



# FAIR HOUSING NEWS

A newsletter about fair housing, community development, & neighborhood quality of life



## FALL GREETINGS!

Welcome to this Expanded Edition of *Fair Housing News* Produced by the GBCHRB as a Public Service! Join the mailing list: <mailto:wkladky@gbchrb.org>. Check our website <http://www.gbchrb.org>

for laws, links, etc. or call 410.962-6533. Watch our TV show YouTube - <http://www.youtube.com/user/wkladky1>! Or go to <http://www.gbchrb.org/2rad9899.htm> for relevant radio shows.

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## MARYLAND AREA NEWS



**September is National Hispanic Heritage Month.** The Month recognizes and celebrates Latinos' culture, history, and contributions. Begun in 1968 by Congress as Hispanic Heritage Week, it expanded to a month in 1988. The celebration starts in the middle instead of the beginning of September because it coincides with national independence days in the Latin American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, with Mexico observing September 16, Chile on September 18, and Belize on September 21.

Regarding Maryland, the state's 2019 Latino population was 643,171 - 10.6% of the state's total population. Nine counties had over 10,000 or more Hispanic residents: Anne Arundel (48,798), Baltimore County (48,074), Charles (10,211), Frederick (27,367), Harford (12,215), Howard (23,882), Montgomery (210,773), Prince George's (177,727), and Baltimore City (33,652). The median age of the Hispanic population was 29 in 2019, up from 28 in 2010. Some 78% of households are family households. 78% speaks English well, 6% do not speak English, and 0.7% speaks a language other than English or Spanish. During 2010-2019, Hispanics with some college rose from 38% to 40%. They hold 208,308 jobs or 8.2% of Maryland's total workforce. Their 2019 \$74,631 median household income increased from \$60,878 in 2010. Hispanics' 11.7% poverty rate in 2019 dropped from 13.7% in 2010. [Read more about National Hispanic Heritage Month.](#)



**Howard County Libraries Open New Equity Resource Center About Racism, Culture, & History at the Central Branch in Columbia.** The center's collection of over 9,000 fiction and nonfiction titles are on the

criminal justice system, emancipation, immigration and policing, etc. The center also features the “Undesign the Redline” exhibit about redlining, an interactive timeline of racial and social injustice from the Civil War to Black Lives Matter. It will run through February. The Equity Resource Center, located on the second floor of the Central Branch at 10375 Little Patuxent Parkway, also will show stories received through the Brave Voices Brave Choices initiative that began earlier in 2021. When a formal library program is not going on in the space, residents are welcome to use it. Everyone can tour the exhibit and arrange private tours via [redline@hclibrary.org](mailto:redline@hclibrary.org) or registering for public tours at 11 a.m. Wednesdays and 2 p.m. Saturdays. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/cng-ho-library-equity-resource-center-20210928-nduzxwn5rrgddghcpeazz7mdrq-story.html>.

### **Community Dedicates Historical Marker in Cumberland, Maryland to Lynched 18-year-old Black.**

The Allegany County Lynching Truth and Reconciliation Committee of the Maryland Lynching Memorial Project, in partnership with Equal Justice Institute, dedicated the marker in remembrance of Robert Hughes (first thought to be William Burns) who was lynched by a white mob in 1907. After the beating and lynching, thousands of white spectators, including “hundreds of Sunday School children,” viewed Burns' tortured corpse as it was in the street for several hours. No member of the large mob was held accountable for the lynching. The remembrance event was held at Emmanuel Episcopal Church (Cumberland), whose mid-19th century underground tunnels were used by enslaved Blacks as a station on the Underground Railroad. Speakers included the victim’s family members, ACLTRC leader Clory Jackson, the Rev. Martha Macgill of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, and Joslyn Page Allen, whose great-great-grandfather, Jesse Page, a Black man, was taken into custody alongside Hughes/Burns and, after he was cleared of charges and released, was forced to witness the lynching of his friend. Hughes is one of at least 40 African Americans documented to have been lynched in Maryland between 1854-1933. Many were never convicted of any crime. This is the fourth historical marker installed in the state. [Read the Equal Justice Initiative article.](#)



### **NATIONAL NEWS**

**Freddie Mac Study Finds Black And Latino Homeowners Are Almost Twice As Likely As Whites To Get Low Appraisals.** The just-released report by the government-controlled Freddie Mac that guarantees home mortgages found that home appraisers are more

likely to undervalue homes in Black and Latino areas than those in white ones. The analysis of over 12 million appraisals between 2015-2020 revealed that only 7.4% of appraisals in majority-white census tracts were below a property's contract price, compared to 12.5% for Black and 15.4% for Latino census tracts, where homes were over twice as likely to be undervalued compared to white areas. It also found that as the Black or Latino population grew so did the rising share of undervalued appraisals. The study accounted for structural differences in homes and the unique characteristics of different neighborhoods. This agrees with the 2018 Brookings Institution report that homes in Black neighborhoods are worth 23% (averaging \$48,000) less than similar homes in predominantly white neighborhoods. This is part of an ongoing project - with Fannie Mae, the Appraisal Institute, and the National Urban League - to increase diversity in residential appraisal. As of 2018, 85% of appraisers nationwide were white, with less than 2% Black. [Read the September 23, 2021 NPR article.](#)



**Study Finds US Loan Applicants of Color Were 40%–80% More Likely to be Denied than Their White Counterparts. In Some Metros, the Disparity Was Over 250%.** A Markup analysis has found that 2019 lenders were more likely to deny home loans to people of color than to Whites with similar financial characteristics, even when controlled for financial factors that the mortgage industry has [said would explain](#) racial lending disparities. With 17 different factors in an analysis of over 2 million conventional home mortgage applications, it was found that lenders were 40% more likely to deny Latinos for loans, 50% more likely to deny Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 70% more likely to deny Native Americans than similar White applicants. Lenders were 80% more likely to deny the prospective borrowers of color who were almost identical to the White applicants. The study also found that lenders gave fewer loans to Black applicants than Whites even when their incomes were over \$100,000 and had the same debt ratios. High-earning Black applicants with less debt were rejected more frequently than high-earning Whites who had more debt. The [ABA](#) and [MBA](#) criticized the analysis for not including credit scores, for focusing on conventional loans not including government loans (e.g., FHA). [Read the August 25, 2021 Markup article.](#)

### **National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) Files Complaints Against Three Real Estate Agents for Discriminating Against Asian Americans.**

The NCRC complaint to HUD alleges that the firms showed a preference for working with White rather than Asian American clients. The complaints against [Douglas Home Consulting Real Estate](#) in Douglas, WY, [River Realty](#) in Afton, WY, and [Keller Williams The Knick Team](#) in Ann Arbor, MI, were based on tests conducted by NCRC that found that multiple times one real estate agent at each of the firms responded to inquiries from testers with “White-sounding names,” but not similarly to those from “Asian-sounding” named testers. NCRC regularly conducts [matched-pair tests](#) to determine whether housing providers and lenders treat clients equally. As a remedy, NCRC is seeking an end to the discriminatory practices and civil rights training for all of the agents. [Read the September 28, 2021 NCRC press release.](#)



**Most U.S. Teens and Adults Were Harassed When Gaming Online, ADL Survey Finds, with Women, Blacks, and Asians Especially Targeted.** 60% of children ages 13-17, and 83% of adults 18-45 were harassed while playing online multiplayer games. Some 60% of children ages 13-17 have experienced harassment while playing games online, according to a first-of-its-kind [survey of online gaming experiences](#) by the ADL (Anti-Defamation League). Less than 40% of their parents or guardians reported putting safety controls in online multiplayer games. In the survey, 71% of adults aged 18-45 said they experienced severe abuse, including physical threats, stalking, and sustained harassment in 2021. The largest increases in identity-based harassment among adults were women (49% in 2021 and 41% in 2020), Black or African American (42% and 31% respectively), and Asian American (38% and 26%). Other common bases were religion such as Muslims (26% in 2021) and Jews (22% in 2021). The survey also found that white supremacist messages are continuing in online games, with 1 in 10 young gamers and 8% of adult exposed within the prior six months. [Read the September 15, 2021 ADL article.](#)

**NLIHC's “Out of Reach 2021: The High Cost of Housing” Report Finds Millions of Low-Income Renters Suffering Most.** The annual report, [Out of Reach 2021: The High Cost of Housing](#) reveals the gap between the wages people earn and the price of decent rental housing in every state, metropolitan area, and county. The 2021 “Housing Wage” (what a full-time worker must earn to afford a rental home without







spending over 30% of their income on housing) is \$24.90 per hour for a modest two-bedroom home at fair market rent and \$20.40 per hour for a modest one-bedroom rental. The report also found that no full-time minimum-wage workers in any state, metro, or county can afford a modest two-bedroom rental, and cannot afford modest one-bedroom apartments in 93% of counties. Over 7.5 million extremely low-income renters are severely housing cost-burdened, spending over half of their income on housing. Over 2.7 million renters live in overcrowded housing. The report holds that housing affordability is a racial justice issue because continuing racist housing policies and practices result in people of color disproportionately having worse chances accessing decent and affordable homes. Black and Latino households are more likely to spend over 30% of their income on housing: While 25% of whites are housing cost-burdened, some 41% of Latinos and 43% of Blacks are. NLIHC advocates expanding rental assistance to eligible needy renters; investing in the national Housing Trust Fund and public housing; and creating a National Housing Stabilization Fund to provide temporary assistance for households risking eviction and strengthen and enforce renters' protections. Read the at: <https://reports.nlihc.org/oor>. [Read the July 14, 2021 NLIHC release.](#)

### **Worst Case Housing Needs 2021 Report To Congress Finds Few Affordable Housing Units for Low-Income Renters.**

The just-released report provides national data and analysis of housing problems facing very low-income renting families. Low-income renters without government housing assistance have worst case needs for adequate, affordable rental housing if they pay over one-half of their income for rent, live in severely inadequate conditions, or both. Using American Housing Survey data, the report determined that 7.77 million renter households had worst case housing needs in 2019, and there were only 62 affordable housing units per 100 very low-income renters. Since this report uses data from just before the pandemic and the associated economic recession, it also examines the impacts of the recession and relief legislation on worst case needs. HUD officials will present the report's key findings and discuss policy implications with an expert panel at a briefing event on October 18, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. To attend remotely, you can register for the event here: <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/event/huds-worst-case-housing-needs-report/>. [Read the September 30, 2021 HUD User article.](#)



### **New Study Shows Negative Impact of Lynching History on Life Expectancy Today.**

The [new study](#) in *Health & Place* 70 (July, 2021) by University of South Florida researchers found that counties in the South with the most racial terror lynchings have the lowest life expectancy. Counties with no recorded history of lynchings had the highest rate. The analysis of data for 1,221 counties in 12 Southern states found that the overall life expectancy for 2019-2020 in counties with no recorded lynchings was 76.6 compared to 75.5 years in counties with recorded lynchings. It was concluded that this discrepancy in life expectancy “suggest[s] that lynchings were pivotal in creating the social and physical environment affecting health outcomes in the U.S. South today.” It also was found that counties with a history of lynchings rank lower in various socioeconomic indicators (e.g., higher unemployment and child poverty rates, income inequality, and a lower primary care physician ratio) compared to counties with none. Those counties with the highest percentage of Blacks had the lowest life expectancy, probably due to the multi-generational impact of white supremacist violence and racism. Between 1865 and 1950, more than 6,500 Black women, men, and children were victims of racial terror lynching in the U.S. and tens of thousands more were displaced and traumatized by white mob violence. Read a related Report: *Lynching in America: Confront the Legacy of Racial Terror*. The lynching of African Americans was terrorism, a widely supported campaign to enforce racial subordination and segregation. [Read the Science Daily article.](#)



**2020 FBI Hate Crimes Data is the Highest in 12 Years.** 2020 marked the highest level in 12 years and was a 6% increase from 2019. The FBI's annual Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) report found that in 2020 there was a 6% increase in reported hate crimes from 2019. In 2020, the [FBI reported](#) 7,759 hate crime incidents, the most since 2008 when 7,783 hate crime incidents were reported. Reported hate crimes targeting Black people jumped 43% to 2,755 from 1,930 during 2019-2020, and anti-Asian hate crimes rose from

158 to 274. Reported hate crimes targeting the Jewish community constituted almost 60% of all religion-based hate crimes. Overall, religion-based hate crime incidents decreased from 1,521 in 2019 to 1,174 in 2020, with incidents targeting the Jewish community decreasing from 953 to 676. This was the third straight year the number of law enforcement agencies providing data fell. Only 15,136 agencies participated, a decline of 452 from 2019. Most who did answer reported no hate crimes. The report is voluntary by local law enforcement. The ADL (the Anti-Defamation League) soon will update its [interactive hate crime map](#) to show the most recent FBI data. The map has links to every US hate crime law from 2004-2019 for all states and for cities with over 100,000 residents. Hate crimes are broken down by those targeted, protected characteristics at the national, statewide, and city level. [ADL Hate Crime Map](#). [Read the August 30, 2021 ADL release](#).

**The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) Calls for More Protection for a Virginia Family from Racist Harassment.**



CAIR, the nation's largest Muslim civil rights and advocacy organization, also praised the resignation of a North Carolina teacher who made racist comments in class, and the renaming of a street in Alabama originally named for the president of the Confederacy after a civil rights leader. In Virginia Beach, community members have been supporting a Black family that has been racially harassed by a neighbor for years. Since 2017, the neighbor has blared monkey noises, racial slurs, and banjo music at the family. The family sought help from the police, Magistrate's Office, and a civil judge, who said there was nothing they could do because the neighbor did not break any laws or actually threaten the family. <https://www.theroot.com/community-rally-helps-to-quiet-neighbors-racist-noises-1847816511>, and <https://www.pilotonline.com/news/vp-nw-virginia-beach-salem-lakes-family-20211001-c344ajq4xvg77ep63ir42dwzoe-story.html#rt=chartbeat-flt>.



**A Korean American Judge Received the Microaggressive Remark 'You and your people' During Her U.S. Senate Confirmation Hearing.**

Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa), 88, praised judicial nominee Lucy Koh's tenacity in the hearing but ended his comments with what has been called stereotypical and outdated ([Washington Post](#)) by saying "What you said about your Korean background reminded me a lot of what my daughter-in-law of 45 years has said: 'If I've learned anything from Korean people, it's a hard work ethic. And how you can make a lot out of nothing... So I congratulate you and your people.'" Koh

thanked the senator afterward. She was nominated by President Biden to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and would be the first Korean American woman to serve on a federal appeals court ([Reuters](#)). Asian American leaders criticized Grassley's remark for its stereotypical connotations about the "Model Minority" myth. [Read the October 6, 2021 NextShark article](#).

**Hawthorne, Florida man charged after pointing a gun, yelling anti-Asian slurs at neighbors over garbage dispute.** A man accused of yelling anti-Asian slurs while threatening to kill his neighbors over a garbage dispute has been arrested and charged with assault. The 19-year-old man allegedly went to his neighbors' residence after seeing trash dumped in his yard, had a dispute, and



then pointed a gun at two people. The man allegedly called one of his neighbors (who is Asian) racial slurs before pointing his revolver ([Shore News Network](#)). The man was arrested and taken to Putnam County Jail the same day. Police found ammunition but no firearms in his home ([CBS4 News](#)). He was charged with two counts of assault with a deadly weapon without intent to kill, despite him saying that he would “kill” his neighbors during the incident. Because he used racial slurs, his charges could be enhanced to aggravated assault with a deadly weapon during sentencing. [Read the October 6, 2021 NextShark article.](#) [Read the October 5, 2021 First Coast News article.](#)



## MORTGAGE LENDING NEWS

### Fair Lending Advocates Applaud CFPB’s Plan To Shine A Light On Small Business Lending Through Section 1071 Loan Data Collection.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) released a request for comment regarding its [proposal for implementing Section 1071](#), the portion of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 that required the CFPB to collect and publish small business lending data. The new data will give important demographic and pricing information on loans to small businesses, with one focus on woman-owned and small businesses owned by people of color. The statutory purposes of Section 1071 were to bolster compliance with fair lending laws and to assess if the “[business and community development needs and opportunities](#)” of traditionally underserved businesses are being met. [Read the September 1, 2021 NCRC release.](#)

### Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Data Shows Refi Boom During Pandemic, But Not for Black and Hispanic Homeowners Whose Share of Refinance Loans Declined.

With record-low interest rates, independent mortgage companies expanded their dominance over banks for mortgage originations and increased refinance lending share, a [new analysis](#) of federal (HMDA) data found. The analysis of 2020 HMDA data, from the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), found that mortgage lending for home purchases was strong during the pandemic, but the financial benefit of lower interest flowed mostly to White and Asian homeowners. The impact of this difference is probably an increase in the racial wealth gap driven by differences in home equity. Black and Hispanic homebuyers saw some increases in their market share of home purchase loans, but they still had a much lower homeownership rate [than Whites](#). NCRC also found that an increasing number of larger lenders did not report any demographic data, a potential threat to the data's usefulness. The NCRC analysis found (1) Asian homeowners significantly increased their share of all refinance loans from 4% of all refinances in 2018 to 7% in 2020; (2) Black and Hispanic borrowers lost market share, with Black homeowners falling from 5.6% of all refinances in 2018 to just 4.3% in 2020. Hispanics fell from 8.4% to 7.8%; (3) Of all loans, Black and Hispanic borrowers fell from 5.9% to 5.2% and 9.9% to 9.2% respectively from 2019-2020. Read the full NCRC analysis at: <https://ncrc.org/2020-hmda-preliminary-analysis/>. [Read the August 19, 2021 NCRC release.](#)



## HUD & DOJ ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Approves Agreement Between Owners of Tucson, Arizona Apartment Complex, the City, and a Same-Sex African-American Couple Resolving Claims of Housing Discrimination. The



Conciliation Agreement resolves allegations that the complex discriminated on the basis of sex and race when they did not address the couple's complaints of neighbor harassment, which included physical intimidation and disparaging statements being made about the couple's race and sexual orientation. The owners also retaliated against the couple for complaining about the harassment. [Read the Agreement](#). The case arose when the couple filed a complaint alleging that a neighbor was harassing them, including throwing rocks and yelling racial and sexual slurs and insults, and the property manager retaliated for complaining by transferring them to a unit with mold and other deficiencies. Under the Agreement, the housing providers will pay \$15,000 to the couple, create a tracking system for all reports of harassment and respond in a timely manner, and provide fair housing training for their employees. [Read the October 7, 2021 HUD press release](#).

### **HUD Consent Order Settles Claims Involving New Hampshire Mobile Home Park Accused of Discriminating Against Tenant With Disabilities.**

The owners and operators of the West Wind Estates II mobile home park in Rochester, New Hampshire, will pay \$15,000 under a HUD Consent Order resolving allegations of disability discrimination. This settles allegations that the owners denied a prospective homebuyer for a home at the park by refusing to make a reasonable accommodation from their age restrictions to permit the homebuyer's son, who is a person with severe disabilities that require special care, to live with his mother there. The owners also must attend fair housing training and revise the park's reasonable accommodation and 55-and-older housing community policies. [Read HUD's Order](#). The case began when the mother, a caregiver for her adult son, filed a complaint and HUD filed a charge of discrimination on behalf of the mother and her son on July 22, 2021. HUD's charge alleged that the owners violated the Act by refusing to grant the mother's request and by denying the sale. [Read the September 30, 2021 HUD release](#).



### **HUD Charges Missouri Housing Providers with Housing Discrimination Alleging that the Property Owner Refused to Rent to The Tenant Because He has Two Children.**

The charge regarding the owners and property manager of duplex and triplex apartments is that they refused to rent an apartment to a prospective tenant specifically because he has the children. [Read HUD's charge](#). The father of two originally filed a complaint alleging that he was denied the opportunity to rent an apartment because he has young children, He alleged that when he told the property manager that his young son and daughter would be living with him, the manager informed the father that he could not rent the unit, saying his boss "gave me a firm 'No.' She's against little kids in such a small place." As a result, the father had to rent a more expensive unit in the area. HUD's charge will be heard by a US Administrative Law Judge unless any party elects for the case to be heard in federal court. If the administrative law judge finds after a hearing that discrimination has occurred, the judge may award damages to the complainant for losses that have resulted from the discrimination. The judge may also order injunctive relief and other equitable relief, as well as payment of attorney fees. In addition, the judge may impose civil penalties in order to vindicate the public interest. If the matter is decided in federal court, the judge may also award punitive damages. [Read the September 17, 2021 HUD release](#).

### **HUD Approves Agreement With Housing Authority Of Maricopa County, Arizona, Resolving Claims Of Mental Health Disability Discrimination.**

The Conciliation/Voluntary Compliance Agreement between the Housing Authority of Maricopa County, in Mesa and one of its residents with a mental health disability resolves claims that the authority denied a reasonable accommodation request to give the tenant's brother copies of all correspondence sent to the tenant, resulting in the tenant failing to respond to a recertification notice and



being evicted. [Read the Agreement.](#) The tenant had filed a fair housing complaint alleging that the authority did not provide her brother with copies of all correspondence, including her recertification notice, as part of a reasonable accommodation the tenant had in place. The tenant also alleged that this violated Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits disability discrimination by recipients of federal financial assistance. Under the Agreement, the authority will pay \$10,000 to the tenant and provide fair housing training for its employees who work with the public. The housing authority will also vacate the tenant's eviction and waive the \$3,516 eviction judgment that had been entered against her. [Read the September 24, 2021 HUD release.](#)



**US Department of Justice (USDOJ) Resolves Lawsuit Alleging Disability-Based Discrimination at 46 Multifamily Housing Complexes in North Carolina and South Carolina.** Pendergraph Development LLC and several related entities will pay \$300,000 to settle claims that they violated the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act by failing to build 46 multifamily housing complexes in North Carolina and South Carolina with required accessible features for people with disabilities. As part of the settlement, the defendants also agreed to make extensive retrofits to remove accessibility barriers at the complexes. The defendants will pay all costs related to the retrofits, \$275,000 into a settlement fund to compensate individuals harmed by the inaccessible housing, and a civil penalty of \$25,000 to the government. Also, the defendants will, among other things, replace steeply-sloped walkways and install new walkways to help residents reach units, amenities, mailboxes and entrances to the properties, remove obstacles from pedestrian pathways, and widen doorways and modify bathrooms so they are accessible for individuals who use wheelchairs. They will receive training about the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, take steps to ensure that their future multifamily housing construction complies with these laws, and provide periodic reports to the Justice Department. [Read the September 30, 2021 USDOJ press release.](#)

**Justice Department Settles Sexual Harassment Lawsuit Against the White River (Arkansas) Housing Authority.** The Authority will pay \$70,000 to resolve a lawsuit alleging that it and a former employee violated the Fair Housing Act when he sexually harassed an applicant seeking a Housing Choice Voucher from the Authority. The settlement resolves the US' lawsuit that alleged that in 2020 a woman living with her two minor children at a shelter for survivors of domestic violence and abuse applied to the Authority for a Voucher in Cleburne County. The Authority assigned the application to an Authority employee who, among other duties, served as the Voucher coordinator for the County. He sexually harassed the applicant by touching her without her consent, asked that she give him full-frontal nude photographs in exchange for his help in finding housing, made graphic descriptions of the poses he wanted for the photographs, made other unwelcome sexual advances, and threatened to post nude photographs of the applicant on Facebook if she reported him. She did not accept a voucher because she was afraid of the employee and did not want him to know where she lived. The lawsuit also alleges that the Authority is vicariously liable for the employee's unlawful conduct. The applicant filed a complaint with HUD, and after the applicant opted to have this decided in federal court, HUD referred it to USDOJ. Under the settlement, the Authority will pay \$70,000 in damages to the applicant, adopt and maintain an anti-discrimination policy with a complaint procedure, provide training on the Fair Housing Act to its employees, and the employee is permanently barred from management of residential rental property and from working for any public housing program. [Read the October 1, 2021 USDOJ release.](#)







## CALENDAR

The Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR) will hold a **FREE Class** called **"Sexual Harassment Prevention in Maryland"** will be held on **Monday, September 20, 2021, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.** Register: [mccr.events/SHPrevention3Sept2021](http://mccr.events/SHPrevention3Sept2021). MCCR's class "Employment

Discrimination for Supervisors" on Thursday, September 23, 2021 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Register at [mccr.events/Supervisors2Sept2021](http://mccr.events/Supervisors2Sept2021). This class for supervisors will define discrimination and theories of discrimination, and give best practices and tips for handling complaints.

## FAIR HOUSING RESOURCES

The Equal Justice Initiative's 2018 *Segregation in America* report is **Online and Very Illuminating**. It discusses the history of US segregation, including the transition from slavery to segregation, public resistance, history since the Brown decision, white supremacy leaders, confederate iconography, and how segregation survives and prospers. <https://segregationinamerica.eji.org/report/>.

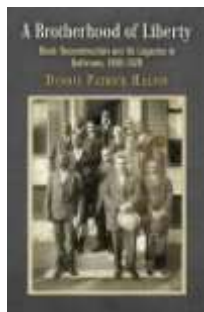


**Interested In Fair Housing? Community Development? Insurance? Foreclosure Prevention? Check Out the [GBCHRB's YouTube Channel!](#)** You can watch interviews about insurance, discrimination, affordable housing, Fair Housing laws, disability issues, mortgage lending, and related issues. Our radio shows: <http://www.gbchrb.org/2rad9899.htm>.

**The GBCHRB Distributes Free Fair Housing Brochures, Posters, and Guides.** We have Fair Housing information, brochures, guides, & posters in English, Spanish, Korean, Russian, and for people with disabilities. We also distribute brochures and guides about housing and insurance. Training on Fair Housing is available too. If interested, please contact <mailto:wkladky@gbchrb.org>.



**What Do You Think of This Newsletter?** Is it good? Bad? How can we improve it? What issues should we cover more? Less? Any good ideas? Tips? Good jokes?! Positive or negative, we want to hear from you! Send comments to <mailto:wkladky@gbchrb.org>.



## HAVE YOU READ?

***A Brotherhood of Liberty: Black Reconstruction and Its Legacies in Baltimore, 1865-1920 (America in the Nineteenth Century)*** by Dennis Patrick Halpin. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019. 248 pages. Hardcover, \$39.95. Halpin argues that Baltimore is key to understanding the trajectory of civil rights in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the 1870s and early 1880s, several blacks with political skills as leaders moved to Baltimore from rural Virginia and Maryland. Mainly former slaves who had trained in the ministry, they subsequently prodded and pushed Baltimore toward Reconstruction's promise of racial equality. In this effort, they were among African Americans then trying to strengthen the Black community and build political muscle by starting churches and businesses, establishing community centers, and founding newspapers. In Baltimore, the

Black advocates successfully challenged Jim Crow regulations on public transit, in the courts, in the voting booth, and in some residential neighborhoods. They also started some of the US' earliest civil rights organizations, such as the United Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty, to work for rights after the Civil War. It is shown how the strides of black Baltimoreans unfortunately stimulated segregationists to revise and update their tactics. Segregationists fought the Black activists' achievements by using Progressive Era concerns over the need for urban order and corruption to criminalize and disenfranchise Blacks. The author argues the Progressive Era was extremely important in establishing the segregated, racist twentieth-century nation. The book also highlights the strategies that can continue to be useful as well as the challenges that are present.



## REST IN PEACE

**Percy Allen, II, Hospital Administrator and Advocate, 80.** Allen had a long career as a hospital administrator in Indiana, New York, and at Bon Secours Baltimore Health System. A trailblazer, at every institution and chance he recruited and promote Black healthcare executives. Allen was affectionately referred to as the “Godfather” for his wise counseling. He served as a mentor to members of NAHSE, ACHE, and Sloan Program in Health Administration students and alumni. He was a powerful advocate for promoting Black healthcare executives and establishing and developing healthcare services in underserved communities. Allen advocated for people of color, particularly Blacks, at the national and state level and in corporations, hospitals, and communities. [Read the September 20, 2021 Afro obituary.](#) [Read the September 26, 2021 Baltimore Sun obituary.](#)

**Timuel Black, Civil Rights Leader, 102.** He marched with Martin Luther King Jr., campaigned for Chicago mayor Harold Washington, mentored young Barack Obama, and helped bring the Obama Presidential Center to Chicago's South Side (University of Chicago [statement](#)). Black also helped end segregation in the Chicago Public Schools district through his work as an educator and administrator. Black also was a writer, lecturer, decorated military veteran, archivist and Chicago’s unofficial chief historian of Black life and culture. He interviewed many Chicago residents for his oral history [Bridges of Memory](#), and wrote a memoir, [Sacred Ground](#). n 2012. He was awarded the William Benton Medal for Distinguished Public Service by [the University of Chicago](#), honoring him as “one of the most influential civil rights leaders in Chicago history” and “a national voice in the cause of American justice.” When he visited the Buchenwald concentration camp changed his life. Black's grandparents had been enslaved, and his confronting the Nazi atrocities inspired his commitment to human rights. “When we got up to Buchenwald, to see and feel and hear the cries, I was shocked,” [Black recalled](#). “I began to feel that this could happen to anyone, and that in the long run, this is what happened to my ancestors, in an organized, systematic way. I was angry. I made an emotional decision that when I returned from the Army, that most of the rest of my life would be spent trying to make where I live, and the bigger world, a place where all people could have peace and justice.” [Read the October 13, 2021 UChicago News article/](#)

