Five Point Plan Offered to Council

Tenants and League Presents
City Officials With
FIVE POINT PLAN

• Plan Would Alleviate Conditions and Aid Migrants

Suggestions for the relief of the conditions that exist in the Kelly Street Area.

This five point program suggested by the Frederick Douglass LendLease and Tenants League.

1. Loans for mortgages on homes.

2. A local evening adult trade school to teach building repairs and maintenance and home economics.

3. A program of education for migrants as follows:

A. Signs to be attached to lamp-posts reading as follows: It's against the law to throw refuse in the streets.

B. It's against the law to use auto horns except to warn of danger, etc., etc.

4. Social workers who are interested in community life, College degrees not essential.

5. A County program closely associated with the various county growers associations to be set up and maintained by Monroes County clearly defining each responsibility for the care and supervision of migratory workers, from the time of their arrival in our county to the conclusion of the season.

At this time our County Reliation Group should immediately release workers and assist them to complete their return to the point from which they came or assist proper relief to standards of community life. This provide valuable information that the county can take back to the Growers Cooperative Association and establish the percentage of gain or loss from importing those migratory workers to our community.

Our program of entertainment in the form of movies using one of the city’s discarded ambulances as a mobile equipment. To go along with the movies proper instruction for proper relief to Rochester community life.

"We do not advocate running them away,"

WHO STARTED BADEN STREET?
HOUSING COMMITTEE-BADEN-ORMOND UNIT-1947 COUNCIL?
OR WAS IT MR. KRIEGSFELD?

Present: Mr. McNilli, Chairman, Mrs. Stuna, Rev. Goss, Mr. Smith, Miss Mary Haggard (representing Miss Holloway from Family Service Bureau and Neighborhood Secretary, Miss Virginia Vigneron. Discussion:

Mr. McNilli read to the committee a letter from the Chairman of the Baden-Ormond Unit suggesting the consideration of the housing needs which had been presented to the members of the Board by a number of the lay members who live in the area. It is believed that we might consider the following recommendations which might further assist the Family Society in case-studies which would be identified and which might help in the establishment of a body of data which would further report that we do have a housing problem in this area.

Members of this committee discussed the fact that there had been some erroneous housing aims made in Rochester and the fact they had been no action resulting from this was disheartening, but that this should not deter further efforts especially in the Baden-Ormond area where many similar problems exist.

Miss Goldsank was asked to explain the plan that Family Society had been preparing further surveys. She said that those numerous other studies which had been mentioned presented figures which were staggering as to housing needs, but that they did not tell the whole story. The Family Society is proceeding with the collection of case-stories which will, hopefully, bring up the real-life stories of people who have lived under the worst kind of housing conditions. It is hoped that the stories which are collected will speak for themselves, for it is not the Family Society’s intention that they will again feel conditions from those. Very serious things are happening to family life in this area, and as such families being taken up because they cannot find a home to which they have a right to, very serious things are happening in these homes. There is no place to take them home to, children are sleeping in the same bedroom with parents; mental problems are being highlighted as young persons but beginning their social experience together are having to live with their parents, and in some instances, children are having bad relationships trying to correct them. Miss Goldsank, in some cases, is visiting in the home and discovering things first hand. She was also having office interviews in which people wish to discuss their housing problems. She said that her agency would be very glad to have the same committee in collecting further data.

Mrs. Stuna told the committee that they all would have in mind the idea of getting possession of a piece of city-owned property which they might use for the first building to rehabilitate. In order to make it a real project of what could be done with the property, who would like to see the President of the Board.

Mr. Perkins read a letter from Mr. J. R. Diser who said that he would give his time in drawing up a plan from a housing project. Six months ago Mr. F. Jones, of the City Planning Authority, had been consulted and he indicated that there were several pieces of city-owned property on Vienna Street which might be turned over to the Settlement if they were ready, to go ahead with this project. The committee discussed the matter as a number of ways of tackling this problem might seem sound and practical.

Mr. Weiss was a strong advocate of professionals helping tenants in the Baden or Ormond area to come together to articulate their needs and get their demands heard. He lectured on public opinion, on the translation of housing problems into action. He thought that as people come together to talk about their housing problems, they would have a realization that they had this in common and this might help them to meet and joint action by themselves, they had a technique for handling their own destiny. The committee agreed that the philosophy of self-help was sound. With the limitations as in what could be done immediately, Mr. Weiss felt that there was a second more building factor in these people coming together and that was that one family might help another to make an adaptation to their atmosphere in which the one family had been in the other. This continuous work of helping each family might seem sound and practical. This was both important and that we were able to take it on in this community. This committee believed that as professionals, we had to be convinced that this entire housing issue was important and that we were able to see the opportunity to take it on in this community. This committee felt quite certain that as we went along with this, more individual and groups might attempt to block us or be more aggressively critical of because of certain private interests. The neighborhood agency agreed to work with the others.

Rev. Greer initiated the discussion (Continued on Page 2)
The Frederick Douglass Voice

Baden-Ormond Housing Story

The Old Reliable

YALOWICH BROS. PHARMACY

JOSEPH AVENUE, CORNER HERMAN ST.

Trusses and Belt Fitted Over 40 Years

COMPLIMENTS OF

EBSARY GYPSUM CO.

Wheatland, New York

COMPLIMENTS OF

ROCHESTER TRANSIT CORP.

COMPLIMENTS OF

LILAC LAUNDRY

COMPLIMENTS OF

TONY PIZZUTELLI

PECK'S PHARMACY

PLYMOUTH AVENUE at ADAMS ST.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Main 7345

Open Evenings

Rochester 8, New York

BAker 5879

TURN YOUR TABLE LAMPS INTO MODERN 3-LITES

New Easy-to-use Lamp Wiring Kit does the job in minutes

Present your old lamps in a new light! IMPROV-A-LITE, with the new three-way indirect-light bulb takes harsh glare out of your old portable lamps and gives you that soft diffusion of light you've always wanted for your family's eye comfort.

32% including bulb and tax.

See them on display now at your R & E office or your local electric appliance dealer's

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC
NEW YORK STATE LAW IN REGARD TO DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE INDUSTRY

AN ACT to extend the civil rights law and the penal law, in relation to discrimination by industries engaged in defense work.

Effective September 1, 1941.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter fourteen of title seven of chapter one hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act relating to civil rights, constituting chapter six of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting thereinto a new section, to be section forty-four, to read as follows:

44. Discrimination by industries engaged in defense contracts. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in any defense whatsoever in the production, manufacture or distribution of military or naval material, or equipment or supplies for the State of New York or for the Federal government to refuse to employ a person who:

1. Is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.
2. Denies or aids or incites another to deny to any other person because of race, creed or color, public employment or the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, public conveyance on land or water, theatre or other places of amusement, or by teachers and officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, or by any corporation or association;
3. In any capacity in industries engaged in defense contracts; or
4. Is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

This act shall take effect September 1, 1941.

Number 8802
Executive Order

Reaffirming policy of full participation in the effort to prosecute the war successfully by all persons, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, and directing certain action in furtherance of said policy.

Whereas, it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, is hereby resolved that the democratic way of life with all Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

Whereas, there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of consideration of race, creed, color, or national origin,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statute, and as a prerequisite to the successful prosecution of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this act, to take the measures for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industry, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;
2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor to not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin;
3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall establish a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties. The Committee shall have power and jurisdiction to conduct investigations in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which shall be filed by rum. The Committee shall also be required to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House,
June 25, 1941.
Straws in Wind

By ALMA COLES

If some of the old timers, any '11, at one year 5 years ago, and was to return to this fair city, they might have b been somewhat of surprise. Of course, there have been a lot of surprising things happening here, but what I have just in mind is that the moment is the extraordinary change in the employment scene. You might say this is a little color has been added.

We've been going around a bit in the stores, hospitals and other places and we've been hearing things about the change in the employment situation. It's decided to do a bit of investigating. And the resuits are astonishing, to say the least.

First, we checked the hospitals. At the Genesee Hospital, personnel director of personnel informed us that they have several workers in the housekeeping department. A floor secretary who turned in to us our school mates, Mrs. Adelina Pryor McChesney, who has been there for more than a year and is well liked by everyone and in turn, Dr. Dickinson, who retired at the University of Rochester.

This is in the building and it has been in stereo. The aforementioned Dr. University of Rochester was one of the most interesting in 1918 by the New York State Department of the Conditions of the Colored Urban Population.

At that time, the University indicated that it was impossible to find a Negro medical student. In completely finishes his work there as well men of races. These are the main hurdles that have to have their hands held by Negroes.

If we really were looking for changes, we could have stopped there. From General hospital, we get the longest. We—five personnel there. fellowship:


These persons are employed as janitors, housekeepers, in the housekeeping, dietary and laundry departments and right here, we want to offer special thanks to the graduate ladies in the personnel department. Miss General who typed the changes, we could have stopped.

The department staff have had changes too. Mr. Elston at Stilly's informed us that there were some Negro workers on the service force, in the stock room and restaurant, and perhaps some in the office.

The story, he said, did not report "race" on the application blanks and in order to determine the number of Negroes employed, it would have to be done around and contact name. He pointed out that there was a law which forbade discrimination, which is not regular, and that is the store. He observed that the law was in force to prevent discrimination and that, not wanting to put him to the trouble of counting names (and to

we go to Stilly's enough to know the score) we let it go at that.

Calling the Council of Social Service, we talked at length with Mr. Oscar Koult, who gave us the idea of the idea that Council now has in Negro employment. It did, at the time have two: Miss Alberta Gentry, from the Military and Miss Mary Alice What, both secretaries, and both, to quote him, "assets to the Council and well liked."

Miss Wilson has gone to Atlantic with the military service and Miss Jenkins is no longer employed or when are rushed and needed extra assistance.

The American Red Cross had been told that Miss Betty Evans, who had been a secretaries with the Junior Red Cross has been forced to return to Cleveland. Ms. Health, of the University of Rochester, and Alberta Day as a nursemaid on the Canadian side.

Mr. Spinning reports that he have the following Negro teachers with us in the day schools:

No. 1—Grade 4—Mr. Nathan Green
No. 5—Grade 5—Mrs. Ethel J. Day
No. 6—Grade 6—Frank J. Lynch
No. 7—Grade 7—Mrs. Carol A. Stowe
No. 9—Grade 9—Mrs. Priscilla Smith
No. 10—Grade 10—Mrs. Madeline Smith
No. 11—Grade 11—Mrs. Mary Drain
No. 12—Grade 12—Evelyn W. Wilson

In the Central Office of the Board of Education are:

No. 17 School—Alberta H. Johnson, who was a Provisional Teacher, colored.
No. 20 School—Evelyn Dain, colored.
The central force presently consists of: Mrs. S. Walls, second assistant; Mr. Genera C. Carman, who operates the elevator in the Education Building; Mrs. Mrs. J. Henderson (Sub.)

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No. 3—Grade 1—Mrs. Edna M. Phillips
No. 4—Grade 1—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Smith
No. 11—Grade 1—Mrs. Alberta S. Walls.

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At the Genesee, the pleasant-voiced, Mr. Spinning has been a law which forbade discrimination, and perhaps some in the office.

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