

Open U. of Md.

Decision Opens Doors to All Maryland Citizens



The doors of the University of Maryland Hospital have been opened to all citizens who desire nurse training. The Md. Court of Appeals has ruled that the school can no longer be restricted to whites only. The 12-story structure is located in Baltimore.

Court of Appeals Reverses City Judge

Orders Admission of First Tan
Student to School of Nursing

BALTIMORE

In a far-reaching decision, last Friday, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the University of Maryland must admit Miss Esther McCready of this city to its School of Nursing.

It was the first test of racial discrimination in educational facilities the Appellate Court has been called upon to decide since 1936, when it ordered Donald G. Murray of Baltimore, Amherst College graduate, admitted to the University of Maryland Law School.

Follows High Court's Edicts

The court's ruling in the McCready case was in full accordance with two Supreme Court decisions:

1. The historic Lloyd Gaines case, involving Gaines's admission to the University of Missouri Law School, and based on the provision of equal educational facilities within the State; and
2. The case of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher, involving her admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School and based on the provision of equal facilities for colored applicants "as soon" as they are provided for white applicants.

City Court Reversed

The Appellate Court's decision reversed that of Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith, of the Baltimore City Court, and ordered the issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel Miss McCready's admission to the University's School of Nursing.

In the opinion written by Judge Charles Markell, the court ruled that the State cannot require a colored student to accept a scholarship at an out-of-State institution for courses offered to white students within the State.

Effects Three-Fold

This decision affects the University's Schools of Medicine, dentistry, engineering, and those for graduate studies. Its immediate effects are three-fold:

1. It prohibits the University of Maryland from continuing its ban against the admission of colored students to its graduate and professional schools.
2. It virtually nullifies the Southern Regional Education Compact, fostered by Southern Governors.
3. It outlaws Maryland's Scholarship Plan for out-of-State students.

The Appellate Court's decision is bound to influence decisions in six other cases pending in the lower court.

These involve the admission of colored applicants to the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy in Baltimore, and the Colleges of Engineering and Home Economics at College Park.

First Compact Test

The McCready case was the first to be instituted concerning use of the regional educational program for white and colored students.

The legality of the Regional Compact itself was not an issue. Mary-

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