



The Rochester VOICE



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Real Estate Board Of Rochester Issues Important Statement

Fred B. Kravetz, president of the Real Estate Board of Rochester, today fulfilled a promise made July 3 to a racial housing group that occupied his offices for several hours seeking a retraction of earlier statements attributed to him.

At that time Kravetz promised a statement on the Board's position regarding discrimination in housing. The Board adopted the statement late yesterday. It follows:

It is that position of the Real Estate Board of Rochester that everyone, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, has equal rights to own, rent, and dispose of real property and to enjoy it freely within the limitations necessary to safeguard the health, safety, and rights of others.

Our position has been that these rights are inalienable, and that they must be continued and preserved under all circumstances. On admittance to membership in the Real Estate Board, every Realtor pledges "to protect the individual rights of real estate ownership and to widen the opportunity to enjoy it."

Realtors are dedicated to give service to all people. We must resolve their problems and any device to exclude any person because of race, color, creed, or national origin is wrong. Our position is, and will continue to be, an "Open Door Policy" in the purchase, sale, renting, and leasing of real estate.

Toward this end we have had meetings over many years with other responsible groups, working toward a common solution to the elimination of discrimination in housing. One such group is the Monroe County Human Relations Commission. Another is the State Commission for Human Rights, whose chairman Lloyd Hurst recently addressed our group on our responsibilities under the Baker-Metcalf Law. We have also met with, and are continuing to meet with, members of the clergy and inter-racial groups.



Interior Secretary Udall and Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory hold the deed to the Frederick Douglass home which she, as president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, presented yesterday to the department. Joining the ceremony is Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, president, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.—Star Staff Photo.

U. S. Given Deed to Home Of Douglass

By ROBERT J. LEWIS
Star Staff Writer

The Interior Department soon will start restoration of the Frederick Douglass home in Anacostia now that the deed has been formally transferred in a ceremony attended by more than 500 persons yesterday. When the work is completed, the house will be opened to the public as a memorial.

Hailing the former slave as "the father of the Negro protest movement," Secretary of the Interior Udall accepted the deed from the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, which has owned the property for more than 60 years.

The 14-room house is located on seven acres in the heart of

Anacostia on a height that has an unobstructed view of the Capitol Dome. The ceremony in front of the house at 1411 W street S.E. attracted numerous officials. The United States Army Field Band presented a program during the ceremony.

Mr. Douglass, one of history's most notable American Negroes, bought the house in 1877 and occupied it until his death in 1895. After escaping from slavery in 1838 at the age of about 21, his career included service as United States Marshal for the District, Recorder of Deeds for the District and Minister Resident and Consul General at Haiti.

The Douglass house is the third residence in Washington to be entrusted to the National Park Service, an agency of the Interior Department, for preservation. The other two are the Petersen House Museum, 516 Tenth street, the dwelling in which President Lincoln died; and the Custis-Lee Mansion, in the Arlington National Cemetery.

The Baker-Metcalf Law and the newly signed Civil Rights Act are laws. We accept them and will abide by them, as Realtors, will continue to discharge our responsibility under these regulations.

Further, we believe the New York State Commission for Human Rights must do more to educate the home-owning public regarding the provisions and restrictions of the Baker-Metcalf Law. The Real Estate Board of Rochester is ready and willing to assist in the public dissemination of any information prepared by the State in order to help the elimination of discrimination based upon race, creed, color, or national origin, and thereby make this a better community in which to reside.

Real Estate Board of Rochester,
Fred B. Kravetz, President,
July 14, 1964

THE ROCHESTER VOICE

Successor to the "Frederick Douglass Paper"

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EDITORIALS

CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT ON RACIAL EQUALITY

GUEST EDITORIAL by Connie Bach

Racism was characterized as the nation's most serious domestic evil in a Declaration of Conscience issued by religious leaders at the first Great Newark Conference on Religion and Race. This is basically a religious problem. Individual Catholics must know and practice the truths taught by the Church. "The most crucial test of love of God is love of neighbor". Discrimination based on the accidental fact of race or color and as such injurious of human rights, regardless of personal qualities or achievements, cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with equal rights and equal dignity. Segregation implies that people of one race are not fit to associate with another "by sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities". We cannot reconcile such a judgement with the Christian view of man's nature and rights. It is our strict duty in conscience to respect the basic human rights of every person. Our beloved Pontiff of blessed memory, Pope John XXIII, stated that fact in his encyclical "Peace on Earth". He proclaimed that "in human society, to one man's rights there corresponds a duty in other persons: the duty, namely, of acknowledging and respecting the right in question. He not only condemned racial discrimination but asserted that "he who possesses certain rights has likewise the duty to claim those rights as marks of his dignity. Since men are social by nature, they are meant to live with others and to work for one another's welfare. A well ordered human society requires that men recognize and observe their mutual rights and duties. It also demands that each contribute generously to the establishment of a civic order in which rights and duties are ever more sincerely and effectively acknow-

ledged and fulfilled. These truths being understood, no Catholic with a good Christian conscience can fail to recognize the rights of all to vote.

Moreover, we must provide for all, equal opportunities for employment, full participation in our public and private educational facilities, proper housing, adequate welfare assistance when needed. More than justice is involved. There is also the divine command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbors as thyself".

Our present Holy Father, Pope Paul VI, at the beginning of his pontificate reminded us that "Revelation teaches us to love all men, whatever their condition, for they have all been redeemed by the same Savior, and it obliges us to offer to those, who have least, the means of arriving in dignity at a more human life. There have been so instances in which justice and charity have been ignored, flouted or rejected that we can no longer tolerate even the suspicion or inactivity and still call ourselves followers of the saviour who shed His blood for all men.

It is clear that the racial question confronts the conscience of every man, no matter what his degree or direct or indirect involvement. Indeed, the conscience of the nation is on trial. In the words of the beloved Apostles: "If anyone says 'I love God' and hates his brother, he is a liar. For how can he who does not love his brother whom he sees, love God whom he cannot see?"

We can show our Christian charity by a quiet and courteous determination to make the quest for racial harmony a matter of personal involvement. We must go beyond slogans and generalization about color and realize that all of us are human beings, men, women and children, all sharing the same human nature and dignity with the

same desires, hopes and feelings. We should try to know and understand one another. To do this we must meet and talk openly sincerely and calmly about our mutual problems and concerns. Our important task is to break down the barriers that have caused such grievous misunderstandings in the past. Where barriers have existed for many decades, deep misunderstandings have all too often arisen. These should be faced not in a spirit of debate, but with a desire to open doors of understanding.

It is only by open and free exchange of ideas that we can understand the right and obligations that prevail on both sides. We must act to remove obstacles that impede the rights and opportunities of our Negro brethren. We should see to it that voting, jobs, housing, education, and public facilities are freely available to every American.

Civic action will be more lasting if all our citizens openly and explicitly proclaim the religious basis of racial justice and love, "Love

one another, for this is the law of God".

United, as men and women of every faith and race, we can heal the ancient wounds of division. Thus, our nation will reflect its true greatness, a greatness founded on the moral principles that all men are free and equal under God. In all these endeavors, we must remember that "they labor in vain, who seek to work without Almighty God!". Our daily prayer for guidance will give us the confidence and courage we need to seek racial justice and harmony in our land. Above all, it is in prayer that the love of God may infuse our thoughts and actions, so that we may reverse in every man the image of God. The times present us with opportunities in both the spiritual and civic order, to make amends for the past and build for the future. Either all are free or none of us are free. Either we love or we perish in the strife that racial hatred inevitably brings with it.

Connie Bach



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DUTIES OF THE COURT ATTENDANT

Every morning that the court is in session, the Court Attendant should report to the clerk before doing anything else. He should report to the clerk on time dressed in the proper regulation uniform. This uniform should be worn during the entire work day.

The attendant's first duty is to see that the courtroom is in proper condition for the day's business that it has the correct temperature and atmosphere. Next, he must see that everything is in its proper place so that the opening of court may not be hampered by any minor difficulty. To overlook any detail may later prove costly.

Throughout the session of the court he must see that proper order and decorum are maintained in the courtroom. Above everything else, silence must be constantly observed and everything must be eliminated that would delay the most efficient functioning of the court. The attendant must carry out such duties as may be required by the court and clerk. Examples of such duties are directing witnesses to the witness stand and assisting the court clerk and counsel in the handling of exhibits. At times the attendant must act as a messenger in procuring any books from the court library that are required by the attorneys and ordered by the clerk of Court.

The enforcement of the rules of the court require courteous behavior on the part of the court attendant but he must also be firm and strict when the occasion requires such an attitude.

The Court Attendant has important functions in connection with the control of the jury. He must see to it that every juror has his proper place in the box. He must be constantly on the watch to prevent any juror from leaving the jury box while the trial is in progress. Should a juror desire to leave the box while the case is going on, the court attendant must first inform the judge of the juror's desire, to determine whether the judge will grant or refuse the juror's wish. If the judge approves, the trial is stopped and the court attendant is instructed to accompany the juror while he is out of the jury box. In order to prevent any stoppage or possible mistrial, the court attendant must not allow the juror to get out of his sight or hearing. He must always bear in mind that the juror should be returned as quickly as possible without any unnecessary delay. The juror must not enter into any conversation with anybody or read any matter which he may have or which may be given to him.

The court attendant must be particularly careful when placed in charge of a jury that has retired to deliberate. He must conduct the jury to the jury room and see to it that no juror talks with anyone on the way. If a juror does talk with someone the event may afford grounds for a mistrial.

The jury room must be properly ventilated, heated and lighted and the jurors must be amply supplied with paper, ink, pens, and other needed stationery. The court attendant immediately locks the door when he leaves the jury rooms and remains at calling or hearing distance for if any jury member requires his services he must respond at a moment's notice. In all cases two attendants are assigned to guard a jury, this is to insure constant guard over the jury. Should one court attendant be dispatched with a message or sent to the court-room for an exhibit, the other would remain on guard. It only one guard were assigned the chances of wrong doing would be heightened.

There arises, at times, a situation in which a jury member desires to communicate with some member of his family while the jury is behind closed doors. The court attendant cannot allow this except with the permission of the judge or the clerk. If the jury member requires the sending of a message to the judge or court he must do so by putting it in writing and requesting that it be delivered by the court attendant.

The jurors may go to dinner only with the permission of the judge. If permission is granted, the court attendant must accompany the jury and make certain that it does not separate. Under no circumstances must the court attendant allow any person to communicate with the jury without official permission or to allow anybody to molest them. The jury must be returned to the jury room as soon as the members have finished eating. 1792 Penal Law.

When the jurors agree upon a verdict, one of the court attendants should make it known to the court room and then proceed to announce the court's command, "Return the jury to the court room." After delivering this command the attendants should conduct the jurors back to the jury box and remain near them. The clerk then received and records the verdict.

In the case of a Sealed Verdict, when the Jury announces they have a verdict, the Clerk will have the attendant call the Foreman out. He is instructed by the Clerk to write out the verdict on a form supplied, and each juror signs his name and his vote. When the Verdict is sealed in its envelop, the Foreman comes out, signs his name over the sealed flap and hands the envelope to the Clerk to be locked up for the night. The Jury is excused and instructed to return to the same Jury Room in the morning. At that time, the attendant brings into Court in the usual way to give the verdict. Woman attendant stays until women jurors leave safely.

Another important duty of the court attendant is to see that no witnesses are left standing while others who have no business in the court room have seats. They must also direct witnesses to seats when they present themselves in court to testify. The court attendants must collect all the subpoenas from those who have been summoned and turn them over to the District Attorney -- this happens only if a criminal case is being tried.

In order to bring about a smoother conduct of the day's business it is best that the court attendant reserve portion of the court room for the witnesses and thus make it easier to call them to the witness stand. This eliminates much confusion and saves the court much time. When a witness is called to testify the court attendant must direct him to the witness stand. The attendant at the witness stand should direct the witness to face the court while being sworn. He should remain close by to render greater assistance.

The attendant will see that all his jurors are in the jury room. When the Judge is ready, the Clerk instructs the Attendant to bring in the Jury by ringing a buzzer (where one is available). The attendant has the Jurors line up according to the numbers of their chair in the Jury box and leads them in and seats them.

When the Judge enters for the first time that day, the attendant proclaims, "Supreme Court, State of New York, His Honor, Mr. Justice (name of Judge,) presiding." When the Judge is seated, attendant knocks once to seat everyone. The next time the Judge enters that day, announce, "The Justice of the Court."

Clerk polls the Jury and the attendant announces, "The Jury is present, your Honor." He then gets a glass or cup of water for each attorney, the clerk and the Stenographer. (The Judge's attendant gets water for the Judge). The attendant sits down, but watches to supply additional water when needed, to swear in witnesses, to get shadow boxes when needed, etc.

When a witness is sworn, the attendant stops the witness near the Jury box and witness chair, holds out the Bible and announces "Raise your right hand, put your left hand on the Bible, and face the clerk to be sworn." After the Clerk swears the witness, the attendant says "What is your name, please?" He repeats name aloud and says "Spell the last name, please." Then he indicates the witness chair, helps an older person or lady up the step to the chair, and says "Be seated please, and speak up loudly and distinctly."

When the witness is excused from the box, the attendant will be ready to give a hand if needed, and say "Watch your step, please."

If the same witness is called back, say "Witness continued," or if someone else testifies and then the witness is called back, the attendant says "Witness re-called."

Some people will not swear on a Bible (Jews). In this case, just say "Raise your right hand to be sworn."

When the Judge announces a recess, the attendant says "By order of the Court, the Court will take a recess" or "will recess til 2 p.m." or "will recess til 10:00 tomorrow a.m." "you will remain seated while Court and Jury leave."

Attendant leads Jury from the room to the Jury room. If Juror's names are called after a recess, attendant says "The Jury is ready."

Attendant keeps Jurors in their room, or escorts them to the rest-rooms when needed.

After the attorneys have made their summations, and the Judge is ready to charge the Jury, he will nod to the attendant who makes this proclamation "All persons are commanded to keep silent and remain seated while His Honor is charging the Jury. Anyone wishing to leave, may do so now -- quietly."

Court attendant retires and guards the door so no one may enter or leave.

After the Judge charges, he asks attorneys if they have any requests or exceptions.

The two attendants are then sworn in by the clerk. They take the Juror (and exhibits) to the Jury Room. They instruct the Jury to elect a Foreman, to take frequent ballots and to knock if they have a request for instructions, or when 10 or more of them have agreed upon a verdict. The lock the doors and remain outside. They may take notes (to families about being delayed on Jury), and give them to the Clerk who will make the calls.

Upon order of the Judge, transmitted by the clerk, they will ask if the Jury is nearing a verdict.

Upon order of the Judge, thru a clerk, they will prepare the Jury to go to lunch or dinner at the Powers Hotel. They will allow no one to speak to the Jury, or the Jury to speak to anyone, and will lock them up on their return.

The attendants take two meal cards with them, and have one signed and return it to the chief clerk.

When the Jury requests instructions or announces a verdict, the attendant notifies the clerk and awaits the arrival of Judge, stenographer and attorneys.

He brings the Jury into Court, answers after roll call (Polling the Jury), and takes them back to the Jury room when the Judge dismisses them. The attendant repeats the Judge's announcement about recessing the Court.

When taking a sealed verdict, the attendant calls the Foreman out and the clerk will instruct him as to proper procedure.

The woman attendant sees that all women jurors are safely on their way home before leaving for her home.

ATTENDANTS:
Each Judge has a personal attendant who helps with his robe, papers, books, etc. He also raps in the Judge in a non-Jury case and Special Term. May be used in Court when not busy with his Judge.

Each Court has a male attendant assigned to it, to have charge of Juries, to rap in Judge, and hold Bible and instruct witnesses when being sworn.

A woman attendant is present to attend women Jurors when going to lunch or when Jury is deliberating. She will also see that all women jurors are safely on their way home before she leaves, when jurors deliberate into the evening.

July 13, 1865 — Horace Greeley wrote the now famous admonition "Go West, young man, go West" in a *New York Tribune* editorial. Greeley later admitted that he had taken the phrase from an article written by J. L. Soule in 1851 in the *Terre Haute (Ind.) Express*.



ROCHESTER
 DECLARATION

OF
 DEMOCRACY

The right to full enjoyment of all public facilities and prerogatives is an inherent right of all American citizens, sanctioned by our laws and by the highest principles of our democratic society. It must, therefore, be granted and enforced not only by constituted authorities, but by the daily acts of all Rochester citizens.

We, therefore, pledge ourselves, that by our personal acts and through our respective organizations -- from pulpits and pews, labor halls, classrooms, business institutions and offices of government -- we will do everything within our power which will establish these principles as the way of life in Rochester.

In our daily lives, we pledge ourselves to work vigorously to demonstrate that Rochester wants no race-inspired violence, but rather, that Rochester is determined to be a city of decency and democracy, where all citizens, regardless of race, creed, or color, may walk with heads high, in peace and dignity, with complete security, no matter where they work, play, live, pray, or go. This is our firm and fervent belief and our open declaration of action. We invite all Rochesterians to join with us in making these principles a firm controlling force in the life of our city.

THE STORY OF TEN LITTLE FREE WORKERS

THESE ARE THE WORKERS



Ten little workers in this country fine and fair.
 But if you cherish freedom, little worker, have a care!
 Ten little workers—Reddy Kilowatt doing fine
 'Til Government tried to boss him--then there were nine.



Nine little workers laughed at Reddy's fate
 Federal medicine came along--then there were eight.



Eight little workers thought this country heaven,
 'Til Government ran railroads--then there were seven.



Seven little workers--'til the mines got in a fix.
 Uncle Sam took over coal--then there were six.



Six little workers--glad to be alive
 But Uncle snatched the steel mills--then there were five.



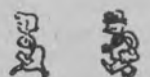
Five little workers--but the farms are free no more,
 Having been collectivized--that leaves only four.



Four little workers--'til Government, by decree,
 Made them take free legal aid--then there were three.



Three little workers (the number's getting few!)
 Government started selling food--now there are two.



Two little workers (our story's almost done).
 With clerks at work in federal stores--now we've only one.



One little worker--reporting for "The Sun"
 Criticized the Government--now there are none.



Ten little workers--but no longer free
 Doing as they're ordered--at fixed rates, naturally.
 This could have been prevented, if they hadn't lent an ear.
 To the idiots who chorused: "It just can't happen here."

Yes--this could happen to you. This little story could come true unless each of us works to keep Government out of business. What can you do? Write your Congressman and tell him how you feel about it.



LETTERS

WHEC TV/RADIO
191 EAST AVENUE
ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK

May 29, 1964

Messrs. Robert E. Johnson-Howard W. Coles, Elder Pat Carpenter, James Strickland, Milwin Cook, H. Calloway Willie Campbell
The Frederick Douglass League
16 State Street
Rochester 14, New York

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th which awaited me on my return from a recent business trip.

Naturally, we are pleased at your feeling that broadcast media in Rochester has done a good job on "the story of intergration". It is my own belief that WHEC Radio and Television has been the leader at the local level. You will be happy to know that we are continuing our ROAD TO INTERGRATION series with PART III currently in preparation. We are planning to continue this series indefinitely and we feel that organizations like the Frederick Douglass League can be a continuing resource and reservoir of helpful information.

Since we plan an indefinite continuance of this series, we are not in a position to consider additional allocations of time to individual organizations at this time but will be most grateful to receive any thoughts or help that you can give to our over all station effort. I am sure we can count on your continuing support and help.

Sincerely your,
Glover DeLaney

County of Monroe
Office of
County Manager
Court House
Rochester 14, N.Y.

June 28, 1964

Mr. Howard Coles
Frederick Douglass League
16 State Street
Rochester, New York - 14614

Dear Mr. Coles:

Thank you for explaining to me the details of "Operation Grass-roots" as you had explained them previously to the County Manager.

As I told you yesterday, the County Manager wholeheartedly endorses all efforts of this type designed to contribute to better human relations and to assist those who need this kind of help. He doesn't wish to risk reducing the effectiveness of any program in this field by seeming to endorse one plan or another, because he sincerely supports all of these efforts and wants to do whatever he can to encourage them.

I hope you will understand this position and that your group will be satisfied in the knowledge that there is appreciation of its efforts by the County Manager and, I am sure, by many other people in the community.

Sincerely yours,
Kermit Hill, Director
Office of Public Information
and Communications

ROCHESTER MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION
657 EAST AVENUE
ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

May 26, 1964

Mr. Howard W. Coles, Pub.
98 Atkinson St.
Rochester, New York

Dear Friend of the Rochester Museum:

Some time ago you were kind enough to donate to the Rochester Museum an item of significance, worthy of preservation in the Museum's growing collection of historic and natural treasures. We are most grateful for your thoughtfulness and generosity.

We are writing now to extend to you a cordial invitation to become a member of the Rochester Museum Association, in the belief that your demonstration of interest in the Museum through your gift may lead you to wish to further strengthen your ties with the organization.

The facilities and activities of the Rochester Museum are steadily growing. The City supports the Museum generously, but further expansion of the valuable Museum program must come through the membership support of interested citizens like you and me. To remind you of some of the member benefits and privileges, we enclose a list of reasons why RMA membership is worthwhile.

We also enclose a membership application card which we hope you will sign, and return envelope for your convenience. We do hope you will check the membership classification you desire and return the card promptly. We would like to welcome you into membership in the RMA.

Cordially,
George M. Angle

The Univ. of Rochester
River Campus Station
Rochester 20, New York

June 28, 1964

Howard W. Coles
98 Atkinson St.
Rochester 5, New York

Dear Mr. Coles:

We would like to enter a subscription to the newspaper, "The Voice" -- your name was given to us by someone at the Baden Street Settlement as the person to contact. Please let us know your rates and if we should pay in advance.

Sincerely,
Francis Jacobi, secretary
Public Relations Department

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Commentary...

A TEEN'S FRIEND

(GUEST EDITORIAL)
by Melvin Stewart

A friend is a person who is attached to you, someone you are fond of. A teenager's friend is very much the same, but has to meet more qualifications, such as being "hip" on the happenings and being understanding.

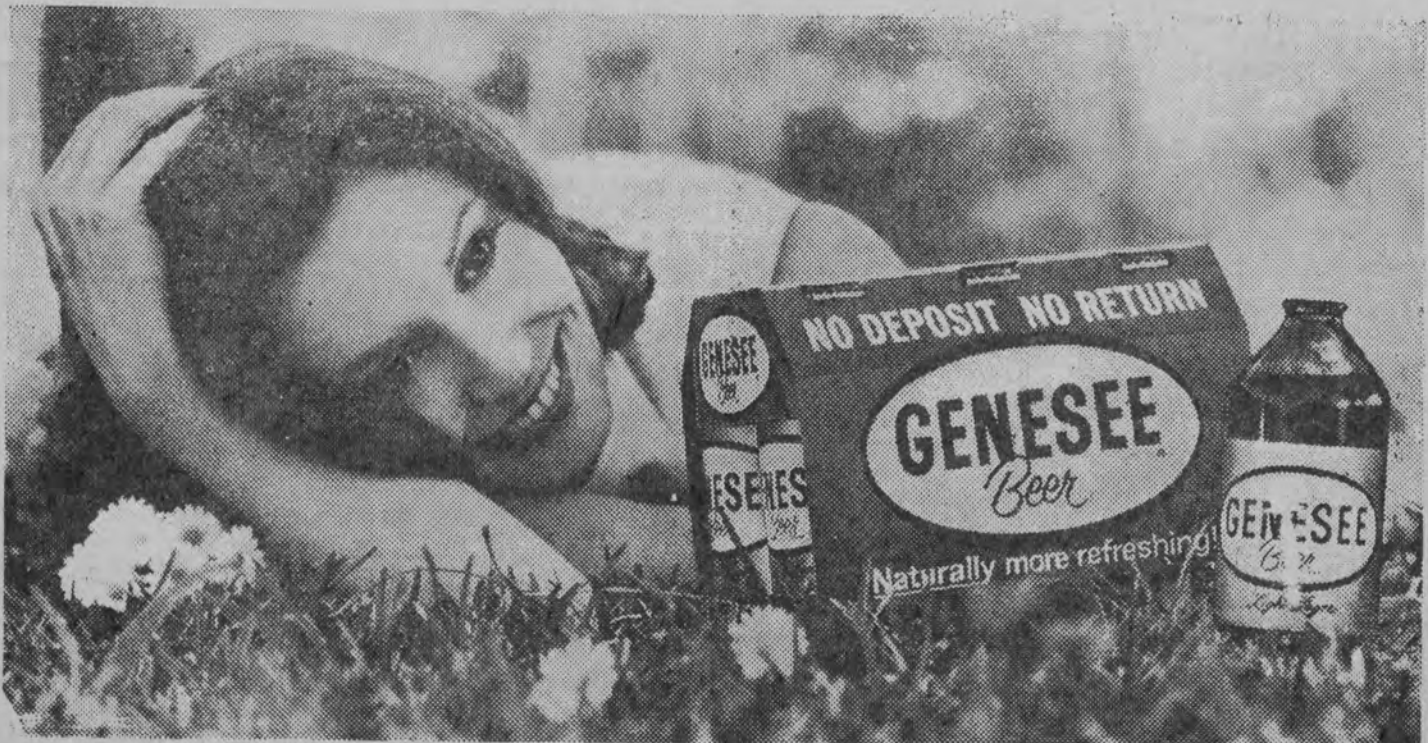
Now you may ask why it is so necessary for a teenager to meet these last two qualifications. If I must say so myself, these are the first, if not the most important, qualities a teen age friend must possess. Perhaps you don't understand the slang expression "to be hip on the happenings". It actually means to know what's going on—or to be wise to what is happening. For example, to a teen the expression, "That's a tough suit you have on," doesn't mean that someone has tried chewing the suit and found it hard going. It is a compliment meaning that the suit is right in style and nice looking. Or to be in the know you have to be aware that Mary goes steady with Fred now, and not with Mike.

Understanding is the next most important quality of teen age friendship. There has to be someone who cares or who understands the many problems of teen agers. When such a person is found I'm sure he will be considered a friend for life. Many times teachers, counselors and social workers try to be a friend to teens, but in some way they fail. These adults don't really get through to

the teens. It might be a difference in age—but the teens seem to feel that it is just a part of the job that the adult is being paid to do, and not a real concern for the teen himself. Perhaps the adult is merely doing what he is paid to do, and then again he could be really concerned about teen problems. Which one are you, if you are an adult? I suggest that you just try to be understanding, care a little, and try to be a little knowledgeable about what's happening. Then I'm sure you'll solve your problem of trying to be a Teen's Friend.



NEED A JOB? INFORMATION REGARDING PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNITY VISIT "OPERATION GRASSROOTS" INFORMATION AND COORDINATING CENTER AND OPPORTUNITY SHOP. Clothing, Electrical Appliances, Furniture, Toys, Shoes; Formerly located at 16 State Street -- NOW 567 and 569 Plymouth Ave. South, Rochester. We have placed hundreds of applicants in jobs, positions, etc. in the downtown area without charge. SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONIFIED -- DROP IN AND SAY HELLO". Regular meetings every Monday night at 8:00 P.M.



NOW... IT'S GENESEE IN HANDY GLASS CANS!

You never had it so handy. Because there's never been a bottle handy as the new Genesee Glass Can. It stows away on any shelf of your refrigerator. Goes away to picnics, parties, any kind of outing, in a spanking new 6-pac that's lighter to carry. And it throws away, too. No deposit. No return. No extra cost. Shouldn't you pick up a few 6-pacs of Genesee Glass Cans today?

The Genesee Brewing Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

"OPERATION GRASSROOTS" --- A Master Plan and Pilot project started the ball rolling in securing hundreds of jobs for the black men and women in the downtown area and in local factories. Introduced the study of Negro History in our schools, set up apprenticeship programs, established reading and writing classes for those who could not read and write, carried the fight for black men and women to have the right to enter the U. of R. Medical School. Recently this organization has established the John F. Kennedy Scholarship Fund for the worthy men and women of the Black Race, clean block campaigns, etc.

We appreciate your donations of saleable merchandise such as: Antiques, appliances, bedding, books, clothing, furniture, floor coverings, housewares, linen, magazines, newspapers, pictures, toys, miscellaneous. This merchandise is used to aid the following people: Needy people, migrant workers, homeless & jobless men, low income families, family emergencies, philanthropies, scholarships for young women.

NO GREATER LOVE
THAN THIS
THAT A
MAN LAY
DOWN HIS
LIFE FOR
HIS FRIENDS



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Has Ever Had

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with purchase of



GASOLINE

F. DOUGLASS LEAGUE
Non-Violent Committee

OPERATION
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HUSH - HUSH TOPIC

THE LETTER CELEBRE

In January of 1960, the foregoing letter was mailed to City Manager, Hamblin and copies were mailed also to the Times Union and Democrat and Chronicle. Two weeks later it was . . . taken by messenger to the office of the NAACP and given to the Rev. Quintin E. Primo, Jr; however no action has been taken with regard to this letter. This letter becomes more interesting now, because the City-County Human Relations Committee has invited the president of the Rochester Real Estate Board to meet its members and discuss alleged discrimination against Negroes seeking to rent or purchase housing in the Rochester area. The editor contacted Mr. James Gent, a few days ago.

3 February 1960

The Honorable F. Dow Hamblin
Office of the City Manager
City Hall
Rochester, New York

Dear Sir:

I would like to call your attention to a letter which I received from the late Honorable Samuel B. Dicker, under date of June 14, 1946. The context of the letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Coles:

May I enlist your aid to have all Negro G. I's who are seeking temporary living quarters to register on the third floor of the City Hall with the Veterans' Housing Committee of which Mrs. Cool is director.

Sincerely yours,
S. B. Dicker, Mayor"

This letter, Sir, is directly related to the problem commonly referred to by the various local social agencies as the "hard-core" families. I would also like to direct your attention to the article appearing in this morning's Democrat and Chronicle under the caption "Private Group Forms to Aid "Core Families."

When the late Mayor Dicker contacted me regarding aid to the veterans in this particular field. I accepted his invitation and immediately set in motion a plan to assist the Mayor and the City of Rochester in this very worthy undertaking. During this same period, several types of housing developments were under construction and others of a similar nature had already been completed. These projects were built with monies loaned by the Federal Government, the State of New York and the City of Rochester. They were commonly referred to as "nonprofit corporations." We tried to secure accommodations for the Negro veteran in these several projects. However, the special screening committees, composed of some of our leading citizens, steadfastly refused to let the Negro veteran be housed in any of these particular housing developments, despite the excellence of their Service records. There were 8 (eight) projects in all from this number, only one Negro veteran and his family were given a small apartment at Lyell Avenue temporary housing projects. Needless to say, the excuses given us were legion; and all types of new impedimenta found its way to us. The road appeared to be blocked for the Negro veteran and the Negro civilian as well from the beginning to the end, in this very vital field.

We might well ask the question—what happened to the Negro veteran and his family during the war years? In the years of the Second World War, the Korean Conflict and during the post war eras of these campaigns? We therefore suggest that your newly formed committee take time out to study the record of housing for Negro families in Rochester.

In the past several weeks, certain privileged individuals, in their public utterances, have inferred that the Negro families seem to make up the bulk of the so-called "hard-core" group. I respectfully suggest that a thorough investigation into the housing (or lack of it) provided for the Negro in Rochester, might result in less talk of the morals of these people and more constructive effort, beginning at the source, toward the rehabilitation of families whose members repeatedly get into legal, social and/or economic difficulties.

During the time that we were assisting the late Mayor Dicker, we also made special appeals to his successors, to City Managers Harold Baker and Louis B. Cartwright. I should like to interject here that Mr. Cartwright was exceptionally cooperative in helping us to effect relocations of families. We appealed as well to Congressman George B. Kelly. We contacted members of the American

Legion, Labor Unions, the Federation of Churches, the Chamber of Commerce, banks, and large brokerage agencies. We further corresponded with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who sent directives here to me outlining methods and suggesting public placement. Congressman Kelly and others did considerable work improving these conditions and other appeals were made to the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, then governor of New York State.

A thorough perusal of the membership of your special committee revealed that it is completely "lily-white". Is there some reason for this, or is it just the Rochester way of doing things, without asking the people who are partially involved? I would like, Sir, to ask what I feel is a pertinent question. What makes these people on your committee feel they know the Negro and his problems better than the Negro knows? This question of the "hard-core" families needs explaining from a sociological and an ecological standpoint. When this has been done, there will exist a much better understanding of some of the reasons why this "hard-core" problem continues to exist in our community. I must confess that I find it rather hard to credit the interest now being expressed in this problem, since a few years ago, when I approached your chairman with regard to the living conditions of the migrant worker, I was told in no uncertain terms that he and his committee were not interested in morals, nor in reforming people. Apparently today, the approach has changed!

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The remainder of this letter will appear in the next issue of "THE VOICE".

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