel T. Daniels

### Budget

Dr. Edward N. Wilson, *Chairman*
Mr. William C. Rogers, Sr.
Dr. Furman L. Templeton
Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Mr. Samuel T. Daniels

### Family and Child Care

Mrs. Henry E. Corner, *Chairman*
Mr. Abraham Makofsky
Dr. Furman L. Templeton
Mr. Samuel T. Daniels

### Counties

Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter, *Chairman*
Mrs. John B. Ramsay
Dr. Charles E. Cornish
Dr. Edward N. Wilson

**Resolutions**

Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, *Chairman*
Rabbi Israel M. Goldman

**Legislative**

Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter, *Chairman*
Mrs. John B. Ramsay
Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow
Mr. William C. Rogers, Sr.

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# COMMISSION ON

# INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

to the

# GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of

# MARYLAND

January, 1963

# ANNUAL REPORT

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of

# MARYLAND

January, 1963

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MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL

PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland
Vernon 7-9000



February 27, 1963

His Excellency
J. Millard Tawes
*Governor*
Honorable Members
General Assembly of Maryland

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my duty and pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations pursuant to Section 3, Chapter 48, Acts of the General Assembly of 1951.

This is a brief report of the highlights of the Commission's activities and recommendations for the year 1962. The areas of concern reported herein are submitted for the urgent attention of the Administration and the Legislature.

I wish to express sincere appreciation to the Members of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations for the effective and cooperative manner in which they have given their time and effort to our work. We look forward to the continued cooperation of the Administration, The General Assembly and the Citizens of Maryland in achieving greater advancement in the area of race relations.

With every good wish, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS, SR.
*Chairman*

## MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

William C. Rogers, Sr., *Chairman*
Rogers Building, Baltimore 2
Sa. 7-4456
Term expires June 1, 1963
Attorney

Israel M. Goldman, Vice Chairman
7912 Winterset Avenue, Baltimore 8
Hu. 4-1522
Term expires June 1, 1963
Rabbi, Chizuk Amuno Congregation

G. Cheston Carey
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Br. 6-1600
Term expires June 1, 1965
Business

Mrs. Henry E. Corner
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Id. 3-1556
Term expires June 1, 1965

Mrs. John B. Ramsay
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323-4369
Term expires June 1, 1967

S. Edward Smith
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La. 3-0302
Term expires June 1, 1967
Real Estate Broker

Richard H. Thomas
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland
Pa-780
Term expires June 1, 1967
Professor, Maryland State College

Edward N. Wilson
754 Dolphin Street, Baltimore 17
No. 9-6026
Term expires June 1, 1963

STAFF

Douglas B. Sands, Executive Secretary—State
341 Suter Road, Baltimore 28
301 West Preston Street, Baltimore 1
837-9000, Extension 786 or 787

Miss Alice I. Thomas, Secretary
Brittany—Big Falls Road, Monkton, Maryland
357-5344
301 West Preston Street, Baltimore 1
837-9000, Extension 786 or 787

Mrs. Frances M. Scott, Clerk
2644 Lauretta Avenue, Baltimore 23
233-8266
301 West Preston Street, Baltimore 1
837-9000, Extension 786 or 787

## THE MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

### Statement of General Objectives and Scope of Activities

*Statutory Authority*—The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations was created by the General Assembly of Maryland, Sessions of 1951, Senate Bill No. 421, Chapter 548, in the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Commission is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of six years. Of those first appointed, three served a term of two years, three a term of four years and three a term of six years. The chairman of the Commission is designated by the Governor. The staff is comprised of an Executive Secretary, a secretary and a part-time clerk.

It is the duty of the Commission to make surveys and studies of problems affecting the Negro population of the State to promote the welfare of the colored race and for betterment of interracial relations. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly together with recommendations, if any, for additional legislation.

*Clientele*—All citizens of the State of Maryland and its environs.

*Objectives*

1. To broaden the scope of operation in order to study each county more thoroughly.
2. To establish through an educational program a better understanding of the varied facets of Maryland's population.
3. To encourage and implement wise adjustments to social and economic problems.
4. To study and analyze the nature, extent and causes of discriminatory practices in Maryland and make recommendations for improvement.
5. To identify the areas of tension in Maryland communities and to offer guidance in reaching judicious solutions.
6. To establish and maintain continuous agency contact for information and consultation in each county seat and each community experiencing major difficulties.
7. To establish an educational newsletter for distribution to related agencies and availability to the public.

## FOREWORD TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Developments in the area of race relations during the past year (1962) have shown wider horizons of interest than in 1961.

In 1961, and in most years prior, the problem of equal access to places of public accommodations dominated the scene of racial changes in this State. Some of this activity carried over into the year 1962. However, several changes have shifted some of the emphasis to different areas of concern which are not directly related to the resolution of the problems posed by discrimination in places of public accomodations.

First, among the significant changes, is the passage of legislation by two major municipalities. Legislation banning discrimination in places of public accomodations in Montgomery County and in Baltimore City has eased the severity of the problem to the extent that public protests have temporarily waned.

The ordinance enacted in Montgomery County, in January 1962, prohibited discrimination against a person based on his race, color, creed or religion by owners or operators of places of public accommodation. It gave to the Montgomery County Commission on Human Relations the enforcement power to enforce the law through techniques of persuasion, agreement and public hearing. The final enforcement of the law is with the courts.

The Baltimore City Ordinance is very much similar in most respects. Enforcement power is with the Equal Opportunity Commission which formerly enforced an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in employment only.

The Baltimore City Ordinance was passed following the failure of State-wide legislation to pass the General Assembly.

Later in the year, a bill banning discrimination in places of public accommodations and providing for an agency of enforcement was introduced in the Baltimore County Council. Final consideration of the bill was unofficially postponed until after the General Assembly has acted on the matter in the 1963 session.

The Commission urgently recommends the passage of adequate and effective legislation in this area.

Several incidents concerning discrimination in housing required the full attention of the Commission and private agencies during the year. Certain private agencies are equipped to handle problems occurring in changing neighborhoods within Baltimore City. However, the manifestation of these problems are becoming more evident in suburban areas, where the re-sale

of VA or FHA—mortgaged homes makes housing available to non-whites in formerly all white residential areas. The original establishment of communities and housing developments on a racially exclusive basis lays the groundwork for effort to continue exclusion of non-whites. The original occupants are allowed to believe that they will not have non-white neighbors. The subsequent re-sale of property to non-white occupants appears to violate the illusion of a racially exclusive residential area. In some cases the shattering of this illusion and the impact of the myth of the decline of property value have been manifested in overt acts of hostility and violence.

There are certain concepts which are basic to the solution of these problems. First, there is little guarantee that a racially exclusive residential area may be established and practically no guarantee that it will endure as such. Second, the greatly increased potential of the non-white as a home buyer must be recognized by the seller as the market shifts from a seller's market to a buyer's market. Third, the perpetuation of overcrowded, sub-standard housing for any group creates far-reaching social problems which can be relieved to a great extent by the availability of adequate housing.

The President's Executive Order will provide an available market for non-white buyers in about 25 per cent of the housing market, according to the most liberal estimates. Prior to the insurance of this order, the Commission had drawn up legislation to ban discrimination in housing. At present, the Commission has that proposed bill "under study". The need for this legislation still exists.

One sharp contrast in complaints has arisen this year. The number of complaints concerning discrimination in employment has risen above all other years. Eighteen persons made formal complaints regarding discrimination in employment in agencies or firms outside the jurisdiction of the Equal Opportunity Commission of Baltimore City. Several of these complaints involved employment practices which affected many other employees as well as the complainant. Many additional complaints were stated from the floor of the State Race Relations Conference. An exploration of this area resulted in the adoption of the following resolution by those persons who attended the First Annual State Race Relations Conference (sponsored by this Commission) on June 23, 1962:

That the body assembled support in principle and urge immediate passage by the legislature of an adequate bill for fair employment practices by private employers in the State of Maryland.

The much-lamented plight of the unemployed and the underemployed is magnified in the Negro race. There is a need to open

the doors of apprenticeship programs, union membership and employers to the Negro labor force. There is a corresponding need to insure that the quality of preparation of Negroes is equal to that of any other job applicant. Both of these needs can be partially fulfilled through legislation.

The Commission recommends such legislation as it has presented to the Governor.

A synopsis of those Civil Rights bills which the Commission recommends follows.

## RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

*The first bill repeals and re-enacts, with amendments, Section 2 of said Article and adds new Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, and deals with expanded powers of the Commission to enforce administrative orders relating to discrimination.*

*The amendment to Section 2 authorizes the Commission to pay to the members thereof "the reasonable necessary expenses while engaged in the discharge of their official duties."*

SECTION 11 *authorizes any person aggrieved by an alleged discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, to make a complaint, in writing under oath, to the Commission alleging the act of discrimination, together with the particulars thereof.*

SECTION 12 *provides that the Commission shall consider the complaint and if a sufficient cause is shown, it shall be referred to the Commission's staff for investigation. Written findings will be made by the staff and copies furnished to both the Complainant and the Respondent. If the staff finds probable cause for believing that a discriminatory act has been committed, the Commission's staff shall endeavor to eliminate the discrimination by conciliation and persuasion. If an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced to writing and the Commission shall pass an order setting forth the terms of the agreement. It is further provided that the investigation and negotiations shall not be disclosed to the public.*

SECTION 13 *provides that in the event of failure to reach an agreement by conciliation, the complaint shall thereupon be submitted to a hearing tribunal consisting of three or four members of the Commission. The hearing would be public and would generally conform to procedures set forth in the Administrative Procedure Act. Thereafter, the hearing tribunal would make findings, and if it discovers that the Respondent has engaged in any discriminatory act, it shall state such findings and recommendations to the Commission, and the Commission may issue a cease and desist order of such affirmative action as will effectuate the purposes of the sub-title.*

SECTION 14 *provides that if a Respondent refuses to comply with an order of the Commission, the Commission may certify the matter to the State's Attorney of the political subdivision in which is located the residence or main office of the Respondent. The State's Attorney is required, within not less than twenty days and not more than forty days to institute by petition in the equity court a proceeding to secure compliance with the order of the Commission. The court may grant temporarily relief as it may deem just and proper, or may make any other appropriate order enforcing, modifying or setting aside the order of the*

*Commission. It is further provided that where the Respondent contests the petition, no restraining or enforcing order shall be issued except as a "de novo" hearing "without regard to any findings made by the Commission or its hearing tribunal." It also provides that "All findings of facts and conclusions of law shall be made by the court unless the Respondent in his answer to the petition elects a jury trial, in which case the court shall frame issues embodying all questions of fact, which issues shall be tried before a jury." It is further provided for an appeal to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.*

*The Second bill would add a new "Section 17" to Article 49B, which would make it unlawful for the owner or operator of a place of public accommodation, because of race, creed, color or national origin of any person, to refuse, withhold from, or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of such place of public accommodation. A "place of public accommodation" is defined to mean any hotel, restaurant, inn, tavern, motel or establishment commonly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations, or serving food, or both, for a consideration, which is open to the general public.*

*The third bill proposes to add a new Section 16 to Article 49B of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and is intended to eliminate discrimination in employment in the State. "Section 16 provides that it would be unlawful for any employer, because of race, creed, color or national origin of any individual, to refuse to hire or employ, or to bar or to discharge from employment such individuals, or otherwise to discriminate against such individuals with respect to compensation, hire, tenure, terms, conditions or privileges of employment, if the individual is the best able and most competent to perform the services required. Certain exceptions are made to this general prohibition: Any employer or labor organization is prohibited from eliciting information or from making or keeping a record containing entries as to race, creed, color or national origin of any applicant for employment or membership, or from publishing or causing to be published any advertisement relating to employment indicating any preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based upon race, creed, color or national origin. It further prohibits any labor organization to discriminate against individuals with respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions or privileges of employment.*

*The fourth bill was withdrawn for further study by the Commission. It deals with discrimination in housing.*

*The fifth act deals with the appointment of an Executive Secretary by the Commission rather than by the Governor, and would include this person within the provisions of the Merit System Law.*

## COUNTY COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

The work of the Commission was devoted to two major programs during the year: an aggressive legislative program and stepped-up efforts to create local biracial groups in the counties.

Much study, investigation and deliberation went into the Commission's drafting of the legislation cited above. At the same time, efforts at passing legislation in the Special Session of the General Assembly was extensive. That legislation failed to pass the House of Delegates by a narrow margin. The background work in preparing the present legislative proposals and the resourcefulness of citizens and elected officials made in gathering support leave the Commission much more encouraged that in the next legislative session at least part of the recommendations of the Commission will be enacted into law. The Commission has dedicated much time and effort to this end.

The most concrete and encouraging experiences of the Commission have been the responses of local citizens and government bodies in approaching their intergroup problems on a local level.

There is presently in existence biracial committees in each of the following communities throughout the State:

Annapolis
Catonsville
Towson
Carroll County
Frederick
Prince Georges County
Easton

The responsible governmental bodies of the following communities have given official standing and sanction to commissions in their area:

Cambridge
Harford County
Howard County
Montgomery County
Princess Anne
Hagerstown
Wicomico County

Biracial groups are active in thirteen of the twenty-three counties. The citizens of two other counties are taking steps toward that end.

The Commission has cooperated with each of these bodies to help investigate problem areas, settle problems and create better intergroup relations in local communities throughout the year. These groups have contributed in many varied ways to the betterment of race relations and improvement of opportunities for minority group people throughout the State.

The continued devotion which the people who are members of the local groups have shown to the tasks which the Commission has sometimes asked them to undertake and the initiative which they have displayed in changing attitudes and practices within their own communities will be the most decisive factor in bringing about positive and enduring changes in our State.

During this year, much of the resources of this Commission was devoted to encouraging and coordinating the participation of citizens in these groups.

## REPORT ON STATE RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations sponsored the first annual Statewide conference on race relations on June 23, 1962.

The purpose of the conference was to bring together the various bi-racial commissions and committees throughout the State in order to explore common problems, resources and solutions. Citizens of thirteen counties attended the conference.

The conference was structured around workshops on

Organization and Membership
Public Accommodations
Employment
Education and Housing

Our recommendation and resolutions of most significance are set forth for consideration by all interested citizens and public officials in the following pages.

## ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS

RECOMMEND

1. That the commissions which concern themselves with the problems of race relations on the local level have the sanction of the local form of Government.

2. That the local county Governments appoint commissions in each county to explore and settle problems of race relations.

3. That the Attorney General of Maryland and states attorneys for local areas clarify the power of county Governments to make such appointments.

OBSERVATION

That President of County Commissions or Mayors may serve ex-officio.

### Public Accommodations

RESOLVED: That the body assembled act immediately to support, in principle and urge passage of an adequate civil rights bill by the next legislature.

1. Resolution opposed by delegate from Wicomico County

2. Voluntary integration is proceeding slowly and without a discernable pattern.

3. Local bi-racial committees and commissions are effective in promoting changes.

## EMPLOYMENT

RESOLVED: That the body assembled support in principle and urge immediate passage by the legislature of an adequate bill for fair employment practices by private employees in the State of Maryland.

OBSERVATION

Opposed: One MCIPR Member and Delegate from Wicomico County.

1. That the MCIPR make known resources of funds and agencies for retraining.

2. That local boards of education and the State Board of Education encourage the hiring of qualified teachers without regard to color in order to combat shortage of qualified teachers.

3. That the State Department of Employment Security be urged to refer applicants to jobs without regard to color.

4. That qualified Negroes seeking employment apply more freely to positions and agencies where they have not been accepted.

OBSERVATION

Some firms express a willingness to hire Negroes, but none have applied.

## EDUCATION

RECOMMEND:

That school transfer policies which apply to Negro pupils only be abandoned.

OBSERVATION: School integration on pupil and staff level is progressing slowly throughout the State as a whole. Some counties have no actual integration. Some counties have completely integrated. Few counties have integrated staff.

## HOUSING

RECOMMEND

That wider housing market at normal market prices be made available to Negro buyers in suburban and rural areas.

RESOLVED:

1. That we urge upon all segments of the population the necessity of solving problems of racial discrimination without delay.

2. That we call upon the local political parties to implement that part of their platforms which deal with civil rights.

A detailed account of the activities of this Commission would require a much more extensive report. Sufficient funds and time are not available to the Staff to make such an elaborate report. Therefore, only the most urgent of matters considered by this Commission have been set forth in this report.

This situation brings forth an area of concern which has continued to limit the scope of activity of this Commission. The budgetary requests of this Commission have never been excessive, but they are deserving of the closest scrutiny of the appropriating agencies. There has been no problem in securing supplemental funds for operation of this agency. However, the planning and programming of the Commission's work could be accomplished in a better fashion if the necessary funds are made available in the approval of the budget rather than upon request of an emergency grant.

At least the amount of the budgetary request now under consideration will be necessary for the increased staff and operation which will be required of this Commission in the year ahead.

It should be understood that a favorable consideration of all of the legislative proposals listed above would require a substantial increase in Staff and Budget. However, the Budget Request of this Commission does not anticipate such consideration for the fiscal year 1964. Even without the passage of any legislation, close consideration must be given to expanding the working staff in order to implement wise adjustments to the problems we must face in areas of tension throughout the State. The present program of the Commission cannot be sustained with the limited facilities now available.