1962 Supplement

TOWARD EQUALITY

"Mayor of Baltimore" during two-day Model Youth City Council

Baltimore's Progress Report
1962 was a turbulent year in terms of race relations. Race relations and adversities in the Baltimore area and in Maryland generally. It was a year in which school desegregation moved with unexpected quiet on the Eastern Shore, while Negro youths were abused for attempting to use a public pool in south Baltimore;

A year that saw Negroes make a significant political advance when for the first time they attained a majority position in a city district delegation to the General Assembly, even as the same election brought the unwarranted defeat of two Negro judges;

A year that marked the passage of public accommodations laws in Montgomery County and Baltimore, and the defeat of public accommodations laws in the General Assembly and Baltimore County;

A year of increased acceptance of Negroes in high public posts, but a year also when a Negro dwelling was stoned repeatedly in Glen Burnie, an American Indian family was forced out of Hampden and a visiting student from India was refused a sandwich in Ruxton;

A year of unparalleled picketing of segregated establishments, but a year that in addition offered the picketing of an integrated conference in an integrated hotel by a group of integrationists as well as the picketing of integrationist pickets on several occasions by a newly emerged group of militant segregationists.

A year of unprecedented promotion of a Negro firefighter to the status of ranking officer, along with renewed charges of police hostility toward Negroes; and a year in which plans were completed for the integration of mental patients in all State institutions, amid widespread claims of continued segregation of Negro school teachers.

In a year of seeming contradictions, indicative of the irregular course of racial progress, the advances more than outweighed the setbacks and incidents of hostility. Most significant from the standpoint of the number of persons and places affected was the passage of anti-discrimination laws in Montgomery County and Baltimore City.

The Montgomery County law, passed by a 4-2 vote early in January by the Montgomery County Council, was broad in scope, banning discrimination in restaurants, hotels, theaters, bowling alleys, swimming pools, amusement parks, barber and beauty shops. The bill was the handiwork of the Montgomery County Commission on Human Relations. Later the same month the Rockville City Council in the same county voted 4-0 to have a similar city law.

Efforts at the State level were narrowed to an attempt to end discrimination in restaurants, hotels and motels. Although the bill failed to muster sufficient legislative votes, its defeat had the effect in the subsequent election campaign of forcing the Tawes Administration to pledge itself more firmly than ever to achieve passage.

Immediately following the failure of State-wide legislation, Mayor J. Harold Grady called upon the Baltimore City Council to enact a city public accommodations law. A watered-down version of the Dixon bill, limited to hotels and to those restaurants that derive more money from food than from drinks, was passed early in June, with enforcement given to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (renamed the Equal Opportunity Commission with its membership enlarged to include a representative of the Restaurant Association of Maryland). The end product of a long campaign by many individuals and groups, the law at the close of 1962 was still the subject of a court suit.

The ill-fated public accommodations bill in Baltimore County was modeled after the legislation in Montgomery County and was pushed by County Councilman W. Brooks Bradley with the pledged support of the successful Republican candidate for County Executive, Spiro T. Agnew. While the bill failed, it forced county Democratic leaders to declare themselves unequivocally for State-wide legislation.
The achievement of the Montgomery Commission on Human Relations in obtaining a county public accommodations law became Exhibit One in a continuing campaign by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to foster local biracial issues. The State commission during 1962 helped to stimulate the formation of several official county biracial commissions, notably in Howard, Harford and Worcester counties, and also some unofficial committees, such as the lay group in Westminster that obtained a change in the Carroll County school desegregation policy. The first State-wide conference of biracial commissions and committees was held in June under the State commission’s auspices.

An illustration of the value of local commissions came late in the year when anti-segregation demonstrations were scheduled to take place in Aberdeen. Members of the Harford County Human Relations Commission met with their local restaurant owners and announced that the major Aberdeen restaurants had decided for themselves to serve Negroes. The demonstration was called off.

Freedom rides and picketing by students continued to keep the pressure on many Maryland communities and institutions under the leadership of the Civic Interest Group, the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, with the legal advice and assistance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During the early months of 1962 the Eastern Shore was the target of weekend student demonstrations by biracial groups from campuses in the Middle Atlantic region, much as Route 40 had been the previous year. Finding it hard to draw local Negro support, the C.I.G. turned to an Eastern Shore summer educational project in cooperation with the Northern Student Movement, which represented campus groups in New England and New York State.

Frequent arrests and heavy fines were the most immediate results of much of the Eastern Shore activity, although some desegregation was achieved. The ultimate status of the student convictions was uncertain in view of the sit-in arrest cases pending before the United States Supreme Court. One of the cases involved arrests at the Glen Echo Amusement Park (subsequently desegregated) in Montgomery County, Maryland through its attorney general, Thomas B. Finan, contended in its Supreme Court brief filed in October that enforcement of the Maryland law against trespassing on private property did not violate the Constitution when applied to anti-segregation demonstrators.

Highlights of the year in the field of public accommodations included: 1.) The refusal of Miller Bros. Restaurant in February to serve five distinguished leaders of the Christian and Jewish faiths in the company of Dr. Furman Templeton, a Negro who long has served as executive director of the Baltimore Urban League.

2.) Picketing of the Child Welfare Eastern Regional Conference at the Lord Baltimore Hotel by the Civic Interest Group, members of which contended that the conference, although integrated, should not meet in Baltimore as long as all restaurants were not desegregated.

3.) Endorsement of a State-wide public accommodations bill by the Restaurant Association of Maryland. Previously on record in support of State legislation, the association specifically endorsed a bill drawn by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations.

4.) General indications of compliance with the anti-discrimination bill in Baltimore, once it was passed, by most of the prominent restaurants. In addition, some additional restaurant doors were open to Negroes in Annapolis, Pikesville, Westminster and along Route 40.

Other developments during 1962 were these, grouped by subject matter and by no means all-inclusive:

**GENERAL**

The year began with the dropping of racial designations on birth certificates issued by the Baltimore Health Department and State
Department of Health. The joint action included an explanation that confidential racial data would continue to be compiled for research purposes.

The State Department of Mental Hygiene obtained a ruling from the Attorney General's office, stimulated in part by a legal brief filed by the N.A.A.C.P., that sanctioned the desegregation of mental hospitals without legislative action. Its smaller units already desegregated, the department sought to admit both white and colored patients to its four major institutions: Crownsville, Spring Grove, Springfield, and the Eastern Shore facility. New services areas for each hospital were drawn to achieve total integration under an admissions plan to take effect on the first Monday in 1963.

The Maryland Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, which had languished during the Eisenhower years, was reactivated with a shot of new members in mid-1962 and immediately began an investigation of racial discrimination in public and private employment, including barriers to Negro acceptance in the apprentice trades. Although lacking money and staff, the advisory committee appeared intent on becoming a new sounding board for racial complaints. The new chairman was Mrs. George T. Brown, who had been the first chairman of the Montgomery County Commission on Human Rights.

**EMPLOYMENT**

Although no significantly large break-throughs in Negro employment took place in 1962, in the opinion of both the Baltimore Equal Opportunity Commission and the Baltimore Urban League, greater numbers of Negro men and women moved into employment fields previously desegregated on a token basis. Accelerated hiring of Negroes by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company and several banks was noted.

An increased use of Negro driver-salesmen by Baltimore dairies and bakeries also was observed, credited at least in part to the quiet efforts of the Ministerial Alliance. Adopting the "selective patronage" or "selective buying" technique that had worked well for ministers in Philadelphia, Baltimore ministers in 1962 began to apply economic pressure on selected companies to obtain job opportunities commensurate with Negro patronage.

Among other developments related to employment were these: Firefighter James Thomas became the first Negro to hold an officer's rank in the Baltimore Fire Department when he was promoted to lieutenant.

Appointed an assistant state's attorney in Prince George's County, James H. Taylor was described in news dispatches as the first Negro to hold such a position in a Maryland county.

Dallin E. Wicks became the first Negro in Baltimore history to be in charge of a branch post office when Postmaster William F. Laukaitis appointed him superintendent of the Arlington carrier area.

Elected president of Local 2610 at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant, Hural Thompson became the first Negro to head a unit of the United Steelworkers in the Baltimore area.

Mayor J. Harold Grady ordered all municipal department heads to assure immediate and complete compliance with Baltimore's equal-employment law. The Mayor's order banned inquiries concerning an applicant's race or religion and any limitation on employment "through a quota system or otherwise."

The BALTIMORE NEWS-POST hired a Negro reporter, the first to work on one of the city's dailies.

A Legislative Council committee voted an unfavorable report on Delegate Irma G. Dixon's bill to create a Maryland Commission against Discrimination in Employment.

William J. Hucksoff, director of the work-study program in the Baltimore public schools, reported that job discrimination and
racial barriers in the apprenticeship programs of the building trades and skilled crafts were handicapping the school program under which youths go to school part of the time and work part of the time. As a follow-up, Dr. Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Urban League, said, "We have very little success in getting an opportunity just to confer with the labor and management groups involved in the apprenticeable building trades."

The Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington reported substantial gains in Negro income during the 1950s: a rise from 6,775 to 26,948 in the number of Negroes earning from $3,000 to $4,000 a year; from 1,370 to 20,108 in the $4,000-$5,000 bracket; from 390 to 9,546 in the $5,000-$6,000 bracket, and from 520 to 6,697 in those earning more than $6,000. But more than 60 percent of Baltimore Negroes still had incomes below $3,000.

**POLITICS**

For the first time in Maryland's history Negroes obtained a majority position in a legislative district delegation to the General Assembly. In the November election Mrs. Verda F. Welcome won the top spot as state senator in Baltimore's Fourth District delegation, while Irma G. Dixon, Ernest D. Young and Clarence M. Mitchell, 3d., captured three of the district's six seats in the House of Delegates.

John R. Hargrove, formerly Deputy United States Attorney for Maryland, was sworn in as a Tawes appointee to the Baltimore People's Court in February, only to be defeated by the electorate in November. His predecessor, E. Everett Lane, had been the first Negro to sit in a court of record south of the Mason-Dixon line since Reconstruction. The same November election brought the defeat of Robert B. Watts, first and only Negro appointed to the new Municipal Court in Baltimore.

Jacques E. Leeds, a former assistant city solicitor in Baltimore, was named an Assistant Attorney General in a move that made him, according to news announcements, the first Negro to serve as a regular assistant in the Maryland Law Department's main office.

Benjamin L. Brown, former probation officer, was appointed an Assistant State's Attorney for Baltimore by the late Saul Harris, marking the first time that the city's prosecuting staff included two Negroes. Mr. Harris, who was then president of the State's Attorneys Association, subsequently announced that the association would not hold its annual meeting in Ocean City because the resort's racial exclusiveness would be "a slap in the face" of his two Negro assistants. The group met in Atlantic City.

An avowed segregationist, Charles J. Luthardt, Sr., drew less than 4,000 votes in a Democratic state-wide primary in which Governor Tawes had more than 176,000 votes and two other opponents each had over 100,000.

**CHURCHES**

The Rt. Rev. Harry Lee Doll, co-adjutor Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, called in February for parish study groups to examine the integration of all Episcopal churches in Maryland. Addressing delegates to an annual state convention, Bishop Doll said church policy always had been in favor of integration of all Christians.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of Methodists in annual meeting voted unanimously in June to indorse merger of the all-Negro Baltimore Jurisdiction with the Northeastern Jurisdiction, which includes some twenty conferences from Washington to Maine and west to Ohio. The merger vote was reported as part of a church-wide effort to do away with separate Negro jurisdictions of the Methodist Church.

As student freedom rides drew hostile reactions on the Eastern Shore, the Maryland Council of Churches let it be known in a letter to THE SUN that it regularly had held integrated committee meetings and integrated training institutes on the Eastern
Shore for the past ten years. The adult council also noted that the Chesapeake Area Christian Youth Council, composed of Protestant denominations in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, had held seven summer training conferences on an integrated basis in Eastern Shore communities during the previous eight years.

HOUSING

The most significant housing development—the President's signature on an executive order banning discrimination in Federally financed housing—came too late in the year to have a demonstrable effect. Among other groups, the order had been advocated by Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., to facilitate its efforts to make housing readily available to Negroes throughout the Baltimore area.

In support of the non-discrimination order the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington issued an urban housing study that showed that between 1950 and 1960 the number of Negro owner-occupied housing units in the Baltimore area had increased by 17,645 units, or 108 per cent, while white owner-occupied units increased by 88,658, or 47 per cent.

The study showed that among families in the $7,000 to $10,000 income range the number of white owner-occupied houses valued at $15,000 or more outnumbered Negro homes of like value by 15,860 to 300. The HHFA concluded that an additional 1,289 houses in the $15,000-plus class were needed in Baltimore to enable non-white owners in the $7,000-$10,000 bracket to reach the percentage of quality home ownership found among white families of the same income.

The Baltimore Health Department reported in late 1962 that probably for the first time in the city's history more Negroes had left the city in a year's time than had moved in. Despite the migration loss, the Negro population continued to grow. The health statisticians placed the July 1 Negro population at 346,655, a gain of 18,226 over the 1960 census. The white population during the same period was estimated to have dropped from 610,595 to 585,547, a loss of 25,048.

The Real Estate Board of Greater Baltimore urged realtors in mid-1962 to refrain from using racial characterizations in advertising. By the end of the year a glance at the voluminous classified pages of THE SUNDAY SUN showed that the appeal had been accepted in advertisements of houses for sale but that racial designations still appeared in some advertising of rental units.

The picture window of a Negro family in an Anne Arundel County housing development near Glen Burnie was the repeated target of rocks until white neighbors became adjusted to the fact that the Benjamin Wallaces were in Sun Valley to stay. The Maryland Interracial Commission and Baltimore Fellowship, among others, were instrumental in calming neighborhood anxieties.

A jeering crowd of 2,000 forced an American Indian family to forego plans to move into the Hampden section of Baltimore. The family had started to unload their belongings with the aid of a Negro friend when vocal threats and a rock through a car window persuaded them that openmindedness had not yet extended as far as Hampden.

EDUCATION

Five Maryland counties had some Negroes in white classes for the first time in the fall of 1962, raising the number of Maryland school districts with desegregation in practice as well as principle to 20. Only Queen Anne's, Somerset and Worcester counties continued to have completely segregated school systems. One county—Garrett—had no Negro pupils.

The counties new to the desegregation list were Caroline, Dorchester, Kent and Wicomico on the Eastern Shore and Calvert County in Southern Maryland. Only one to five Negroes were in-
volved, on their own initiative, in four of the counties, but Wicomico County school officials actually assigned about 100 Negro children to white schools. Only 37 accepted the assignments, the rest returning to a crowded Negro school.

With increased desegregation activity in other parts of Maryland, September found about 45 per cent of all Maryland Negro pupils in schools that also had white pupils. Much the largest number were in Baltimore, where 58,260 Negroes were in 117 biracial school organizations and 40,950 remained in 54 all-Negro school organizations. Negroes outnumber white pupils in the school system by 99,210 to 80,822, and three-fourths of the latter were in biracial schools.

The Board of Education of Carroll County shifted from a policy of voluntary desegregation to compulsory desegregation with an announcement that first-grade classes in Negro schools would be abolished in the fall of 1963 and entering pupils would be assigned to white schools. The policy change came after the Carroll County Human Relations Committee, a biracial citizens group, had urged more positive desegregation.

Charges of discrimination against hiring Negro teachers were raised in Anne Arundel, Harford and Frederick counties and were made the subject of an investigation by the Maryland Interracial Commission. The executive secretary of the Baltimore Equal Opportunity Commission, David L. Glenn, also charged (in testimony before the Maryland Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights) that there was discrimination in the Baltimore schools in that 90 per cent of new Negro teachers were assigned to Negro schools.

A survey by SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS showed that Baltimore and seven counties had assigned Negro teachers to desegregated staff positions, as follows: Alleghany, 5; Anne Arundel, 19; Baltimore City, 1,193; Baltimore County, 44; Frederick, 29; Montgomery, 148; Prince George's, 7, and Washington, 6.

The white and Negro teachers organizations merged in Harford and Howard counties, leaving about half the counties of Maryland with dual sets of teachers associations.

An attractive Negro girl, Betty Witherspoon of Douglass High School, served as Mayor of Baltimore during the two-day Model Youth City Council sponsored by the Baltimore public schools.

Two private girls schools, Bryn Mawr and Hannah Moore Academy, announced their readiness to accept qualified Negro applicants. Gilman School, which had announced that desegregation would begin in September, failed to receive Negro applicants who measured up to its admission standards in the initial year of change.

A student segregationist organization known as the Fighting American Nationalists made its appearance in the summer of 1962 and subsequently announced that it was actively recruiting members in metropolitan Baltimore high schools. The group had a brief moment of prominence when representatives were invited to address "modern problems" classes at Dundalk Senior High School, an action that drew integrationist protests. THE EVENING SUN disclosed that two of the adults associated with the group had ties with the American Nazi Party.

The Rev. James C. Donohue, superintendent of Catholic education in the Baltimore area, disclosed that he had ordered parochial schools not to hold their annual spring picnics at segregated Gwynn Oak Park because Negro pupils could not attend. Father Donohue estimated that there were 1,500 to 2,000 Negroes in Archdiocese schools and that they represented 2 to 2 1/2 per cent of the Catholic school population.

On the higher education level, a survey by SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS revealed that all eight public senior colleges in Maryland (four predominantly white, and four predominantly Negro) had both white and Negro students enrolled and that all twelve public junior colleges, with one exception, had students of both races. The one exception, Catonsville Community College, previously had had a Negro student, so desegregation was complete
from St. Mary's Seminary in Southern Maryland to Salisbury State Teachers College on the Eastern Shore.

Morgan State College for the first time provided a racial breakdown of its enrollment which showed that it had an estimated 165 white students in an enrollment of 2,699.

With white suburbs growing up around it, Bowie State Teachers College lost its all-Negro status in 1962 with 51 white students in an enrollment of 366.

Coppin State Teachers College received its accreditation from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

A charge of racial discrimination brought against the Johns Hopkins Medical School by an unsuccessful Nigerian applicant was dismissed as unfounded by the Maryland Interracial Commission. A spokesman for the school announced at the hearing that the first Negro, a student from Kenya, would enter in the fall.

Gregory Daniels, Jr., of Coppin State Teachers College, was re-elected president of the Maryland Association of Future Teachers of America. The previous fall he had become the first Negro to head the 6,000-member organization when he was elected to an unexpired term. Other officers were white.

The Baltimore Board of School Commissioners for the first time had two Negro members when J. Percy Bond, director of admissions at Morgan, was appointed to the nine-member board.

RECREATION

Desegregation of the Y.M.C.A. became complete with the admission of Negro boys to both the winter and summer programs at the Dundalk branch. The Central Y continued to use a segregated white private pool at Milford Mill for its summer program, depriving Negro boys of the opportunity to participate, but reached a decision not to go back another year.

THE EVENING SUN'S first 30-game women's tenpin championship was won by a Negro, Miss Mary Jackson, in a close finish at Glen Burnie.

Riverside Park in South Baltimore was the scene of racial tension, taunts and rock-throwing during the week before Labor Day as a group of Negro youths under a public recreation leader sought to use the park pool. The pool was closed for the season with the situation unresolved. The N.A.A.C.P., along with THE SUN charged that police handling of the crowd was less than adequate.

Gwynn Oak Park remained a center of racial contention, particularly over the Labor Day weekend when the annual All Nations Day Festival is held. Six nations were persuaded by the Congress on Racial Equality not to participate in the affair at the white-only amusement park. CORE tried unsuccessfully later to persuade the Maryland Council of the Knights of Columbus to cancel a picnic at the park but drew support from the CATHOLIC REVIEW. "The simultaneous revelation that the Maryland Knights include no Negro members (in a State with many venerable Negro Catholic families) did not make very inspiring reading," the official newspaper of the Archdiocese said.

The Baltimore Junior Golf Association turned down a Negro applicant because "the only place we could play with a Negro in the association would be Pine Ridge." The reference was to a public golf course in contrast to the private courses where the association usually holds its tournaments.

The Baltimore Orioles, which had five Negro players in 1958, were down to zero with the transfer of Earl Robinson to Rochester, but the response of Lee McPhail as general manager to a small flurry of racial criticism was emphatic: "It is our basic belief that our club should be made up of the best and most competitive players that we can acquire, regardless of race, color, creed or nationality."
Restaurant refuses to serve distinguished Christian and Jewish leaders testing public accommodations law.

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Published by The Sidney Hollander Foundation Inc.
Baltimore 16, Maryland

Second Negro member, J. Percy Bond, appointed to Baltimore Board of School Commissioners.