



CHARACTER

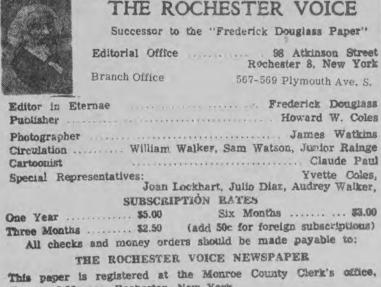
BOUNDESTER'S MOST CONTROVERSIAL CHARACTER
HOWARD W, COLES: Born at Belcoda, New York, was graduated from East High School and later was a sociology Major in the University School of the University of Rochester. He studied journalism in New York School and charter was a sponted by the Mayor of Rochester to represent the City at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago; and in 1942 was recommended for the Spingarn Medal for his contribution to the community in the field of social and civic work, by Dr. John Lowe, former Director of the Rochester Public Library system. In 1944, he was historian and publicity director for the City of Rochester when it sponsored the transfer for mother South'' which ran serially in the Voice was responsible for interest in the condition of the migrant devoke the South'' which ran serially in the Voice was responsible for interest in the condition of the migrant worker and subsequent State-wide clean-up of Labor Camps. He is also credited by the New York State State wide clean-up of Labor Camps. For 8 years, he was property manager to the Monroe County Savings Bank.
The original Housing Curvey compiled by Coles was published in 1939 by the New York State Temporary fegislature of the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. To the Legislature of the State of New York, social and population. It was not until yery recently that it (was) manifested an interest is a very highly organized community in relation to matters concerning social work, social soch adquarted housing conditions facing its population. This interest was undoubledly given impedus by a studying the housing conditions facing its population. This interest was undoubledly given impedus by a studying the housing conditions facing its population. This interest was undoubledly given impedus by a sochester, New York State Legislature in 1939 as Co-Chairman was a studying the housing conditions facing its population. This interest was undoubledly given impedus by a sochester. We York State Legislature in 1939

welfare workers. In 1940, he authored "The Cradle of Freedom," a history of the Negro people in Rochester and Western New York. He has contributed to OPPORTUNITY and CRISIS Magazines, written a special series of six articles on the Negro Family for the Democrat and Chronicle (1946), as well as having contributed to the Rochester Times-Union, the Rochester Evening News and the Syracuse Herald-American. He was at one time, local representative of the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American and the Amsterdam News. His book may be found on the bookshelves of many of the nation's leading colleges, universities and libraries as well as in all Rochester public schools. Outside of Rochester, it may be found at Howard, Yaie, Harvard, Duke, Vanderbilt, Princeton, New York, Columbia, City College, Boston, Atlanta, Cornell, Fisk, Tuskegee, Syracuse, Colgate Chicago and Temple Universities where it is used for research purposes.

Coles served for 5 years as a member of the Public Relations Bureau of the City of Rochester. For the past 12 years, he has been a member of the Advertising Staff and Production Department of radio station WSAY. He is currently the director and producer of 6 special programs for some 12 different sponsors. For two and a half years, he served as a Compensation Claims Investigator with the State Insurance Fund and is presently serving as a Court Attendant assigned to the Civil and Criminal Courts of the City of hochester.

Circulation Figures for this issue: Free Circulation 10,200 press run

### PAGE 2 THE ROCHESTER VOICE - JULY 31 thru AUGUST 15, 1964



County of Monroe, Rochester, New York. Entered as third class matter December 15, 1936 at the Post Office in Rochester under Section 563, P. L.&R.

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NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., 545 Fifth Ave., New York ASSOCIATED NEGRO PUBLISEERS ASSOCIATION MEMBER: (ANPA)



#### CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT ON RACIAL EQUALITY GUEST EDITORIAL by Connie Bach

sued by religious leaders at the fail to recognize the rights of all first Great Newark Conference on to vole. Religion and Race. This is basically a religious problem. Individual Catholics must know and practice most crucial test of love of God is love of neighbor". Discrimination fare assistance when needed. More or color and as such injurious of also equal rights and equal dignity. Segwith another "by sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualia 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 belove Pontifi of blessed memory, Pope John XXIII, stated that fact 1 his encyclical "Peace on Earth". He proclaimed His blood for all men. "Peace on Earth". He proclaimed that "in human society, to one man's rights th re corresponds a duty in other ersons: the duty, namely of acknowledging and ro namely, of acknowledging and re specting the right in question. He not only condemned racial disscrimination 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 re-quires that men recognize and ob-

Racism was characterized as the ledged and fulfilled. These truths nation's most serious domestic evil being understood, no Catholic with in a Declaration of Conscience is- a good Christian conscience can

based on the accidental fact of race than justice is involved. There is or color and as such injurious of also the divine command, "Thou human rights, regardless of per-sonal qualitities or achievements, cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with velation teaches us to love all men, regration implies that poeple of whatever their condition, for they one race are not fit of associate have all been redeemed by the same whatever their condition, for they ardless of individual quali-We cannot reconcile such of arriving in dignity at a more human life. There have been so instances in which justice and cha-rity have been ignored, flouted or

It is clear that the racial question confronts the conscience of every man, no matter what his degree or man, no matter what his degree or direct or indirect involvement. In-deed, the conscience of the nation is on trial. In the words of the be-loved 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 outet and courteous deterby a quiet and courteous deter-mination to make the quest for racial harmony a matter of personal

It also demands that each contri-bute generously to the establish-ment of a civic order in which rights and duties are ever more sincerely and effectively acknow-man nature and dignity with the

same desires, hopes and feelings. We should try to know and under-stand 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 arisih. These should be faced not in a spirit of debate, but with a desire to open doors of understanding. It is culy by open and free ex-

change of ideas that we can under-stand the right and obligations that prevail on both sides. We must act to remove obstacles that impede the rights and opportunites of our Negro brethren. We should see to it that voting, jobs, housing, edu-cation, and public facilities are freely available to every American.

Civic action will be more lasting if all our citizens openly and ex-plicitly 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 free and equal under God. In are all these endeavors, we must re-member that "they labor in vain, who seek to work without Almighty God!". Our daily prayer for guid-ance will give us the confidence and courage we need to seek'racial justice and harmony in our land. Above all, it is in pray'r that the love of God may infuse our thoughts and actions, so that we may revere in every man the image of God. The times present us with opportunities in bothe 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

Editor's Note: A word about our youthful Guest Editor of the Week. Miss Connie Bach is 15 years of age and is presently a student at one of Rochester's parochial schools. This theme was written by Miss. Bach previous to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. For this outstanding literary piece she was awarded an "A"

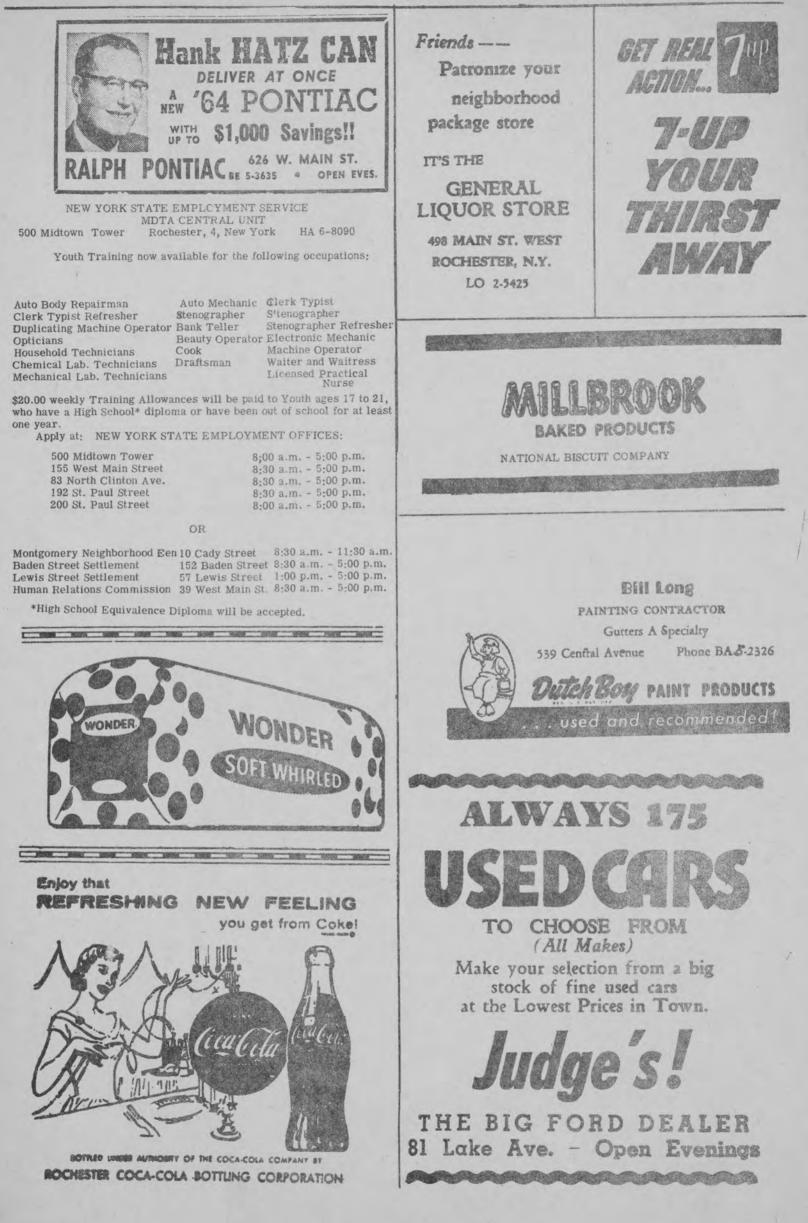


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St.

PAGE 4 - THE ROCHESTER VOICE - JULY 31 thru AUGUST 15, 1964

From --CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

H.R. 7978-Frederick Douglass Stamp

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK J. HORTON

of MEW YORK. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, September 10, 1963

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuaday, September 10, 1963 Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, recently finkroduced H.R. 1978, to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp houpping Frederick Douglass. At the issuance of a special postage stamp houpping Frederick Douglass. At the issuance of a special postage stamp houpping Frederick Douglass. At the issuance of a special postage stamp houpping Frederick Douglass open in my home community of Rochester, N.Y., a publisher of the North Star, an anti-sucry newspecter. Nor for a special postage stamp homo-ny home community of Rochester, N.Y., a publisher of the North Star, an anti-sucry newspecter. Mould like to a schnowledge, Mr. Speaker, that encouragement and sup-port for a special postage stamp homo-ny has come from a Rochesterian, howard W. Celes, who has continued the houglass tradition of publishing infor-mation for, and about the American New Olished the Rochester Volce, a successor to the newspaper founded by Mr. Coles is a student of the life and works of Frederick Douglass and has col-potenties on Mr. Douglass and has a col-potenties on Mr. Douglass and

he exhibits in conjunction with his lec-tures. Mr. Coles is active in maintaining public interest in the heritage left us by Frederick Douglass. In recent years, he has helped to direct memorial ceremonies at a statute of Mr. Douglass in Roches-ter's Highland Park. He participated in the ehristening of a World War II Liberty Ship named in honor of Mr. Douglass and was instrumental in the founding and formation of the Frederick Douglass League in Rochester. Mr. Coles also is an author. In 1941 the Oxford Press published his history of the Negro in Rochester, western New York, and Canada under the title, "The Cradie of Freedom." A number of its chapterr are devoted to Frederick Douglass. To the welf.

Douglass.

Douglass. In this volume Mr. Coles details the history of the Douglass publishing efforts and also presents a number of other his-torical facts about Mr. Douglass that are worthy of note. Among these is a de-scription of Mr. Douglass, underground railroad activity. To further our ap-precision of Mr. Douglass, I take pleasure in sharing the following ex-cerpt from Mr. Coles' book: In addition to the writing and speaking

preciation of Mr. Dolugnas, 1 take pleasure in aharing the following ex-cerpt from Mr. Coles' book: In addition to the writing and speaking against siavery that Prederick Douglase did in Rochester, there is one important phase which must not be forgotken. A: "station master" on the underground, his position gave him the opportunity of hitting his old ememy, slavery, if telling blow in another of Lake Ontario and the Queen's dominions were right over the way. His own promi-nence as an abolitionist and editor of an antislavery paper naturally made him the station master and conductor of the under-ground reliroad passing through what he called, the goodly city. During this same period, he attacked the Jim Crow public school system then in existence in the city. He was annious to educate his children, but they were not allowed to attend the public schools in the district where he lived and owned property. His young daughter, Ro-setz, who was the "apple of his eye" was so unkindly treated at Tracy Seminary, a school for gits, that she was forced to leave. Douglass decided to fight this system of dis-crimination with all the course and stam-ins the Monroe County Courthouse, pro-iesting the segregation of colored children in the schoole. He won again a signal victory and soon every barrier was removed. Since that year, oblidren of black parents are freely admitted to sil schools of the city.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Howard W. Coles and the Frederick Douglass League Just as Frederick Douglass a century age fought for the abolition of slevery, they today are fighting for equal rights for al American citizens.

F. DOUGLASS LEAGUE Non-Violent Committee OPERATION GRASS ROOTS New Location 567-569 Plymouth Ave. S Information

Center

FIND BODIES OF THREE MURDERED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

By Jim Peck

Philadelphia, Miss., August 6-The bodies of three civil rights workers who disappeared on June 21 were found on August 4 by F.B.I. agents in a newly-erected earthen dam six miles southwest of town. Their bodies showed evidence of gunshots and beating.

The three are Michael Schwerner, a CORE Task Force worker who since January had directed a CORE community center in Meridan; James Chaney, a CORE Task Force worker and a native of Meridan and Andrew Goodman, a student who had just the search.

arrived from the Freedom Summer Mass picket demonstrations at, training center in Ohio. They had been arrested on a speeding charge on their way to Longdale to inves-tigate the burning of Mount Zion Methodist Church. Mass picket demonstrations at federal buildings in many cities a-cross the country were organized by CORE groups to urge federal inter-vention and full protection for civil Methodist Church.

Johnson and a Navy contingent joined

tigate the burning of Mount Zion CORE groups to urge federal inter-Methodist Church. Local officials' testimony as to rights workers in the deep south. the exact time of their release from However, as the summer continues, jail, where they had been held sev- there have been repeated shootings, eral hours, is conflicting. The cir- arson, physical violence, threats and cumstances of the triple murder other forms of intimidation by Miss-remain unknown. Immediately fol- issippi and Louisiana segregation-lowing their disappearance, former ists. There also have been a large CIA Director Allen Dulles was dis- number of harassing arrests of civil patched to the scene by President rights workers by local police.



The words "Corporate Image" simply stand for Corporate Personality. Every company has one and Rochester Gas and Electric is no exception. Its personality is affected by its responsibility to supply customers everywhere with good, reliable service.

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So we mean it when we ask you to tell us if any RG&E employ se ever fails inadvertently to measure up to the job he is suppose 1 to do for you. We are determined to see that the service you get is the very best it can be. So good, in fact, that you can honestly say: "RG&E Service is the best buy in my family budget today."

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THE ROCHESTER VOICE - JULY 31 thru AUGUST 15, 1964 PAGE 5

#### THE FREDRICK DOUGLASS LEAGUE

(6 State Street Suite 420-421 Rochester, New York 14614 April 4, 1964

The Station Manager WHEC Television Studios and Offices 191 East Avenue Rochester, New York

#### Dear Sir:

The Executive Committee of the Frederick Douglass League wishes to commend your station for the forthright manner in which you have dealt with "the story of integration" in the past. The television stations of Rochester have done a great deal to promote understanding in the area of race relations. It is now an historical fact that

It is now an historical fact that racial relations were great generators of news in 1963. An awakened and aroused people had decided to become free in fact as well as in theory. Hardly a day passed without a new story about this phenomenon. Our own Monroe County area

Our own Monroe County area was also the scene of a great many happenings as the Rochester Negro joined in the making of history. The big stories might include: 1) the Police Advisory Board; 2) the school transfer; 3) the controversy over the Black Muslim Trial. These events caught the attention of everyone.

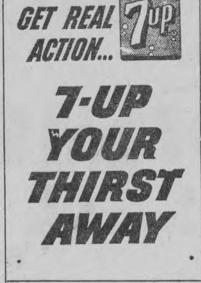
But as often happens, the "big stories" tended to obscure deeper, fundamental occurrences in this area. Perhaps nothing is of more real importance to the Negro than his growing freedom from economic bondage. Negroes today are working in places where they have never worked before and in increasing numbers. In relative significance this is the true "big news" of the past year.

As with the case of the new jobs for Negroes, many other aspects of the racial question are undramatic but important. We of the Frederick Douglass League would like the opportunity to tell the people of the Rochester area the truly significant facts about Rochester's changing racial patterns. We of the F.D.L. feel especially qualified to do this since our group is of Rochester origin and especially concerned with local questions. We feel the story we could bring is of importance to all people of this area. We request, for this reason, time each month on your station to tell about the "Changing Racial Picture in Rochester."

We thank you for your attention to our request.

Sincerely yours, ROBERT E. JOHNSON HOWARD W. COLES WILLIE CAMPBELL Co-chairmen Originals of this letter also sent to WROC TV, and WORK TV.

"ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED"



SHORT MEMORY — Rep. H. R. Gross (R.—Iowa) reports that although Commerce Secretary Hodges said, in 1962, that there were too many jobs in his department, the Commerce payroll has been increased by more than 1,200 since that year. real gusto

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# 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 establish these will 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. (PLEASE CUT OUT AND FRAME)





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COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING

SPECIAL MEETING Monday, July 27, 1964 1 P.M.
 Present—Frank T. Lamb, Mayor of the City of Rochester; Councilmen Barry, Freeman, Gillette, Lill, Malley, Maloy, Pirrello—8.

Barry, Freeman. Gillette, Lill, Malley, Maloy, Pirrello-8.
Absent-Councilman Legg-1.
The Mayor requested the Councilmen to rise and silently offer a prayer.
Sunday, July 26, 1964
COMMUNICATION FROM THE COUNCILMEN
We agree to the call of a Special City Council Meeting, to be held on July 27, 1964, at 1:00 p.m. in the Council Cham-bers, and we waive the 24-hour notice requirement. The purpose of the coun-cil meeting is to consider and act upon ordinances and/or resolutions dealing with the current public emergency declared by the City of Rochester.
RAY LILL, HENRY E. GILLETTE, CHARLES T. MALOY, HYMAN B. FREEMAN, W. J. MALLEY. MARIO J. PIRRELLO, P. BARRY,
Received, filed and published. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE

Received, filed and published. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE

# CITY MANAGER PROCLAMATION

**PROULAMATION** I, Porter W. Homer, as City main-ager pursuant to the provisions of the City Charter, have declared an emer-gency in the City of Rochester on July 25, 1964. I hereby order a curfew in the City of Rochester, to go into effect at 8:00 p.m. on July 25, 1964, and 8:00 p.m. each night thereafter until the state of emergency shall be terminated. This curfers the large it mendatory that all curfew shall make it mandatory that all citizens of the City of Rochester shall remain indoors and off the public streets from 8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. until this emergency is terminated and the curfew removed.

removed. Any person violating this curfew, ex-cept for emergency reasons, shall be subject to arrest by any law enforcement personnel authorized to operate in the City of Rochester during this emergency. PORTER W. HOMER, July 25, 1964. City Manager. Received, filed and published.

**MODIFICATION OF** 

## CURFEW HOURS DURING

CURFEW HOURS DURING PUBLIC EMERGENCY 1. Porter W. Homer, do hereby mod-fy the hours during which a curfew is to be observed in the City of Rochester in the current emergency, effective Mon-day evening, July 27, 1964. The new hours of the curfew, effective this eve-ning and each evening thereafter unit the curfew is terminated will be from \$3.0 p.m. until 6 o'clock a.m. This modification is being ordered to tessen the disruption of the residents, industries and businesses in the City of Rochester. P. W. HOMER.

P. W. HOMER. City Manager. Received, filed and published. COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFOR-MATION. The Rochester City

MATION. The Rochester City Council, called to an informal meeting tonight by Mayor Frank T, Lamb, agreed after hearing re-ports from City Manager Porter W. Homer. Public Safety Commissioner Donald J, Corbett and Police Chief William M. Lombard that "everything is being done to restore law and order that is possible to do." All councilmen attended the meeting in the City Public Safety Building ex-cept William A. Legg, who was out of toom.

All councilmen attended the meeting in the City Public Safety Building ex-cept William A. Legg, who was out of town. In a joint statement issued after the meeting, the councilmen said: "We have received full reports from Sheriff Albert W. Skinner, on the steps taken to restore haw and order to our city. We are unanimous in our determi-nation to end the looting, rioting and abuse of public and private property in Rochester as rapidly as possible. "We thank the men and efficers of the Rochester Police and Fire Bureaus who have performed in manificent and courageous fashion. We thank the citi-zens—and this means most Rochesterians —who have exercised restraint and sound thinking and understanding during this difficult time. We thank the County Civil Defense organization, the State Police and the New York State National Guard for their help. We are grateful also to Governor Rockefeller for author-izing the use of the State Police and National Guard here, and we thank the

izing the use of the State Police and National Guard here, and we thank the police forces and mutual aid forces of our neighbors in the towns, and, or course, the Salvation Army, for their assistance.

"All members of our community must exercise restraint and obey all laws to solve this problem now. We urge the continued cooperation of our citizens with our police and other officials. "We assure the public that everything is being done to restore law and order that it is possible to do."

We assure the point of a volution of the solution of the solut

City of Rochester, and WHEREAS, numerous citizens of the City of Rochester not involved in the aforementioned rioting, suffered severe personal and property damage, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RE-SOLVED that the City Manager is di-rected to investigate and report back to the Council, what steps could be taken through public or private agen-cies and/or facilities, to assist these innocent victims of said rioting in re-habilitating themselves or their prop-erty as speedily as is possible.

Adopted unanimously.

By Councilmen Frank T. Lamb, Mayor, and Barry, Freeman, Gillette, Lill, Malley, Maloy, Pirrello,

Ordinance No. 64-229.

ublic Emergency - Concurrence and Ratification with Action Taken by the City Manager and Other Public Offi-cials to Restore Law and Order In the City of Rochester.

Be it ordained by the Council of The City of Rochester as follows:

Section 1. The City Manager has orally reported to the Council the steps that he and other Public Officials took to meet the emergency conditions caused by rioting, looting, and other acts that were disruptive of peace and order in the City of Rochester on July 25, 1964, and subsequent days. These steps in-cluded:

and subsequent days. These steps included:
1. The declaration, pursuant to \$56 of the City Charter, that a public emergency existed in the City of Rochester.
2. That to meet the emergency conditions, the City Manager, on July 25, 1964, ordered a curfew to go into effect from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. on July 25, 1964, and each night thereafter until the state of emergency is terminated. This curfew made it mandatory that all citizens remain indoors and off the public streets, except for emergency reasons, and that any person violating this curfew would be subject to arrest in the City of Rochester during this emergency.
3. Assistance was requested and received from numerous other law enforcement agencies, including the Monroe County Sheriff, Monroe County Civil Defense, Deputy Sheriffs from surrounding counties, Towns' policemen, New York State Guard.
4. Numerous other actions taken by the City Manager and other severn.

York State Guard. 4. Numerous other actions taken by the City, Manager and other govern-mental officials to restore law and order as orally reported by the City Manager to the City Council at an in-formal meeting of the Councilmen, held in the Commissioner of Public Safety's Office on Sunday evening, July 26, 1964. Sec. 2. The City Council concurs and ratifies the above steps taken by the City Manager and other governmental officials and directs the City Manager to take continued action to restore preace and order in our community in order that the curfew and the state of public emergency may be terminated as inpidity as is possible. Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately. Adopted unanimously,

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS Adjourned.

JOHN L. COCCIA, Deputy City Clerk.



#### **''NO GREATER LOVE** THAN THIS - THAT

A MAN LAY DOWN

HIS LIFE FOR

#### HIS FRIENDS''

A newspaper man is bred in the tradition that the basics of any item should include the what, when, where and who.

The end of July in Rochester brought the kind of chaos which makes difficult the unraveling of the contributing factors.

But the editors of this newspaper when the evidence has been sorted and sifted, shall meet the next issue, and bring you their annlysis of the recent civil uprising,-the what, the when, and the where, based on truth. Howard W. Coles Editor and Publisher

F. DOUGLASS LEAGUE Non-Violent Committee

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