The Personality Behind Urban Renewal in Rochester

See story on page 3

The Rochester Voice

VOL. XXX—No. 4 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14 thru MARCH 28, 1962 (VOX POPULI) 15¢ Per Copy

Rev. Quintin E. Primo, Prominent Pastor of St. Simon's P. E. Church has new assistant pastor, Rev. Austin R. Cooper, graduate of St. Augustine College in Raleigh, North Carolina.

NAACP Membership Drive
Set for April

The 1962 Membership Drive Kick-off Meeting will be held on March 30, 1962 at 8:00 p.m. in the parish hall of St. Simon's Episcopal Church in Oregon Street, it was announced by Attorney Reuben K. Davis, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Guest speaker at the meeting will be Jawn A. Sandifer, Legal Defense Chairman of the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches.

In making the announcement, Davis also named the following divisions and chairmen heading them: Stanley J. Thomas, sr., chairman of the membership drive; James Dobson, Clubs and Organizations; Rev. A. N. Gibson, Churches; Otis Felder, Union and Labor Organizations; Lloyd L. Hurst, Life Membership; Benjamin Phelosof, Lawyers; Mrs. Arnetta Wortham, Schools; Mrs. Vivian Silas, Business Women; Dennis Jemison, General Membership - East Side; Will Truit, General Membership - West Side; Lapolis Ashford, Youth; Dr. Kenneth W. Woodward, Physicians; Publicity will be handled by Howard W. Coles. A Special Gifts committee chairman will be announced later.

Davis also designated April 1st through 9th as the official period of the membership drive.

Stanley Thomas Appointed
Director of Sanitation

Local NAACP Pushes Membership Drive

Elks to Honor Deputy “Maxie” Maxwell at Conclave, April 21. Reginald Ingram of Rochester SCAD Office, to be Guest Speaker

Howard Coles Pushes Urban Renewal Campaign in Rochester

Paul Zuber, NAACP state attorney, named “Attorney of the year”.
Dear Editor:

Rochester CORE was organized in April, 1961 and affiliated at the 1961 National Convention in Washington D.C. This report will deal with activities and projects sponsored by CORE.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Through fund raising activities such as a rally with James Farmer as featured speaker and two dances, Rochester CORE has contributed over $1000.00 to the National Office’s “Freedom Riders” Fund.

In December, nineteen students and CORE members traveled over 1100 miles to participate in the Route No.40 Freedom Ride.

In response to James Farmer’s urgent call for support, Rochester CORE and the University of Rochester NAACP called a rally on the campus to protest the closing of Southern University. As a direct result of this, funds were raised and sent to an editor of the campus newspaper to Baton Rouge to bring back the full story to the community. This reporter was given one of the only interviews with President Felton Clark. Now that the facts have been printed, in the student paper, the faculty, the student body and CORE intend to make their position known through petitions, exchange of the story with other college papers and by trying to secure one or more scholarships for students expelled from Southern.

Along with many other CORE groups, Rochester’s plans for the showing of the Freedom Ride movie are now being completed.

LOCAL PROJECTS

A survey of homes open for inspection by potential buyers was conducted in September in the city and suburbs. Clear cut evidence of discrimination was found in practices of more than one third of the eighteen real estate agents whose listings were investigated. This information was released to the press and cases were filed with SCAD, but no further action was taken due to the fact that no qualified applicant was available. A complaint received in November charged the discrimination in the renting of units in a large apartment house was investigated and led to extensive negotiations with the owners. Although only a verbal agreement was reached, several Negro families have since rented apartments with no difficulty. CORE is also cooperating with the Rochester housing authority in completing a simple survey of housing need in Rochester.

Although Rochester is situated well to the north of the Mason-Dixon line, CORE has unearthed a pattern of subtle discrimination in various places of public accommodation. The first case which required direct action was the Club Blue Chip. When tested it was found that this bar charged Negros 50% more than whites. During an attempt to negotiate, an off-duty police officer interfered and has since been charged with aiding and abetting discrimination in a case brought before SCAD by a CORE member. Because the owner refused on four occasions to negotiate, the club was picketed for two days. Although no direct contact could be made with the owner, further tests have shown that this discrimination is no longer being practiced. Action against a bowling alley and a hall used for union meetings is now being planned.

Four Negro undergraduates out of a student body of 2500. We shall shortly be calling on all local CORE groups for their cooperation in this project.

In an effort to provide the greater Rochester community with a greater understanding of the work of CORE, members have addressed at least fifteen local groups. We have also been invited to appear on a local television program to discuss minority problems in Rochester.

Respectfully,
Janet Reinitz, President
Hannah Stovers, Vice President

Dear Editor:

Since January 18th, two college students have spent their days in jail awaiting a possible sentence of 10 years at hard labor. The state of Louisiana has charged them with “criminal anarchy”. These two students — Ronnie Moore, aged 21, and Weldon Rougeau, aged 20 — were among the 2,000 students at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana who supported their country’s laws by questioning, through non-violent demonstration, the discriminatory hiring policies of local business men.

The Rev. B. Elton Cox, a 31 year old Congregational minister of High Point, North Carolina, has received a 21 month sentence, also for being on the side of individual freedom as provided in our Constitution.

These men are courageous in the face of state laws which, unlike those of New York State, provide severe penalties and no recourse for its citizens. Not only are the charges and the sentences grossly severe, but the bonds of Moore and Rougeau total nearly $20,000 while Rev. Cox was fined $3,700.

To these men who are quietly waiting for the fulfillment of their country’s promise, and willing to go to jail in that belief, our moral as well as our financial support is needed. We urge all those who are concerned about this miscarriage of justice to write or wire these Americans at the: East Baton Rouge Parrish Prison, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to show the state of Louisiana, in a deluge of mail, that the freedom of these men and of all our citizens is of deep importance to us.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. Janet Reinitz, President)
ROCHESTER CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
786 Genesee Street
Rochester 11, New York

Let us practice making prayer a part of all that we do. Then we will be ready to greet the new year with fresh faith in, and heightened anticipation of, the good.
The Negro Family Housing Survey

(An echo of another study - by the same author)

The study of the Negro citizen, the Negro family, and Negro culture in the City of Rochester is that there is an overwhelming sense of the Negro people at excessive rents, and that a large proportion of the population is overcrowded, with no proper facilities for health and cleanliness. This is the great human family. We are glad to report that the City of Rochester, in the way of aid to provide comfort for Negro families, is left in the very lowest income group, which must be filled to provide a broad view of the historical background of this culture group with an insight into their general living conditions, activities, and other social phenomena occurring in an urban community.

One of the main objectives of this study will be to present a broad view of the Negro family and Negro culture in a metropolitan community. Therefore, this study will endeavor to show what degree of their participation the Negro people are allowed to share in the economic structure of this community. It is the intention of the study to present in a clear and comprehensive manner the Negro people's social status as a living part of the social structure of this community.

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The Barriers of Discrimination

In keeping with statements made in the past, we find that Negro people are faced with a problem that quite different from problems of other groups in need of improved housing. It is difficult for Negro people to rent due to discrimination and prejudice. Invariably, it must be remunited that the fact that he isn't wanted in the sections where he now lives, Invariably he must be reminded that the property he cannot rent, because certain big real estate agencies set the example of refusing to rent to Negroes. Often their houses remain empty for months, even years, if white tenants don't apply.

Why is the Negro considered a "bad risk"? This is because of the fact that he isn't wanted in the sections where he now lives, Invariably he must be reminded that the property he cannot rent, because certain big real estate agencies set the example of refusing to rent to Negroes. Often their houses remain empty for months, even years, if white tenants don't apply.

Many Realms Inconsistent

We hear much about his word, "deterioration" of property. For the Negro people there is another meaning which Mr. Webster did not speak of in his explanation. The consensus of opinion arrived at by some landlords, business men, and others, is that Negroes move into a neighborhood where Negro people are already living. It is felt that the property immediately begins to deteriorate, not from general wear and tear—but because of the Negro family now established and living in that particular neighborhood.

Some such conclusion regarding deterioration is indeed absurd, simply because of the fact that the Negro people are also members of the great human family. We also wish to point out that when ever a Negro family has been able to move into a neighborhood and establish itself, they have proved to be congenial, upright, clean and worthy neighbors and citizens. It is unfortunate that the octopus, color prejudice, must always enter into the picture. The fact is that Negro people are left in the very lowest income brackets, both in depression and called prosperous times. Jobs the Negro can choose from are domestic work, washing clothes, acting as porter — unless he has a business or profession. Since the Negro is not abiding the majorit-y, he is not only natural he can't better his housing conditions.

Children's Experience

The yearly death rate among the Negro people is far too high in proportion to the entire population of approximately 3,000, Unsanitary homes, crowded, badly ventilated are the Negro people's general health. Poverty delays his seeking medical care. Usually sent for x-rays and further examination, he often finds himself in a state where cure is hoped. Bad housing is a source of most disease.

A "Bad Risk" for Life Insurance

That the Negro is considered a "bad risk" by life insurance companies is seen in the reluctance of some companies to write policies for Negroes. There are many cases of Negroes being refused insurance because of past neglect. It is felt that a house or building must be kept clean and habitable in order to be approved for insurance policies.

In the Seventh Ward, a great proportion of homes, location and social status is a living part of the social structure of this community. The fact is that Negro people are already living in the sections where they now live, and that the property immediately begins to deteriorate, not from general wear and tear—but because of the Negro family now established and living in that neighborhood.

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Commentary...

ROCHESTER AS I SEE IT

by J. WALTER JONES, B. S.

This article appeared in the first issue of the Rochester Voice on October 34 and caused a great sensation at this time. The author of this article, J. Walter Jones, while living in Rochester, supported the candidacy of Judge Jacob Gitchel. Today, Mr. Jones is a leading politician in New York City.

A few years ago I made a short visit to Rochester; the city impressed me so much that I made a return trip. This time I paid more attention to the social, economic and political condition of my race, rather than the beauty spots of the city.

I am still somewhat a stranger (though I have lived long enough in this city to become a Rochesterian). After mingling with the people of my race and scrutinizing people of the white race, I find that they live in a whirlpool of prejudice, checked in the state statute laws and covered with religious policies. These two elements protect the race relations of the city of Rochester from national ridicule.

With all fairness to the citizens of Rochester, regardless of race, creed or color, I cannot place the burden of fault upon any particular group of its citizens, but I must add that the Rochester Negro is far behind other cities in social, economic and political progress. These conditions, I firmly believe, must be changed through the agency of the Negro citizens of the city. It is also my belief that three-fourths of our struggles will be eliminated through such metamorphosis.

Social adjustment is one of the first steps toward the betterment of our standard of living. A plan must be formulated that will lift the race to a social status; this plan is a simple one. Our women must be taken out of the fields of domestic employment and encouraged to devote themselves to domestic life. By this we will create better homes, strengthen the moral and cultural background for our children. With the burden of gainful employment placed entirely upon the shoulders of our male folk, it will give the race an opportunity to reach a higher standard of education which is the foundation of social progress.

I do not mean that I am in favor of pushing women from the fields of gainful employment, but I wish to make it clear that if home life is given the attention by our women folk, our social opportunities will be one hundred percent improved.

Economic developments should be the next point considered. In my experience with the Negro in other states and cities, I find that the best place where there are economically independent as can be possibly permitted. We, in Rochester, are far from being economically independent. I find two reasons for this: First, we are not concentrated—that is we live in broken groups, apart from each other. I do not believe in segregated communities but we mass economic wealth by being closely connected with each other. For instance, there is a Hert Store on a corner that exists off its volume of Negro trade and yet the Negroes are not strong enough in the district to force the grocer to employ Negroes. Our barbershops are scattered over the city in one and two chairs when there could be one large shop, centrally located in a Negro locality, that would give every competent barber in Rochester a job and at the same time give each one a substantial differential gain. Second: If our churches would look for their support from the surplus of their congregations' income, rather than depending around in the restaurant business, they would realize more than what they do now on their present assets. The restaurant business is a legitimate business and should be conducted by competent people. It would give employment to a number of persons, rather than the donative of services and food stuffs to the church that does nothing for the economic support of families.

The political advantages are related to the social and economic progress of the race. If we live in concentrated districts, our vote demands recognition; political prestige can only be realized from a machine that can control the movements of the political power house. Concentrated districts of Negroes, when social conditions are at par or above, raise the value of Negro business as well as Negro owned real estate. All of these elements make a complete atom of political advantages.

We as Negro citizens of Rochester, must throw our wholehearted co-operation behind these elements to realize any change in our standard of living in this city. I firmly believe that if we concentrate ourselves in one ward and its districts, coupled with giving our wholehearted support to the Monroe County Democrats (who are interested in the betterment of the Rochester Negro) we will run to place in the race of progress.

MIllie's Writing Pen

by MILDRED W. JOHNSON

As I start this column, I am getting ready to leave for the capital city. I am always glad to return to Washington, D.C. to get a look at true democracy at work. As one visits the city and the area people of every race working together in many of the government buildings and departments and in the industries, a real feeling of American Democracy at work comes over you. We are truly a part of civilization in Washington. It is a feeling which you cannot receive here in Rochester where conditions regarding race and employment and housing should be much better than that in Washington. There is much to be done in our Flower City for it to be one of the democratic centers of the U. S.

Here of late there have been many organizations popping up to fight against the discrimination that exists here in Rochester. Why don't these organizations get together and fight for the cause so that it can be won. If there are injustices here let's attack them on a united front and fight discrimination no matter where in our fair city. United we stand, divided we fall.

I was happy to receive the news regarding Rochester young adults who are employed by the Stromberg Carlson division of General Dynamics Corp. in distant places, in the states and overseas in the Reconnaissance system. Just to mention a few: On his second trip since September 19, 1961 is Elliot Stevens Walls, accompanied by his wife, Joan, and his two year old son Maurice. They are residing in Hofsaale, West Germany. Another is Ralph Gerry Coleman, his wife Addie Lou and their two young children, now living in Rapid City, South Dakota since December. Recently, Mr. Wm. Wright, former Supt. of Trinity Sunday School, left for Turkey. His family may join him in the near future. These Rochesterians, living and working out West and abroad are providing a vital service to our nation and at the same time are receiving a most interesting and rewarding experience. We wish to congratulate all of these young people and hope they will return soon and inform us of their travels.

Mr. Nelson Stevens, a Rochesterian living in New York City dropped in to visit his mother Mrs. Edith Stevens of Atkinson Street. He spent a few hours and was on his way again to visit his grandchildren. We hope Nelson will return soon so that those who haven't seen him in many years can visit him. Welcome home Nelson, your stay was too short.

We are happy to see Mrs. Jerry Lee of Atkinson Street up and around again. She is recovering from injuries suffered when hit by a car not long ago. We wish a speedy recovery for this very talented and pleasant lady. send her get-well cards at 47½ Atkinson Street.

Many friends gathered to bid adieu to mother who is leaving with me for Washington, D. C. Friday evening. They sang songs and heard records. Mrs. Virginia Brown wishes to thank all for the many kindnesses rendered here while visiting me since Christmas. She will be happy to hear from her friends at her Washington, D. C. address, 1817 Stanton Terrace, S. E. Phone No.–Ludlow 4-2131.

Mr. Clarence Taylor of Reynolds Street left Saturday morning for Richmond, Va. where he will visit his mother who is ill. We hope he finds his mother in much better health. Continue to send me news. I just love to inform the public of what our readers are doing. Call me at Baker 5-1587.

CLASSIFIED ADS

MILLIE'S PLATING

STEPHANY PLACE: House for rent. 2 rooms, $85.00 per month. For information call Baker 5-1387.

ATKINSON ST.: 2 and 3 room apartments; unfurnished; with heat; share large bath. For information inquire 98 Atkinson St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD 5 room house, built in 1955, 3 bedrooms, large spacious kitchen, living room, tile bath, picture window, gas heat, modern, $13,800. For further information call Cifford Real Estate at FT 2-3445.
LETTERS

Dear Editor:

In looking at the masthead of "The Voice" I read the words "successor to the Frederick Douglass Paper". The historic role played by the immortal Douglass in maintaining the nation "one and indivisible" through the linking of that struggle with the freedom of the slaves comes vividly to mind.

Douglass recognized the decisive nature of Negro-White unity in the United States. He, perhaps more than any other individual, contributed to the salvation of the Union through stringent, ceaseless, fearless and prophetic voice called for, as he saw as the guarantee of victory—the unity of all of America and black hands of America.

Issued his Emancipation Proclamation and the balance swung to the northern arms, to the revolutionary forces.

The northern supremacy prevaded politics, industry and every phase of the cultural life of our country. They have distorted and warped the vision of those who would be statesmen and befogged the thoughts of those who pose as educators. The bar sinister of racial superiority has prevented our realizing national integrity and banked the fires of progress.

The will of Douglass, the black American, prevailed. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation and the balance swung to the northern arms, to the revolutionary forces.

Today our country is in great peril. The myths of white superiority pervade politics, industry and every phase of the cultural life of our country. They have distorted and warped the vision of those who would be statesmen and befogged the thoughts of those who pose as educators. The bar sinister of racial superiority has prevented our realizing national integrity and banked the fires of progress.

I want nothing Eastland or Thurmond want. If they want war, I, in self-preservation, must want peace. Nothing they can want is good for America, for to deny equality to Negro citizens is to plot our country's destruction.

Peace and an end to racism are the very blood and flesh of democracy.

The successor to Douglass' papers should, I believe, call at all schoolhouses and different churches throughout the nation. They should be printed in the Negro Press and also in the white Press. It is a broad education to have the Negro citizens printed in the white Press, to have their names printed in the white Press. It is a broad education to have the Negro citizens printed in the white Press, to have their names printed in the white Press.

Let us end jim-crow and segregation in New York. It can, and must, be done. It is not a matter of partisan politics but rather one of human decency. A paper that follows in the footsteps of Douglass must assume a national responsibility, and, because of the Negro's place in the world today, the fight to end jim-crow in New York, if waged fearlessly, can effect the lives and security of all men. Be as fearless as was Douglass.

Sincerely,
William L. Patterson
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

ATTENTION

Rochestrians and Surrounding Towns

ATTENTION

ALL CHURCH, CLUB and FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS — If you have news you wish printed in "The Rochester Voice", please call BAKER 5-1587 in Rochester or Mrs. William Walker, Bergen 211, or write "The Voice", 136 Baden Street, Rochester. Send in the news and we will print it for you.

CIVIL AIR PATROL AND YOU

by Patricia Ricketts

The Civil Air Patrol has developed a wide awake program, to firm up aviation and youth together, in communities throughout the nation.

Cadets play a vital role in ground and rescue operations. There is no limit to the scope of CAP duties. Disaster — all kinds — is their business.

Airplanes aren't the only means of transportation used in search operations. In Utah, CAP members take to horseback to perform ground search, while in the Florida Everglades they use swamp buggies and air boats. Nearly every CAP unit, situated near a body of water, has a boat for rescue purposes. In New Hampshire, an underwater rescue team, made up of former Navy frogmen, now associated with CAP, go beneath the surface of one of the state's many lakes and ponds to extricate victims of a plane or boat disaster. In Reno, Nevada the Civil Air Patrol uses radio equipped jeeps, for rescue operations in the high Sierras.

We may say, "It couldn't happen here!", although Brighton, a suburb of Rochester, was rocked by a series of earth-shaking gas main explosions, and all means of communicating with the outside world were cut off, Civil Air Patrol communications helped bridge the gap in less than an hour. Spotting mobile radio rigs at critical spots throughout the city, they relayed specific requests for various types of assistance to a fixed station outside the danger area, which was in contact with other CAP stations in nearby communities. The emergency net enabled rescue teams to dispatch to each separate location, the exact type of equipment and assistance needed.

Missions of this kind are a daily occurrence, in the huge area of responsibility assigned to the Civil Air Patrol, as part of its role as the civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The Rochester Cadet Squadron invites any civilian, fourteen years or older, interested in participating in this worthy activity, to come to the squadron meeting held at the Naval Reserve Training Center, Washington Square, any Thursday evening, between 7 and 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL TO THE "VOICE"

“I Came to Rochester in 1903”

by Virginia Wilson Brown

STORY IN NEXT ISSUE

MAMMOTH TIRE SALE

NOW GOING ON

Large Assortment in Display

USED TIRES $2.95 and up

We are sure that if you come in, you will find a tire to fit your car

LARGEST CONSIGNMENT OF TIRES

We junk all models of cars for dismantling at top prices

Our show rooms open six days a week

Joseph Ave. Tire Mart

136 Joseph Ave.
LO 2-6120
Negro Family Housing Survey
(Continued from Page 3)

child had scarlet fever two months ago, another had a defective eye condition.

SEVENTH WARD
Survey covered 62 families involving 192 persons:

Dark Rooms ..........+..4: 15
Without baths .......... 25
Stoves ............ 57
Furnaces .......... 22
Trap door to cellar .... 1
Gas ............ 17
Lamps .......... 7
Cesspool in cellar .......... 1
Bad Toilets .......... 22
Damp cellars .......... 20
Trap door to cellar .... 1
2 Bath tubs out of order 1
2 Toilets in hallway

Servicing 61 1-room apartments including approximately 15 persons

EIGHTH WARD
Survey covered 19 families involving 109 persons:

Dark Rooms ............ 6
Without baths .......... 4
Stoves ............ 24
Furnaces .......... 11
Trap doors to cellar .... 10
Electricity .......... 13
Gas ............ 6
Lamps .......... 5
Bad Toilets .......... 13
Damp Cellars .......... 16
Sewer pipes broken .... 3
Leak in roofs .......... 17
Outside cellar door .... 5
Three outstanding cases of serious overcrowding from a health and moral standpoint.

1. One family of 9 in 6 rooms, 8 children.
2. One family of 12 in 6 rooms, ten children.
3. One family of 10 in 6 rooms, 8 children. Five boys sleep in one bed. Ages 3, 6, 8, 10, 12.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS
In going about from house to house interviewing persons in the recent survey made which included

(Continued on Page 7)

SIX BIG REASONS WHY YOUR SAVINGS GROW FAST
AT LINCOLN ROCHESTER

1. 3% interest rate paid on your savings, effective March 1, 1962.
2. Your savings dollars earn interest every day, from day of deposit to the day of withdrawal, providing a balance remains in your account at the end of the quarter.
3. Full interest is paid on any amount—one dollar and up. There is no top limit!
4. The deposits you make during the first ten days of each month earn interest from the first day of that month.
5. You can save automatically. At your request, we'll transfer a designated amount from your Lincoln Rochester checking account to your savings account each month.
6. Convenience is another advantage. You'll find that it's easier to save, because you can make a savings deposit when you're doing your other banking.

Savings grow fast at Lincoln Rochester

Many a guy has the habit of saying, "Well, I'm going to tell you the truth ..." Makes me wonder what he has been telling me.

Form Of Petition Being Circulated

FOR BETTER HOUSING AT LOWER RENTS!

The United States Housing Act of 1937 makes possible extensive governmental aid for local construction of new homes to replace dwellings which are unsafe unsanitary, or otherwise unfit to live in.

We, the undersigned, know that houses of this description exist in many wards of our city, especially in the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 18th wards. To our knowledge, correction of bad housing is most urgent in the neighborhoods where Negro people have been forced to live due to limitation of their choice by social and economic discrimination.

We, the undersigned, believe that the Rochester city administration should take full advantage of the Federal Government's housing program—both as a means of relieving unemployment and in order to secure construction of low-rental homes in districts where present housing conditions are the worst. Accommodations should be available only to low-income families and at a maximum rental of $4 per room per month, with no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

Name
Address

Petition issued by Committee for Low-Rental and Improved Housing to be filled out and returned promptly to "THE VOICE", 397 1/2 Clarissa St. Apt. 1, Upstairs, Rochester N.Y.
Negro Family Housing Survey

(Continued from Page 6) includes 481 Negro persons, we found them willing and eager to answer questions about their homes and the conditions under which they are obligated to live. In many cases Negroes were unwill- ing to live. The majority of places surveyed needed major repairs to the plaster, windows, floors and walls, and the plumbing was bad. Many were found without water, heat, and furnaces. The majority of cellars are dirt and are damp from water settling when it rains, which has a tendency to make the entire house damp, a very dangerous situation as it breeds diseases such as tuberculosis.

Several bad cases of overcrowd- ing were found which have been listed in summary. Rats, mice, roaches and bedbugs were found in many homes, even to the large and offensive sewer rats.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the 11th ward where a number of Negroes live in bad houses be included in the areas listed for Housing Study, also from Clarissa St. west to Prospect Street.

2. That prevailing laws governing housing be enforced, as making repairs.

3. That discrimination against Negro tenants be abolished.

4. That at least 2 of the 20 Investi- gators be picked to make the Housing Study be Negroes.

5. That the Negro be included in whatever kind of project is built here.

6. That since New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Schen- ectady, Yonkers, Port Jervis and Lackawanna have set up necessary authorities and have petitioned the U.S.S. Housing Author- ity for loans that Rochester will follow suit in as soon a time as possible since it has been proven that Rochester does have delight- ed areas which should be erad- iated and that private Realtors and Bankers would not be able to build low-rent houses at any profit.

BIograPHICAL SkETCH

Howard W. Coles: Born at Bel- coda, N. Y., was graduated from East High School and later was a Sociology Major in the Univer- sity of Rochester. He studied jour- nalism in New York City. Came to Rochester in 1934 and founded the Frederick Douglass Voice News- paper. In 1940, he was appointed by the Mayor of Rochester to rep- resent the City at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago; and in 1942 was recommended for the Spingarn Medal on the basis of his contribution to the community in the field of social and civic work. He was recommended (hon- or) by Dr. John Love, former Director of the Rochester Public Library System.

In 1941, he was historian and publicity director for the City of Rochester—sponsored, trans- fection of the Douglass Monument to Highland Park. His magnificent expose, "Nomads from 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 Legislature with making the first housing survey in the City of Rochester (1937), and was a mem- ber of the City-Wide Housing Com- mittee of the City of Rochester for four years, and for eight years was property manager for the Monroe County Savings Bank.

The original Housing Survey compiled by Coles was published in 1939 by the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Colored Urban Population — To the Legislature of the State of New York — Leg- islative Document (1939) No. 66. Here is a quote from the Com- mission's Report: "Although Reoch- ester is a very highly organized community in relation to matters concerning social work, social and economic research, etc., it is some- what backward when viewed in terms of recent trends in pro- grams for adequately housing the population. It was not until very recently that it (was) manifest- ed an interest in studying the housing conditions facing its popu- lation. This interest was un- doubtly given impetus by a sample survey of housing conditions among Rochester Negroes, con- ducted in 1938 by the Voice News- paper and its editor, Howard W. Coles."

He was also appointed by the Commissioner of the New York State Legislature in 1939 as Co- Chairman along with Miss Eliz-abeth Landford as a Special Com- mittee to investigate and study Public Welfare Services in Roch- ester, New York. He was also instrumental in requesting the ap- pointment of several Negro Wel- fare Workers.

In 1940, he authored the "Cradle of Freedom," a history of the Negro people of Rochester and Western New York. He has con- contributed to Opportunity and Crisis Magazines, wrote a special series of six articles on housing of the Negro Family for the Demo- crat and Chronicle (1946). He has also contributed to the Rochester Times-Union, Rochester Evening News, and the Syracuse Herald- American. He was at one time local representative of the Pitts.

(Continued on Page 10)
You're headed for the thrill of your bargain-loving life when you head for the

**GRAND OPENING SALE at...**

SATTLER'S, shopping is exciting!

**Sattler's Exciting**
**New Store**
**Opens in Rochester**

Sattler's, the Buffalo store that grew from a neighborhood shoe store to one of Western New York's largest department stores, opened its first store in the Rochester area, Wednesday March 14. This is Sattler's first venture outside the Greater Buffalo area.

Located at 2613 West Henrietta Road on Route 15 between Crittenden and Town Line Roads, the new Sattler store will be part of a suburban plaza. Approximately 150,000 square feet in area plus a 25,000 square foot food market, Sattler's will offer the best features in modern merchandising, display, service plus the unique brand of bargains that has made Sattler's famous.

Sattler's plans to open a second store in the Rochester area during the next year and eventually, stores in Syracuse and Utica as well.

Sattler's first store on West Henrietta Road includes a complete line of apparel for men, women and children, hardware, housewares, sporting goods, notions, stationery, curtains and draperies, furniture, accessories, rug and carpet departments, a complete grocery department, a complete men's clothing department, a complete women's clothing department, a complete children's clothing department, and a complete housewares department.

Sattler's was founded in Buffalo seventy-two years ago by John G. Sattler, an enterprising seventeen year old who converted the front room of his mother's home into a one-man shoe store. There were many expansions and by 1931 Sattler's had become a complete department store.

The Sattler formula for success was simple but effective: buy right, sell for less, be satisfied with small profits and big volume, encourage a folksy, friendly atmosphere and don't be afraid to attract lots of attention.

The eighth addition to Sattler's was completed by September, 1940 and Sattler's became twice as large as any other department store in Buffalo. By now, the store was gaining national and worldwide attention with feature stories in such magazines as "Coronet" and "Pageant" and newspapers as remote as the London (England) "Daily Mirror."

So sure of its reputation, Sattler's once ran a full-page ad without a name merely saying, "You know whose ad this is—the low prices tell you." Shoppers took one look at the prices then stormed Sattler's in such droves that the police were called out and the doors had to be barred at frequent intervals in order to handle the crowds.

In the midst of such madness, shoppers purchased in one day as many as 4,900 men's shirts at 44 cents, 67,000 pounds of turkey at 43 cents and 22,000 roses at two cents apiece. Frequently more than 100,000 persons shop Sattler's in a single day.

In 1953, Sattler's acquired a 3-story building diagonally across the street from 998 Broadway (the parent store) and remodeled it to accommodate its rapidly-expanding furniture, appliance and floor covering business.

In November 1960, Sattler's signed the lease for a major branch department store to be located in the Buffalo suburbs on Niagara Falls Boulevard, north of Sheridan Drive. Sattler's will be the major store in a $15 million Dollar Shopping Plaza which will contain over sixty stores, covering over 500,000 square feet. The new Plaza is scheduled to open in September of 1962. Sattler's will be the major store in the Plaza and expects to take part in Rochester civic life as fully as it has in Buffalo.

**Sattler’s Store Hours**
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

**PARKING FOR 2,500 CARS**

**FREE BUSES TO and FROM SATTLER’S**
**FREE Rochester Transit Shuttle Bus Service Connecting with South Plymouth Avenue Line at Strong Memorial Hospital... South Avenue Line at Mt. Hope and Crittenden Blvd. ... Every 22 minutes ... 9:40 a.m. to 10:20 p.m.**

**SATTLER’S store celebrates the grand opening of**

**Sattler's Reveal Simple Formula For Success**

The Sattler formula for success was simple but effective: buy right, sell for less, be satisfied with small profits and big volume, encourage a folksy, friendly atmosphere and don't be afraid to attract lots of attention.

**$5000 in Prizes**
**GRAND OPENING DRAWING**

- **MILES AHEAD IN VARIETY AND VALUE!**
- **THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BRAND NAMES**
- **JUST SAY "CHARGE IT" WITH YOUR M.C.S. CARD!**
- **BUY ON SATTLER'S LAY-AWAY WITH EASY PAYMENTS**
- **MORE MINUTES AWAY FROM EVERYWHERE!**

**SATTLE’’S store celebrates the grand opening of**

**Sattler’s Reveal Simple Formula For Success**

The Sattler formula for success was simple but effective: buy right, sell for less, be satisfied with small profits and big volume, encourage a folksy, friendly atmosphere and don't be afraid to attract lots of attention.

**$5000 in Prizes**
**GRAND OPENING DRAWING**

- **MILES AHEAD IN VARIETY AND VALUE!**
- **THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BRAND NAMES**
- **JUST SAY "CHARGE IT" WITH YOUR M.C.S. CARD!**
- **BUY ON SATTLER'S LAY-AWAY WITH EASY PAYMENTS**
- **MORE MINUTES AWAY FROM EVERYWHERE!**
Negro Family Housing Survey

On succeeding pages are pictures taken in connection with the Negro Housing Survey.

This page, top left, are members of the Urban Renewal Housing Conference of 1948. From left to right: Senator Kenneth B. Keating; Bertha Diggs, Secretary of Labor, New York State; the late Lieut. Governor, Joseph R. Hanley and Howard W. Coles. The remaining pictures on the page depict "Tag Days" for the raising of funds for the Frederick Douglass project.

Other pictures shown concern Migrants, Slums, second and third floor plans of proposed Frederick Douglass Homes and the Kimball Mansion on Troup Street. It was proposed by Howard Coles that this old mansion be renovated and used by veterans regardless of race, color or creed.

Negro Family Housing Survey

(Continued from Page 7)

burgh Courier, Chicago Defender, Afro-American and Amsterdam News.

His book, "The Cradle of Freedom," can be found on the bookshelves of many of the Nation's leading Colleges, Universities and libraries—also in our public schools. Here are just a few of the great institutions of learning that are using this particular book— for research purposes: Howard, Yale, Rochester, Harvard, Duke, Vanderbilt, Princeton, New York, Columbia, City College, Boston, Atlanta, Cornell, Pilot, Tuskegee, Syracuse, Colgate, Chicago and Temple Universities.

He served for five 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 WSY, He is at present director and producer of six special programs for some 12 different stations. He has been active in the field of Real Estate for the past 12 years.

In addition to these contributions to the community as a whole he served as an Investigator for the New York State Insurance Fund, for 3½ years, servicing the 12 counties in the southern tier. He is presently serving as a Court Attendant in City Court, Civil Branch.
OBITUARIES

BODDY—Thursday, Mar. 1, 1962, Mrs. Livonia Boddy of 9 Garden St. She is survived by one son, Norman Wright. Mrs. Boddy was a member of Emma V. Kelly Temple I.B.P.O.E. of W. and Rose of Sharon Household of Ruth in Buffalo, N.Y.; also Flower City Court of Calantha No. 27, of Rochester.

Friends called at Myers Funeral Home, 14 Oregon St., from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. Funeral services were held at 2 o’clock Monday afternoon, Mar. 5, from A.M.E. Zion Church, Favor St. Interment, Mt. Hope Cemetery.

WALKER—Into rest suddenly February 26th Johnnie D. Walker, age 23 years of 99 Clifton St. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jennette Walker and two children in Florida; his parents, Bernard Lloyd and Marion Walker of Mumford, New York; two sisters and three brothers; several aunts, uncles and cousins.

Friends called 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. at the Funeral Home of Millard E. Latimer & Son, 983 Plymouth Ave. So. Funeral Saturday, March 3, 1962 at one o’clock in Holy City Church of God in Cheektowaga, North at Lyndhurst St.) Interment in the family lot at Oakwood, Scottsville.

Empire State Brand (303) size Peas, cream style Corn, whole kernel Corn, cut green Beans 7oz $1.00

FARM FRESH, Grade A
Strawberries 1 lb 35¢
Haddock 3/2 lbs. 39¢
Fish Sticks 3/2 lbs. 35¢

River Valley or Birds Eye frozen
Potatoes 10 lbs 35¢
Oranges 30 oz. 55¢
Cabbage 1 lb 10¢
Collard Greens 65¢

ARMOUR SKINLESS
Franks 65¢
Tobin’s Genesee 65¢
Sliced Bacon 65¢

FRESH HOMEMADE
Pork Sausage 39¢
Fatback 29¢
Salt Pork 39¢
Back Bones 25¢
Cube Steaks 89¢
Ground Beef 39¢
Smoked Sausage 55¢
Beef Liver 59¢

WILSON’S CLEARBROOK
Butter 69¢

BE 5-9602
Free Delivery
365 Jefferson Ave.
Civil Defense Explains Radiation Dangers

Today's worldwide activities have made more real the potential problems related to the effects of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

In the case of nuclear warfare, we are primarily concerned with the danger and effects from radiation. Radiation can pass into and through matter. When it does, it can change, damage, or destroy living cells through ionization.

Ionization may result in death of the cell or loss of its ability to divide and grow, inhibiting normal cell replacement in the body. Protection from the effects of radiation is necessary to prevent ionization or to minimize such hazards.

Radiation hazards to animal tissues are divided into two groups — external and internal. The external hazard is the first and most lethal problem of fresh fallout. Gamma rays, similar to X-rays, are penetrating and capable of traveling relatively long distances. This gamma radiation is usually produced by the shorter-lived isotopes. So, the hazard decreases with time.

The internal hazard results from consumption of contaminated food and water. This hazard is caused chiefly by longer-lived, isotopes that produce beta rays which continually irradiate and damage cells. The internal radiation hazard is of major concern to agriculture because it can affect most food commodities.

Both men and animals are affected by radiation exposure. But both can be protected against these hazards. Precautions recommended for human protection also apply to livestock.

The four basic principles for protection against radiation are: distance, time, shielding or shelter, and decontamination. The objective of each is to prevent or minimize ionization of biological systems.

Distance is the first natural protection. The farther away you are from the source of radiation, the less radiation exposure you receive.

Time is another natural form of protection. The total radiation hazard begins to decrease the moment it is formed. Some radioactive isotopes decay rapidly, losing their strength in seconds, hours, or days. Others require months or years.

The third protection is shelter. The primary object is to place as much mass as possible between you and the source of radiation. As gamma rays pass through materials, they are absorbed. The more material, the more absorption.

For example, the first floor of an ordinary wood frame house in a fallout area could provide a protection factor of about one-half. That is, you would receive about one-half the radiation dose in the house that you would receive if outside without any protection.

In the cellar of the same building, exposure would be about one-tenth. An underground shelter with a covering of 3 feet of packed earth, such as a root cellar or storm cave, would provide highly effective protection.

Decontamination, the fourth protective principle against radiation, involves mechanical removal of radioactive materials to a less hazardous location. Radioactive fallout is dustlike and thus produces surface contamination.

Food can be protected from radioactive fallout by keeping out this dustlike material. If this can be accomplished, the food or feed may be irradiated but will not become radioactive and will be safe for consumption.

This can be illustrated in the case of grain stored in a dustproof bin. If radioactive fallout lands on the bin roof and surrounding area, gamma rays can penetrate the building and irradiate the grain. But as soon as the radioactive isotopes have decayed and the radiation diminishes so the farmer can enter the area, the grain will be safer for consumption.

Benjamin Franklin once said, "Doing an injury puts you below your enemy; revenging one makes that is, you would receive about one-half the radiation dose in the house that you would receive if outside without any protection.

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SPECIAL at JUDGE'S

WE HAVE TWO BIG '59 MERCURYS

A 1959 Mercury Hardtop and a 1959 Mercury 4-door sedan. Both have Mercomatic transmission, radios, heaters and are loaded with extras.

YOUR CHOICE

ONLY 9.88

PER WEEK

Call or see Rocci Julian right away at JUDGE'S

81 LAKE AVENUE

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## Patronize These Aggressive Merchants

Who Carry “The ROCHESTER VOICE”

For Your Convenience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIM’S NEWSSTAND</th>
<th>ANN’S GROCERY</th>
<th>TRIANGLE DRUG CO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main and Clinton</td>
<td>275 Reynolds St.</td>
<td>516 Main St. East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEISNER’S</td>
<td>CIRCLE SUPER MKT.</td>
<td>ARTHUR’S DRUG Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Main St. East</td>
<td>600 Jefferson Ave.</td>
<td>300 Joseph Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECTOR’S</td>
<td>PEAK SUPER MARKET</td>
<td>BEAUTY SHOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 South Avenue</td>
<td>663 Jefferson Ave.</td>
<td>445 North Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSSTAND</td>
<td>WHEELER Corner Grocery</td>
<td>SANTUCCI MARKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263 Clinton Ave. North</td>
<td>132 Bronson Ave.</td>
<td>454 North Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATH DRUG STORE</td>
<td>KURLAN PHARMACY</td>
<td>ARROW FOOD MKT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 Clinton Ave. South</td>
<td>Bronson at Jefferson</td>
<td>312 North Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSSTAND</td>
<td>M &amp; C SUPERETTE</td>
<td>SMITTY’S Shoe Shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main and State Streets</td>
<td>365 Jefferson Avenue</td>
<td>273 North Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECK’S DRUG STORE</td>
<td>BOB’S SHOE REPAIR</td>
<td>SLIM BROWN’S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cor. Adams &amp; Plymouth</td>
<td>368 Jefferson Avenue</td>
<td>Scio at Weld St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRCLE FOOD MARKET</td>
<td>A &amp; L DELICATESSEN</td>
<td>D’AMBROSIO DRUG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>118 Reynolds at Tremont</td>
<td>284 Scio Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. FICO DELICATESSEN’N</td>
<td>DEPERN’S MARKET</td>
<td>FRUIT STAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>93 Prospect St.</td>
<td>125 Central Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARISSA GROCERY</td>
<td>PROSPECT SUPER MKT.</td>
<td>ALFIEROS FOOD STORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>Cor. Atkinson &amp; Prospect</td>
<td>146 Central Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE FOOD MARKET</td>
<td>SAM SNEAD’S Groceries</td>
<td>MEAT and GROCERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>48 Prospect St.</td>
<td>315 Central Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWERS DRUG STORE</td>
<td>LOMBARD SUPER MKT.</td>
<td>AL POLIZZI’S MARKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>Genesee &amp; Bronson Ave.</td>
<td>341 Central Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOE’S GROCERY</td>
<td>GENESEE FOOD STORE</td>
<td>CHARLES Barber Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783 Plymouth Ave. South</td>
<td>Cor. Genesee &amp; Lennox</td>
<td>Joseph Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEOGHAN’S GROCERY</td>
<td>IKE’S SUPER MARKET</td>
<td>L. &amp; E. GROCERY</td>
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