

1 enunciated its separate but equal doctrine, and there was
2 a 14th Amendment when thousands of American citizens
3 were sent to concentration camps in 1940's solely because
4 of their national origin.

5 Therefore, I suggest that we cannot and should
6 not rely solely on the Supreme Court to bear the burden
7 of the questions for equal justice; nor can we remain
8 silent in this Constitution, for as Delegate Kiefer has
9 already stated last week, we have a duty to posterity to
10 provide a timeless declaration of rights.

11 Certainly we would be remiss not to address
12 ourselves to a centuries-old problem that has caused
13 Marylanders more anguish than any other problem it has
14 ever confronted. Justice has followed a very irregular
15 road in this state.

16 I think that a very brief look at our history
17 will show the erratic course of reform that underscores
18 the need to take some sort of positive statement. Under
19 the Constitution of 1776, a Negro who fulfilled the same
20 qualifications as a white man could vote and late in the
21 next decade, one of the world's first anti-slavery