Sheepskin Becomes
Prerequisite For All Negroes
To Be Appointed To A
Political Office
THE ROCHESTER VOICE
Successor to the "Frederick Douglass Paper"

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LETTERS

GENEALOGY - INHERITANCE

Recently in the daily papers of the day of Judgment. For
and on TV. I saw of people ad-
by the words thou shalt be
verifying that the Bible defends
thou shalt and supports segregation. I do be condemned;
not wish to deny them their be
Solomon, first chapter, fifth
verse. "I am black but comely.
verse of the Bible, entitled by the words thou shalt and
the Bible for interpretation.

Matthew, the 12th Chapter, 36:
to (comely) pleasing to the
verse. "I am black, but comely.
verse of the Bible for interpretation.

If you enjoy this form of communication, please let us know.

No payment until June

RALPH PONTIAC
625 West Main St.  BE 5-6355
MILLIE’S WRITING PEN
— by MILDRED W. JOHNSON

So much is happening daily here in our city that it is very difficult to keep up with the important facts. I will endeavor to tell you about some Rochesterians who do have a few hours to devote to the more pleasant chores than work.

The Rochester Sewing Club of Rochester met at the Federated Women’s club house on Adams Street for their regular monthly meeting. This meeting was different than others held, due to the fact the outgoing president Mrs. Cullen Taylor surprised the group by tendering them a surprise party and served a delicious repast with all the trimmings. Mrs. Taylor is president of the Federation of Women’s Clubs of Rochester. All the members are very happy and pleased with their outgoing president and look forward to many pleasant meetings under their new president, Mrs. Roberta Carpenter, who with the other members thank Mrs. Taylor for an evening of joy.

The Ebonettes Social Club met at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. Doris Talbert of Joseph Avenue last Saturday. This group of young ladies meet each week to plan social events. The president is Margie Oliver, secretary is Elizabeth Walton and Treasurer, Dolores Torbit, members: Betty Cotter, Francine Harding, Alice Harper, Evelyn Jackson, Mary Jackson, Vivian Latta, Iris McCathen and Grace Wright.

Rev. Elizabeth Green, associate pastor of the memorial AME Zion Church returned last week from Detroit, Mich., where she received word that her brother in Los Angeles was dead. She flew to Chicago to join her brother there and together flew to Los Angeles to attend the funeral of their brother.

Deacon Marvis DuChant of Chestnut Street returned from Unadilla, Ga. last week where he and his family attended the last rites of their mother, Mrs. Annie K. DuChant, from the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, Perry, Ga. Accompanying Deacon DuChant from Rochester were his sister, Mattie E. Curry and friends, Deacon Lacy Powell and Mrs. Dorothy Crosby. She was laid to rest in the Mt. Nebo Cemetery.

Deacon DuChant and Deacon Powell are members of the Board of Deacons of the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church.

Prominent Buffalo, New York members of the Negro Federation of Women’s Clubs, Inc. attending the last rites of Mrs. Abbie Jeter Brandon, a member of over thirty years, were Mrs. Mattilda S. Briscoe of Woodlawn Avenue, Mrs. Tina Gibson of Watson St., Mrs. Ora Anderson of Jefferson Ave. and Mrs. Rhoda Townsend of Glenwood, Mrs. Brandon was founder of the Howard Mother’s Club, and members of other federated clubs.

On leaving Baden Street Settlement, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of the people in this neighborhood.

The cooperation I have been given from all the neighbors has been a wonderful support for myself and it certainly was a strong dynamic for improvement of the program for children.

Looking back over the past 4 years, we really see our neighborhood developing better and better every day. I am sure that leader and a Unit Head of our Day Camp. He knows most of the children and parents in this neighborhood and I believe that...
The Monroe County Non-Partisan Political League views the over-all situation for minority groups in Rochester, particularly the more than 26,000 Negroes. Although Negroes' experience is that of a stigmatized minority, Negroes in Rochester have experienced significant gains in the last ten years — by 208% in the last ten years — in housing, the buying, the showing of their apartments by the real estate agents, and mortgaging of houses. They experience enforced segregation and isolation with white people in the areas where they may live in the city. They experience shameful exploitations in the slums,— both Negro and white slums— who flagrantly violate existing housing laws, — primarily the Fair Housing Law. They experience prejudice, and frequently, organized resistance — i.e., those few who have been successful in their own personal efforts and the efforts of influential white friends and other organizations, in moving out of the ghetto into so-called "white neighborhoods". Finally, Negroes have experienced devastating frustration in their attempt to convince the city that he and the community at large, of all that they must assert their moral and political rights. They are doing something constructive about it.

The League stands unequivocally for the right to a decent home policy for Rochester. We commend City Council for its recent resolution and other efforts — a resolution which embraced the "Open occupancy" concept; and we communicated to the Council our commendation for this resolution in a resolution which we presented at a Council meeting. We stand unconsciously opposed to any housing program that is conceived to do and will in reality perpetuate a condition of residential segregation, and we will fight such a program to the maximum of our strength and resources. The day of residential segregation and ghettization, in any form, as an instrument of public policy, is over.

Perhaps it is time to speak more specifically the Chatham Gardens issue.

The Chatham Housing Project, in its present state, constitutes a good case study for anyone who is genuinely interested in the housing needs of Negroes in Rochester. It is a good case study because the case is large and represents everything about housing that the League resents, and the masses of Negroes resent. And it is our canonical opinion that any Negro who supports this kind of housing is either sick, uninformed, or solely interested in self-aggrandizement. Any white person who supports this housing is guilty of supporting the same thing and is also guilty of being something constructive about it.

The philosophy behind the Chatham Gardens Development has never been fully and honestly explained. But when certain facts are considered, we are led to draw some very serious conclusions about this philosophy.

Permit us the time to review very briefly how we view at Chatham Gardens.

A new housing project was started, ostensibly to meet the widespread housing needs of a rapidly expanding Negro population in Rochester. (Underground Census shows that Negro population in Rochester has increased by 26% in the last ten years —

1960 census. This project was to be built and managed by a private corporation, although it is backed by federal urban redevelopment funds. Where was this project? In the heart of a designated slum area and a designated Negro ghetto; next door to low-cost public housing project (Hanover Houses), in an over-congested area, (Baden-Ormond area).

What happened to the area when this project was begun? Houses were torn down (razed), a whole community was uprooted, and its people were displaced. The majority of the families displaced were living quarters in the area were not "relocated", but displaced. Where did these people go? The overwhelming majority of these displaced families are still in areas of slums, rejection, panic, or sheer necessity.

A STATEMENT PREPARED AND ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE MONROE COUNTY NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL LEAGUE, MARCH 27, 1962

This project was in reality conceived and designed exclusively for middle class Negroes.

The Corporation purports to give first priority to the low-income families that live for the project. In this area, this is an impossibility for the following reasons:

1. The anticipated high rents necessarily exclude these families — how many families that for many in this area could afford to pay rent range from $34.00 to $125.00?

2. High income earning range necessarily excludes them — how many families that formerly lived in this area could qualify for a $7,000-$10,000 income level?

3. The rental occupancy specifications necessarily excludes them — most of the families that lived in this area have large families and not small ones as the specifications require. How many families could qualify for a one-bedroom apartment, when the specifications are that there must be only one child, under two years of age? How many families could qualify for a two-bedroom apartment, when the specifications are that there must be two children, under six years of age, and of the same sex? How many families could qualify for a three-bedroom apartment with specifications of no more than three children?

4. The eligibility rules necessarily exclude them for two reasons, (a) the screening committee is interested in the family's housing and income, and (b) in proving eligibility, a family must demonstrate that their housekeeping standards in their new residence are up to par. How is this determined? — by an announced visitation by the screening committee to this family's house.

What family — white or black — in which the good housekeeping standards in the rat holes into which most of these families have been forced to move?

Ladies and gentlemen, we feel that this whole messy situation new, for we are nothing short of a crime against humanity.

Furthermore, this project purports to be a bi-racial project. This seems to the us to be a ridiculous and pernicious camouflage. Quite aside from the high rents and impossible specifications already discussed, let us look at the area in which this supposed bi-racial project was contemplated. Let's be realistic; white people who do not wish to pay the rents anticipated in this project and in his right mind, would pay much more to live there, when he could get comparable quarters at comparable prices in Norton Village, Fernwood, or even a luxury apartment on East Avenue. Unless, of course, this person simply wanted to live next door to Negroes. What Negro, who could afford to pay these kinds of rents would live in this area?

When a person looks for a house, he doesn't look for good housing specifications alone. He looks also for good schools for his children, good recreational facilities, good churches, respectable neighborhoods, good law enforcement, and a lot of space, etc.

In the popular mind, the Baden-Ormond area is stigmatized as the last area in Rochester to satisfy these specifications. This area, through gross neglect and poverty, has been allowed to deteriorate into slums, blight and other established Negro wards, thereby compounding the problems of overcrowdedness and blight in these areas.

The Monroe County Non-Partisan Political League views the public housing in Rochester? Lastly, we ask how could anyone expect to attract Negroes to Baden-Ormond or white — or white — Chatham Gardens unless by deceptive means? Let's look at some facts. Last year, no. 9. It is one of the four main grammar schools that provide a dozen classes called "slow-learners", providing over 100 slow learners per grammar school district. The average reading level per grade there is at least two grades below the average for that grade. The classes are over-crowded. Last year — 1960-61 — the enrollment was 1,025. The juvenile delinquency rate for the school is high. The disciplinary problem is serious. The school itself is in a continual turn over. This is the kind of school that middle income parents want their children to attend.

Furthermore, we predict the new proposed elementary school for Negroes will be in the heart of the predominantly white neighborhood. And, you're thinking of attracting middle-class whites and Negroes? We believe that the School Board is already understood that we are not condemning these youngsters, this area, or the families in this area, we're only bringing proper judgment upon the community for allowing it to come to form in our city.

Moreover, when we look at the crime figures, we know that, in the 1960 police annual report, we find it impossible to conceive that their numbers could be interested in living in this project. According to the crime figures, with which we will readily take issue, the Baden-Ormond area, classified as District 1E in the recent report, accounted for 21% of the total arrests made in the year 1960. District 1W, the Chatham-St. George area, accounted for 23.4% of total arrests. These statistics are fantastic, but nevertheless, we feel that drive home the point that this area is stigmatized. Therefore, let's face it, the Corporation built this project in the wrong place, as did those who built the Hanover Houses, to accomplish the purpose for which the builders had in mind.

When all these facts are evaluated, we've not surprised to learn that, to date, after 50% completion of the Corporation has held only 12 applicants, only 6 of which appear to have satisfied the specification and eligibility requirements. Incidentally, all these applicants have been middle-class Negroes.

These facts further lead us to raise the question: Is Chatham Gardens, in reality, a "good housing" project? We believe that it is. Moreover, has this city administration been duped $325,000 to support segregated housing? Are federal funds being used to subsidize separate living in Rochester? Lastly, we ask if anything good can possibly come out of this whole ill-conceived, mismanaged, and confusing mess?

Yet, we would be irresponsible (Continued on facing page)
Non-Partisan League Statement Issued

(Continued from preceding page)

if we come bearing only criticisms and advanced no positive recommendations. We therefore, offer the following recommendations. Far as Chatham Gardens is concerned, in its present state, we don't want any parts of it. Straighten it out and we might reconsider. But as far as future housing policy is concerned, we demand the following:

1. Any future housing redevelopment program must insist on the "Open Occupancy" concept, and must provide for the enforcement of the same.

2. It should be so planned as to guarantee preservation of that worth preserving in the neighborhood. It should be predicated upon the proposition that it is worthwhile to recover that lost sense of personal identity and community solidarity which characterizes the typical modern city.

3. It must have broad representation of responsible Negroes on the policy-making board. Not just Negroes, but responsible Negroes with imagination and integrity. Negroes who do not sell out the masses for segregated housing.

4. It should be low-income housing. You must realize that in calculating income levels for Negroes, you cannot use white index scales. Due to the double standards of economic justice in our country, Negro income levels are lower than comparable white levels.

5. Urban renewal programs must not be used primarily as a device to attract new industry and to improve the commercial face of the city at the expense of such urgent housing needs. It seems tragic that in a wealthy city like Rochester, we should have a predicament in which $40,000,000 worth of urban renewal funds is tied up in parking garages, and I don't know how many millions in arterial highways, etc., on the one hand; and only 2% of the assessed valuation can be borrowed for housing developments.

6. We further challenge the Council and this new administration to re-examine and re-think the existing housing policy in Rochester, and to formulate a clear and unambiguous public policy toward housing. We cannot solve our critical and urgent housing problem by floundering around in the dark, guided by piecemeal planning, wasting the public's money and resources, and condemning thousands to a perpetually hell of inhumanity.

In conclusion, have it clearly understood that we come neither to bury nor to praise Chatham Gardens, nor do we come bearing malice toward anyone. The issues here are not personality ones; they're issues of public policy. We have come to speak our piece as honestly and forthrightly as we can. We believe in calling a spade a spade, for this is no time for cowardice, dishonesty and double talk. We have come, further, to think with you on how we might collectively redeem something of value from what appears to be an almost irredeemable situation. We have faced the fact that the redeemability of this thing from this fracasso might be only some lessons for further policy.

We have the potential of making Rochester a city which we love, but not blindly — a showplace for the nation. Toward that end we will offer any assistance we can that we can offer with integrity. But not until Rochester changes its housing policy can Rochester honestly deserve the description: "Rochester means Equality".

Obediah William M. Manchester
President
Monroe County Non-Partisan Political League

Rochester Group
Sang in Caledonia Choir Concert

Caledonia — A festival of song was presented by choirs of several churches under the auspices of the local Council of Churches on Palm Sunday evening at the Stone Church was a treat for those who participated and those who listened.

Over 50 members of the Liederkranz Male Chorus, one of Rochester's oldest musical organizations, in existence. The group came out of the city and were part of the program. The program for the evening follows:

Prelude from "Suite Goliath" (Beethoven) by MacKenzie Smith, church organist. Then, and senior choir of the Caledonia U. P. Church with Jeanette Offensive conductor and Gerald Keith, senior director, and Elizabeth Sart, pianist; and MacKenzie L. Smith organist, sang "Landauer Re" by Mueller.

Rev. Donald C. MacLeod gave the invocation.

Gary Grant from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church sang "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte.

The junior and senior choirs of the Maidstone Second Baptist Church sang "Lead Me, Guide Me" by offwra.

Hilton M. Howseck of Chili sang "Jerusalem" by Parker.

The senior choir of the First Presbyterian Church, under Richard VanOstrand directing and Scott Stevens at the piano sang "I Walked Today Where Jesus Walked" by O'Hara.

"The Old Rugged Cross" was sung by a trio from the Church of God. The ladies were the Connie White, Mrs. Susie Hill and Mrs. Lavash Carrie, who was also an accompanist.

The Liederkranz Chorus with Harold Geschwind director and MacKenzie Smith as accompanist sang two groups of numbers embracing "Welsh Choral" by Hesse, "Adoramus Te" by Palestrina. "Were You There?" arranged by Beulich, "Heaven is Up" by Bell, and "O God of Our Fathers" by James.

The final selection was the Psalm 150 by Cesar Franck, sung by the combined choral groups.

Charles Wilkins spoke for the council of churches of which he is president and Rev. Donald C. MacLeod offered the benediction. The postlude was also from the "Suite

Girl Scout Troop 575 to Give Easter Baskets to Shut-ins

Girl Scout Troop No. 575 which is under the direction of Scout Leader Vee Novell Meade will give sixty Easter baskets again this year to shut-ins during Easter week at the Monroe County Infirmary again this year. Each year the girls visit the shut-ins and present them with beautiful Easter baskets in order to spread Easter cheer to those who are indoors. The following girls points will participate in this endeavor.

Shelley Bostik, Debra Bostik, Victoria Bostik, Ida Butler, Patricia Clark, Anita Clark, Barbara Friend, Carla Friend, Linnette Jones, Lillian Tyler, Sandra Tar- rannt, Mary Ellen Reid, LeRoy Reid, Roberta Reichhardt, Pamila Kit Tieberger, Patricia Wells, Mildred Scott, Alexis Scott, Er- mstone Devoshaire, Thresa Hart- ring, Rhoda Walker and Ola Ziegles.

In the early hours of a recent morning the Caledonia Firemen were called to 82 Main Street, where an extensive fire was in progress on the top floor. Fortunately, all 11 occupants escaped unharmed.

This old stone house is a historic landmark in Caledonia. It was built over a hundred years ago and has always been known as the MacNaughton House. Three other historic buildings at the same time were the Masonic Temple, the Keith home and a stone house on Grand Street. The present owner of the fire damaged house is Mr. Nimrod Alex- ander. Occupants of the house included Mr. and Mrs Alexander and their nephews; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Turner and their children, Thomas Spaulding; and Mr. and Mrs. Brookman and their children.

According to Deputy Fire Chief William Ekins, the fire probably started near a space heater on the second floor.
How Do You Like My Cadillac?

My name's John Doe. I'm a Negro, sometimes called colored. Of course, I don't think about that at all, sometimes I do, like when I talk to my Daddy.

You see, I live in a five room house. Well, it really isn't much of a house. It's not the best I could do. I live here with my wife and five kids. My wife works, and so do I. We're saving some money to buy a house.

This house I live in, as I started to say, isn't much. I'll be glad when winter's over. It costs a mint to heat this place. There are cracks around here big enough to throw a cat through. When the winter is over, though, or on days when the snow melts on the roof, we have to put pans around to catch the water.

My real estate came by to collect the rent the other day, and I said to him, "John, when are you going to do something about it? Just look at me like he always does and started to talk about my water bill. I told him in physiology class we didn't have to be so high if he would just fix the plumbing, "and besides", I insist, "this building is shaking too, and every time I mention it, you laugh at me.

Well, anyway, I work every day and so does my wife. We saved a little money, because I want to buy a car and get my kids out where they can have some yard so play in and a better room to go to. They are so cramped around here that they don't even have a chance to spread out to do their homework. When they do get their homework done, they go out into the street because we don't have a yard.

The other night my kids were playing out in the street, some white kids came by, and I guess they didn't see me sitting out there on my porch. One of them said something about how colored people always lived in such run-down houses and never took care of them, and one of them said something about how the kids always played in the street instead of their own houses. Then they walked off.

I went out there to get a better look at them and the street, and I think it was a good idea to have them out. I told the kids to go out in the street, and I think we have a better chance to make our own future.

When I came to work the next day he said they wanted ten thousand dollars. That sounded pretty good, and to make a down payment and put a roof on the place. Mary and I talked it over, and we were going to go see it as soon as we could get our real estate agent to show it to us.

Well, we got in touch with the real estate man and we told him we wanted to look at that place. He said he would show it to us when the people would be home. We waited a whole week, and then we waited another week. Joe said those people never went anywhere, but the real estate man kept telling us they weren't ready to show the house.

Finally I got after that man and told him I was going to see that house. He finally agreed, and we went down there.

The man took us in the back door, and he didn't say anything about the house at all. We got to see the front, and those people just sat there and stared at us. It was like we were from Mars somewhere. Then I asked him how much the house would cost. He told me it would cost me fourteen thousand dollars. He showed me a card with the figures all written down. I guess it took us two weeks to make that card up specially for us.

I got mad again, and I told him that a friend of mine had been offered the house for ten-five. He just nodded and threw red as a beet. He told me those people weren't really sure they wanted to sell that house anyway. I said "I guess you mean they aren't sure they want to sell that house to colored people." He tried to argue with me, but I just didn't care anymore. I told Joe about it the next day.

Well, I looked at a lot of other houses, but none of them were for sale. That is none of them were for sale to colored people.

That's when I decided to buy my own Cadillac. I just went out there to see if that car place and get me some money. He didn't even look at the color of my face; he just looked at my money. So I bought a Cadillac, and now I drive my kids out to the country so they can play sometimes without playing in the street. Maybe I will have to pay another one, too, when I get my down payment together for another house.

Nadine Wilmer

Core Members Win Housing Sit-In

Los Angeles, California, April 6: It took 35 days of sit-in by members of Los Angeles CORE to win a home in Monterey Highlands for a Negro physicist. The long sit-in ended when Earl Snyder, who took possession of the house through a court order, turned it over to the Negro's family. Mrs. Bobby Lile, wife of the Negro physicist, participated in the sit-in. She was in Los Angeles, she said, checking in her purse, asserting: "We're waiting to make a deposit on a house.

The Lile's search for a home started in November. They applied three times at Monterey Highlands, and were refused, while a white CORE test-team was immediately offered a house. The Los Angeles CORE group therupon pledged to sit-in until the Lile's obtained the home of their choice. That finally occurred on April 6.

Lile received his master's degree in physics from New York University in 1960 and is presently employed by a Los Angeles laboratory.

The Monterey Highlands development is located about four miles from the downtown area.

Anarchy Charges Faded As Core Protests

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 30: "Criminal anarchy" charges against two anti-segregationist protesters were dropped as CORE mounted a nation-wide protest over Louisiana's police-state activities. The two are Baton Rouge CORE Vice-chairman Weldon Rou- geau and SNCC field secretary Nadine Wilmer.

Still facing "criminal anarchy" charges — carrying a maximum of 10 years in jail — the Lion Rouge CORE Chairman Ronnie Moore, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and SNCC field secretary Robert Zelliner.

Ronnie Moore, released recently by the police in East Baton Rouge parish jail, which completed a trip to the west coast where he addressed several big CORE protest rallies. He will address a similar rally in New York on April 12. The nationwide protest campaign started March 17 with mass picketing of the Department of Justice and the White House under the joint sponsorship of CORE and SNCC.

A telling editorial opinion on this issue appeared in the New York Post March 16 under the heading "Louisiana Lunacy." The editorial said: "One has to search the repressive codes of the most loathsome Communist and Fascist nightmares to match Louisiana's latest device for trying to curtail the integrationist movement. This is to charge active advocates of civil rights who run afoul of the law with 'criminal anarchy.'

Charles McDew, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was charged with criminal anarchy under the alleged device for bringing fruits and magazines to Tiongon Sepp, a Baton Rouge prison. Ronnie Moore, and McDew spent 57 days in solitary confinement.

Speaking at the rally were Freedom Riders Jim Peck and CORE National Director James H. Forman. The film "Freedom Rider" was shown.

The rally was called to protest the treatment of Southern Freedom riders and to call attention to the atrocities going on at present.
Civic Organizations Endorse Rehabilitation Center Movement

A plan for a Rehabilitation Center in Rochester was presented by a citizens committee on March 23, 1962. Board Chairman Norman Selke, has promised that a similar plan outlined in the aforementioned article was presented to the Rochester City Council on September 23, 1961, and to this several new proposals have been made.

The September 21, 1951 issue of the ROCHESTER VOICE carried in 14 point type on page one the heading...

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.

1. A five point program suggested by the Frederick Douglass Landlords and Tenants League.

2. Loans for mortgages on homes.

3. A local evening adult trade school to teach building repairs and maintenance.

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 Monroe 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 Relations group should immediately contact the released workers and assist them to complete their return to the point from which they came, or assist proper retribution to our standards of community life. This will provide valuable information that the county can take back to the Growers' Cooperative Association and establish the percentage of gain or loss from importing these migratory workers to our community.

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

"We do not advocate running them away."

In the issue of the VOICE dated December 21, 1951, this headline appeared:

Five Point Plan Will Go Into Effect January 1, 1952

The entire plan, except for the suggestion regarding the use of discarded ambulances as mobile equipment for movies, was adopted.

Robert Warfield was employed four nights a week to teach music appreciation at No. 19 School; David Vialt and Howard Coles were instrumental in setting up the Kelly Street Center for the youth of the neighborhood and the formation of the Frederick Douglass and Kenneth B. Townson Band and Drum Corps which is known today as the Kenneth B. Townson Band with some 80 members from the youth of the city. An attempt was made to set up a counseling service for young married couples with offices at No. 9 School in 1962. A plan was instituted to assist the migratory worker of adjacent areas in securing jobs, homes and church affiliations in the city at the conclusion of their work.

Undeniably — and unfortunately — it would appear that once again the situation in Rochester has deteriorated.

Civil Rights Report

Demands Action

The report of the 50 states to President Kennedy's Civil Rights Committee is an alarming one — inasmuch as it is regarded as it should be — as a call to action. It must set an example for the racist practices that can destroy the remnant of democracy in our country — a light in the moral insight in every state.

The 50 states set forth, not fully and with no explanation of the underlying reasons, a picture of Jim-crow and segregation that and with no explanation of the complexity of government in racist social morality of every citizen can and must be shamed. Is there any other way to save our country from going down a road that leads to destroyed freedom of every state is attacked to the same degree. The example of racists at work constitutes a confession of violence against the Constitution. Each in both a crime against the government and evidence of the complicity of government in racist crimes. Is this conclusion not true? I think that the results verify it.

The struggles against this internal corruption that exist at the vitals of national integrity and the social morality of every citizen can and must be shamed. Is there any other way to save our country from going down a road that leads to destroyed freedom of every state is attacked to the same degree. The example of racists at work constitutes a confession of violence against the Constitution. Each in both a crime against the government and evidence of the complicity of government in racist crimes. Is this conclusion not true? I think that the results verify it.

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The act of Congress must be a spur to fight for effective legislation and its implementation. The time is now. Let each in his own state his or her city launch the slogan: End Jim-crow and segregation now!

The fight can be won. All the prerequisites for victory are present.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are thirteen Negro police officers, one detective, one plain-clothesman, two colored women, a Negro sergeant and patrolman. Represented on the Rochester Police Department.

There is one Negro Cort attendant (Civil Service Appointment); in the City Court, Civil and Criminal branches.

There is one Negro stenographer (Civil Service Appointment, civil service) employed by the traffic bureau of the police department, City Court.

There was no Negro Special Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court, employed by the County of Monroe, (civil service).

There are no Negro court attendants (deputy status) appointed by the sheriff of the county, in the County or Supreme Courts.

There are no Negroes represented on the staff of the Monroe County District Attorney's office, since the resignation of Attorney Truman Coles, former assistant District Attorney. There should be one Negro investigator on the staff. This should take place soon.

Here is some food for thought. Did you know that every Monday morning approximately from 60 to 65 per cent of the persons appearing on the police court docket are Negroes? The city's over-all population is estimated to be about 350,000; of which 30,000 are Negroes; yet we are making the worst showing of any minority group.

Your inquiring reporter has noticed that he seldom sees a Negro minister, priest or social worker in these courts. Yet, the Negro is top-level jobs for himself. He's worrying about integration in the neglecting the aged, the home- less, the children of race that are in need of foster homes. If you are interested in clearing our consciences; write Howard W. Coles, 136 Baden Street, in care of the Rochester Voice Newspaper.

State Elkmont Honors Maxie Maxwell

At Dinner Dance Affair

On Saturday evening, April 21, at 6:30 P.M., at the Roxy L. Burns Lodge No. 1505, I. B. P. O. E., Burnside Avenue West, New York will be honored at a banquet and dance to be held at the Lodge Rooms of the Franklin L. Burns Lodge at 416 Clinton Avenue, New York.

This affair is being given under the joint auspices of the Pride of Western New York No. 1503, of Buffalo, New York, and Franklin L. Burns No. 1505, I. B. P. O. E. of Rochester, New York.

This represents the first anniversary of these two lodges, and they are taking the opportunity to honor the Brother who has done so much in the setting up of these Lodges in Western New York.

They have chosen as the main speaker of the evening Reginald Ingraham of the local SCAD office. The program follows: Master of Ceremonies: Howard W. Coles (Franklyn L. Burns Lodge) Provincial City Court Attendant, Civil and Criminal Branches Song; National Anthem: Invocation; Franklyn L. Burns Lodge; Welcoming address Howard Logan, E. R. Flower City Lodge; Respondent, Wm. Simms, Pride of Western New York Lodge; Greetings; D. Cathryn Tellel, D. Mary Cora Dorado Temple, No. 151, selection, Mrs. Ruby Hamilton; Banks: Address, Mrs. Ketubah Brown, State President of N.Y.S. Auxiliary of Both Loges, D. Jerry Wilson, D. Ruler of Pars-follow the dinner.

The Poll Tax Amendment

By JAMES EDWARDS, New York City Correspondent

The act of Congress must be a spur to fight for effective legislation and its implementation. The time is now. Let each in his own state his or her city launch the slogan: End Jim-crow and segregation now!

The fight can be won. All the prerequisites for victory are present.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are thirteen Negro police officers, one detective, one plain-clothesman, two colored women, a Negro sergeant and patrolman. Represented on the Rochester Police Department.

There is one Negro Cort attendant (Civil Service Appointment); in the City Court, Civil and Criminal branches.

There is one Negro stenographer (Civil Service Appointment, civil service) employed by the traffic bureau of the police department, City Court.

There was no Negro Special Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court, employed by the County of Monroe, (civil service).

There are no Negro court attendants (deputy status) appointed by the sheriff of the county, in the County or Supreme Courts.

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The Poll Tax Amendment

By JAMES EDWARDS, New York City Correspondent

The century old fight of American Negro citizens to enjoy equal opportunity politically and to be treated with that respect which civilized nations pays to human dignity regardless of skin color or nationality grows more intense. Millions of Negroes are beginning to see new allies emerging in a rapidly changing world. They are morally and spiritually lifted up by the heroic liberation struggles of the Asians, Africans and Latin Americans which are ending in glorious victories. Confidence that a democracy, which embraces all can be won in the USA, too. Validity is given to that conclusion as hostility to continued racist terror and the apathy of government toward rampant racism develops among wide sections of white Americans. These Americans who once took the myths of white superiority at the values attached to here to the United Nations and the growing criticism of the hypocrisy attached to democratic preachment of our rulers.

A new day is coming into being. It will emerge however only from fierce struggles.

It is in this light that the anti-poll tax amendment to the Federal Constitution recently passed by Congress should be examined. The poll tax had exhausted its usefulness for the enemies of Constitutional Government. Who for almost a century had employed it as a weapon against Negroes and poor white. Most states had been forced to appeal it. It only remained alive in five states and the people were perfecting new forms for violating the rights of Negro citizens.

But writers and spokesmen for those who would water down the growing struggle for democracy and create a new picture of democratic procedure here declare the passage of this non-constitutional amendment a great progressive step. If it were then the long disfranchisement of the federal government to former poll tax terror must be more critically reviewed.

During those years when the poll tax was an effective anti-democratic weapon no branch of the Federal government moved to outlaw it and the Supreme Court consistently refused to deal with the question of its unconstitutionality, Congress successfully blocked civil rights legislation that might have helped end this terror.

The belated action of Congress comes to late. Why then does it come at all? Pressure brings it. The old forms by which the Negro was disfranchised and by which the Negro terror blocked civil rights legislation that might have helped end this terror.

The anti-poll tax amendment is another hoax. Many forms of racist terror blocking the road to equal opportunities in politics, economics and culture confront the Negro on every side. The report of the Kennedy Civil Rights Commission reveals them.

That report also proposes remedies as did the reports of the Truman and Eisenhower commissions. These remedies have not been applied. Presidential Orders restraining racists are not forthcoming. The constitutional amendment was not needed because the legal enforcement was not needed because equal enforcement of the existing laws would do infinitely more than it can accomplish.

It is necessary to fight democratically but fiercely for the proposals of the successor Civil Rights Commission whose recommendations for relief remain for the great task of Janner.

It is necessary to fight for unity, unity within the Negro-led freedom struggle, unity between labor and the Negro people, as far as possible of the Negro struggles with those of others south, in Africa and Asia.

It is necessary to teach our youth that struggle builds character as nothing else can. It is necessary to make our struggles a part of the peace struggle or rather to recognize the relation of the two.
Rochester and Vicinity Churches—Attend the Church of your choice

BAPTIST

Mt. Olive Baptist Church
141 Adams St. HA 6-3388
Pastor: Rev. Arthur Whittaker
6:00 p.m.
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Church School: 1:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: 10 a.m.

Mt. Vernon Baptist Church
51 Joseph Ave.
Pastor: Rev. Robert Warfield
2nd Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Evening Service: 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School: 10:00 a.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

Galilee Baptist Church
20 Jefferson Terrace
Pastor: Rev. Lewis Davis
2nd Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Evening Service: 7:30 p.m.
Mid-week Service: Wed.
BU Meeting: Sun. 6:30 p.m.

Aenon Baptist Church
26 Oregon St. BA 5-2903
Pastor: Rev. Samuel Wilson
8:30 p.m.
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Evening Service: 8:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. & Thurs.
Sabbath School: 9:30 a.m.

Holy Trinity Baptist Church
Goodman St.
Pastor: Rev. Milton Danials
Volunteers of America Church
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.

Triune Stone Missionary Baptist Church
240 East St.
Pastor: Rev. Lucy Taylor
Saturday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
B.T.U. Meeting: 6:00 p.m.

2nd Baptist Church
Myrtle St., LeRoy, N. Y.
Pastor: Rev. Marvin Chandler
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
B.T.U. Meeting: 6:00 p.m.

2nd Baptist Church
George St., Manneford, N. Y.
Pastor: Wendell Phillips
Phone: KE 8-4490
Church School: 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
B.T.U. Meeting: 6:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

HOLY TEMPLE

God’s Holy Temple
55 Prospect St.
Sunday School: 10:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 10:30 a.m.
Evening Worship: 7:00 p.m.
Choir Rehearsal: Mon. 7 p.m.
Healing and Blessing:
Tues. 7:00 p.m.
Prayers and Healing:
Friday 7:00 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD

Church of God
Main St., Caledonia, N. Y.
Pastor: Rev. Samuel Curry
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

Church of God in Christ
347 Reynolds St.
Pastor: Rev. Gus Thomas
Sunday School: 11:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:15 a.m.
Evening Service: 7:30 p.m.
Youth Fellowship: Sun. 6 p.m.

Holy City Church of God in Christ, Inc.
229-232 North St.
Pastor: Rev. G. Gary
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:15 a.m.
V.P.W.W.: 6:00 p.m.
Evening Services: 8:00 p.m.

METHODIST

Memorial AME Zion Church
116 Favor St.
Pastor: Rev. A. N. Gibson
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.
Jr. Church: 10:20 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:30 a.m.
Youth Fellowship: 6:30 p.m.

New Bethel C.S.C.E. Church
84 Scio St. HA 8-9043
Pastor: Rev. G. R. Bell
Church School: 9:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Youth Fellowship: 6:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD

House of God
427 Jefferson Ave.
Pastor: Rev. J. J. Burke
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Evening Services: 7:30 p.m.
Pray. Eve. Service: 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Thu. 8:00 p.m.

Church of God
475 Church St.
Pastor: Rev. E. L. Blackwell
Sunday School: 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Evening Service: 8:00 p.m.
Mid-week Service: Wed. 8:00 p.m.
Special Service: Friday 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF GOD

House of God
475 Church St.
Pastor: Rev. J. J. Burke
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Evening Services: 7:30 p.m.
Pray. Eve. Service: 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Thu. 8:00 p.m.

Church of God
145 Reynolds St.
Pastor: Rev. Samuel Curry
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Evening Service: 8:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.
Bible Classes: Wed. 8 p.m.

HOLY TEMPLE

God’s Holy Temple
55 Prospect St.
Pastor: Bishop H. Abdullah
Sunday School: 10:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 10:30 a.m.
Evening Worship: 7:00 p.m.
Choir Rehearsal: Mon. 7 p.m.
Healing and Blessing:
Tues. 7:00 p.m.
Prayers and Healing:
Friday 7:00 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD

Church of God
Main St., Caledonia, N. Y.
Pastor: Rev. Samuel Curry
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11 a.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

Church of God in Christ
167 Reynolds St.
Pastor: Rev. Gus Thomas
Sunday School: 11:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:15 a.m.
Youth Fellowship: 6:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

Church of God
492 Clarissa St.
Pastor: Rev. Harold Marx
Sunday School: 9:45 a.m.
Morning Service: 11 a.m.
Youth Fellowship: 6:30 p.m.
Sun. Eve. Service: 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF GOD

House of God
427 Jefferson Ave.
Pastor: Rev. J. J. Burke
Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Evening Services: 7:30 p.m.
Pray. Eve. Service: 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Thu. 8:00 p.m.

Church of God
475 Church St.
Pastor: Rev. E. L. Blackwell
Sunday School: 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Evening Service: 8:00 p.m.
Mid-week Service: Wed. 8:00 p.m.
Special Service: Friday 8 p.m.

The CHURCH OF GOD in CHRIST

Trinity Presbyterian Church
121 Bronson Ave.
Pastor: Rev. John Salmon
Sunday School: 11:00 a.m.
Morning Worship: 11:00 a.m.
Community Vesper Services:
11:30 a.m.
St. Choir: Fri. 8:00 p.m.
Jr. Choir: Sat. 7:00 p.m.
Boy Scouts: Sat. 1:30 p.m.

7th DAY ADVENTIST

Eheiserer 7th Day Adventist Church
309 Jefferson Ave.
Pastor: Robert H. Carter
Divine Worship: 11 a.m.
Y.P.M.V. Meeting: 4 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

FULL GOSPEL

Full Gospel Fellowship Church, Inc.
81 Reynolds St.
Pastor: Rev. David H. Hind
Morning Worship: 10:00 a.m.
Evening Service: 8 p.m.
Prayer Meeting: Wed. 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Immaculate Conception Church
440 Plymouth Ave. 59-
Locust 5-2415
Right Rev. Msgr. John S.
Rev. Robert Egan
Rev. Robert Kreckel
Sunday Masses: 7:30, 9:00 high
11, 12, 15
Weekday Masses: 7:00, 9:00 a.m.
Confession: Sat. Even. of Holy
Days & 1st Fri.: 3:30-5:30 &
7:30-9:00 a.m.
Baptisms: Sun. at 1:30,
What Is In Thine Hand?

WHAT ABOUT CHATHAM GARDENS?

Now that the Chatham Gardens Apartments are nearly ready for occupancy, do the Negroes of Rochester know for whom they were built?

In a recent hearing, some Negro people gave testimony, and although one Negro representative presented prepared factual testimony, the local press saw fit to print only a few of the less important remarks. It has been claimed that those who believe these facts must not have read the preamble to Chatham Gardens.

An appointment to the Civic Center Commission of one Walter Cooper seems to have become a racial issue. Both the local Democrats and the Republicans claim that they "saw Walter Cooper first", yet, Alexander Peyton was finally appointed. Is it a possibility that Alexander Peyton is being groomed as a candidate for Third Ward supervisor? Perhaps this political planning or maneuvering is a bit premature, for another may already be prepared for it.

Recently Brother Lloyd Hurst requested that the Monroe County Republican Chairman, Gordon A. Howe, endorse him as candidate for the position of SCAD Commissioner. Shortly thereafter, he sought a position as Children's Court Judge.

When Stanley Thomas was appointed as head of the Department of Sanitation, the question arose, "Is he qualified?" When Walter Cooper was suggested for a position with the Civic Center Commission, the question arose, "Is he qualified?"; and who will ask of Lloyd Hurst, "Is he qualified?", for either of these positions? Lloyd Hurst presently holds the position as Assistant County Attorney.

HOT RODS SHAKE HANDS WITH DEATH

There was once a book written called "The Call of The Wild". This atomic age calls for speed, speed and more speed. Horsepower and speed are what sell today's automobiles. Because a car will travel over one hundred miles per hour, do we have to travel at that speed? Must a car be used like a loaded gun, to injure and destroy the lives of innocent human beings? Let us consider the recent tragedy which occurred to a young high school lad, Raymond Walker. (See article on page five.)

SEGREGATION IN ROCHESTER SCHOOLS

It would appear that Paul Zuber, the noted attorney from Gotham, really started something when he instituted the movement to desegregate in our so-called white northern schools. At long last it would appear that the ultra-conservative groups in our fair city have decided that the idea would be worth looking into; especially since "Rochester means Equality".

NEGRO LEADERS, NEGRO LEADERSHIP and the GANNETT PRESS

In the dissemination of news by our daily press, the treatment with regard to his activities and contributions to the particular community in which he lives, appears to be biased and unfair. The method used in leaving out photos, factual materials, surveys, and scientific data appears to be a subtle way of dismissing his utterances in behalf of justice and fair play. We would cite the case of the way in which some southern newspapers treat Negroes. Some of the papers are far more liberal than our local press appears to be. There have been many instances where letters to the editor have found their way into the proverbial waste basket.
PART I

NEGROES AND PROPERTY VALUES

PART I

Many average homeowners today are obsessed with three fears. These are widely held, deeply felt and founded upon the sincere, though mistaken belief that minority involvements are a menace to his home, neighborhood and community. The homeowner is afraid of losing (1) social status, (2) neighborhood associations and (3) investment. These fears are not new and have been intensified by the incident of mass migrations. Hysteria often follows fears and accounts, in no small measure, for the flight to the suburbs. Recent data has shown, however, that such flights are frequently futile for more and more minority group families are well able to afford Suburbia and beyond. Artificial restrictions, imagined by geography and maintained by devious agreements are currently crumbling in the face of law, economics, and a return by many from the morally indefensible position of racial and ethnic bigotry.

The most commonly expressed reason for fighting against residential integration however, is not the fear of losing status or associations but the fear of losing part of one's property investment. Those who oppose Negroes moving into previously all-white neighborhoods frequently state, among other things, that Negro occupancy causes a decrease in property values and leads to eventual neighborhood blight. When a Negro family moves into a neighborhood, this widespread belief can cause panic among many white homeowners and "For Sale" signs appear sporadically throughout the area. A sober analysis of the situation is likely to reveal certain factors that are not generally taken into consideration.

One of the primary factors to be considered is the acute shortage of housing available to Negroes at a price they can reasonably afford. The segregated pattern of housing in most cities leads to overcrowded conditions in Negro neighborhoods and the development of Negro ghettos. Thus, there is a demand for adequate housing in the Negro community. Some real estate dealers and private owners can, and frequently do, take advantage of this situation by charging Negroes considerably more than the market value of the property.

The housing that is made readily available for Negro occupancy is most often located in the older, more deteriorated area of the city. In many instances, white owners have permitted their properties to run down and hence, decrease in value and at the same time become totally unattractive to other white home buyers who can obtain better value elsewhere in the total housing market. Often, too, light commercial enterprises have begun to invade the racially changing area and to decrease the value of residential properties still further. Still another factor is the attitude of the municipal service agencies. There is evidence that when Negroes move into a neighborhood the city itself contributes to the deterioration process by reducing previous levels of inspection (i.e., building codes), sanitation and the quality of police services. Thus, a neighborhood has usually become less desirable before it is made available to Negro occupancy.

These combined factors operate upon all minority groups, but they especially affect the Negro. The point to be emphasized, however, is that these factors are ignored by or are unknown to those who assert that Negroes lower property values.

To be overly concerned for one's social status and for one's associations is often attributed to snobbishness. To be concerned about property values however, is to put forward a reason that seems both respectable and legitimate.

PART II

Is it true that Negroes do depreciate property values? The answer to this ominous question is emphatically, "NO!" Testimony to support this answer is extensive and has been collected by responsible researchers in many parts of the nation. In order to determine the real effect of Negro occupancy on property values when the only variable in the neighborhood is the race of the occupants, the question should be stated: What happens to property values when Negroes move into a neighborhood and where deterioration has not already set in? Here again, best evidence, testimony and research clearly suggests that in such situations value does not decrease but rather, there is a significant increase in property values. In Rochester the irrefutable evidence in support of the truth of this statement is readily seen. When one observes what has happened in the few instances where Negroes have been able to buy outside of the ghetto, it appears recently in the National Catholic Weekly, "Ave Maria":

All of this does not mean of course that race makes no difference at all in determining real estate price. It often does. But the effect of racial considerations is more complicated than most people realize. No single formula will tell you what happens if a Negro buys in a specific neighborhood, but here is a partial list of the factors that can influence prices in such a situation. They appeared recently in the National Catholic Weekly, "Ave Maria":

1. Will the white homeowners become panic stricken and sell their property at the first opportunity? The hasty sale of homes — usually not to Negro owners but to real estate speculators — pushes prices down. Speculators in many cities have made fabulous profits on such sales.
2. How many whites are willing to buy in the neighborhood? A study showed that more than a fifth of the home purchasers in four Philadelphia interracial neighborhoods were white. These families helped support the price level.
3. Are other Negroes anxious to buy in the neighborhood? The more people that bid on a home the better the chance the owner has to get a good price.
4. What is the purchasing power of local Negroes? There won't be many Negro buyers if the home hunters are mainly unskilled laborers or families just recently arrived from the rural south.
5. What is the price level of homes elsewhere in the city? And what are general business conditions like? In some ways, interracial communities are unusual islands; but they do depend on the city's economic weather. Rochester is extremely fortunate in this regard.
6. Does the community include "white elephant" homes? Old mansions, with (say) 12 rooms, are difficult to sell today even to whites. Their market value has been declining for years.
7. How gradual is the racial change in the neighborhood? A smooth transition diminishes the chances of a sharp decline in values.
8. Do the whites have a bitter hostility toward Negroes? An atmosphere of tension will discourage both Negro and white buyers.
9. Will the city enforce its building code and prohibit landlords from cutting up apartments into overcrowded kitchenettes? And does the neighborhood have a citizen's organization that will work to keep the area a desirable place to live?

These are some of the factors that determine the future of property values; they can create the very loss they hope to avert. One thing is for certain; a neighborhood limited to people of single social status, income, or color is more often socially and psychologically unsound than a mixed neighborhood. Its depreciation is accelerated by one or all of four factors: boredom, insecurity, fear, hate. In the long run it may prove financially unsound as well.

DETOUR GROUP ASKS PROBE OF FALSE MAILING

Detroit — The NAACP has asked the U.S. Department of Justice to investigate a series of fraudulent cards, deceptively mailed in the name of the Association, to white home owners in Grosse Pointe. Edward M. Turner, NAACP president, said the cards seek to "in- stigate fears of residents of Grosse Pointe to the end that they would attempt in some manner to make Negroes and the NAACP the target of their wrath." The message, printed on a card, the size of a post card, was signed "NAACP" and read: "At a recent meeting we decided to overextend our privilege, and make purchases of homes and home-sites in your area. All the courts will support us in our attempts to exercise our rights to do so. Please do not resort to any un-American methods to prevent us from living in your area. Help us put an end to the infamous, vile prejudice and discrimination so prevalent in your area."
ROCHESTER DECLARATION OF DEMOCRACY

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

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

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

ATTENTION ATTENTION
To all advertising agencies, retail merchants, manufacturers, breweries, wholesale liquor houses, soft drink vendors, investment brokers, realtors, insurance companies, loan and finance companies and all banking institutions.

HEAR THIS HEAR THIS
Write today for our new 1962 brochure, which has recently been completed, summarizing the Negroes' purchasing power in the metropolitan area, titled "A Quick Look at the Negro Market of the Rochester Trade Area and How to Reach it Effectively"

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON
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THE ROCHESTER VOICE
136 Baden Street
Rochester 5, N. Y.

M & C Superette
BLUE BOY
Apple Sauce .... 2/29c

SANDBICH
Cookies .... 1¼ lbs. 39c

Empire State Brand (103) size
Peas, cream style Corn, whole kernel Corn, cut green Beans 7 / $1.00

FARM FRESH, Grade A
Candled Eggs doz 55c

HEINZ strained
Baby Food .... 3/32c

River Valley or Birds Eye frozen
Strawberries 1 lb 35c
Haddock pkg 43c
Fish Sticks pkg 35c

Potatoes 10 lbs 35c
Oranges doz. 55c
Cabbage lb 10c
Collard Greens lb 15c

ARMOUR SKINLESS
Franks lb 39c
Tobin's Genesee
Sliced Bacon lb 39c

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

WILSON'S CLEARBROOK
Butter lb 69c

BE 5-9602
Free Delivery
365 Jefferson Ave.
AFL-CIO President Orders Integrated Sessions in Future

"WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?"

AFL-CIO President, George Meany, is to be congratulated on taking a firm stand in correcting one of the glaring inconsistencies of trade union democracy. He recently ordered all state and local bodies to discontinue Jim Crow conventions, meetings, conferences, and educational institutes and to hold all future sessions in fully-integrated facilities.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO, can be proud of a long heritage of education toward equality. Our own International Secretary-Treasurer, Patrick Gorman, has been outspoken on behalf of human rights in his articles and editorials in the Butcher Workman magazine.

Our rank and file members know that our leadership is with us in the fight for integration. More and more we refuse to support segregation; and we don't have to be afraid to stand up and be counted.

On a question of local union meeting hall facilities as far back as July, 1960, Vice-President Joseph Belki, can be quoted, "Admission or service policies which are based upon discriminatory practices cannot be tolerated."

International Vice-President, and President of District Local No. 1, Sam Talarico, had a comment to make on a proposed change of meeting hall in 1961. "We meet where they will welcome all of us." His views on the subject of human rights are clearly expressed in the last issue of the Voice of District Local No. 1.

Our Civil Rights Committee will help us to begin a self-searching inventory of where we may have unknowingly helped segregation.

Minority groups are traditionally the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. They are the first, driven by necessity, to the relief offices, and the last to leave. Management has always been willing to take advantage of these dehumanizing conditions to hire deprived members of minority groups as strike breakers. We will either stand together with one another, or we will be used against one another to the detriment of all.

When "We are black and white together, we shall not be moved," Milt Wagner

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS TO BE DESEGREGATED IN SEPTEMBER

Dallas — The NAACP's southwest regional office congratulated Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans this week on an announcement that Catholic schools in his diocese would be desegregated in September.

Clarence A. Laws, the Association's southwest regional secretary, wrote the Archbishop that "this long awaited and inevitable decision should do much to strengthen the cause of brotherhood and human understanding throughout Louisiana and the South."

Mr. Laws added that the Association hopes that Catholics involved "will manifest maturity and nobility befitting the high principles of the Church".

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ROCHESTER CHAPTER
National Association of Negro Business & Professional Women's Clubs

The Rochester Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. has sent out many invitations for its Founder's Day and Sojourner Truth Award Dinner. The banquet is scheduled for Sunday, June 10 at 1:30 p.m. at the Manger Hotel's grand ballroom.

Mrs. Mae Cynthia Lee of New York City is the main speaker. She is a teacher at the DeWitt Clinton Junior High School in New York and third vice president of the Westchester unit of the Bus. & Prof. Women's Clubs. The committee for the dinner is: Veraa Green, chairman; Marion Johnson, Marion Newbie, June Taylor, Dorothy Cooke, Julia Jenkins.

Rochester Today

Hannover Little League Opens Season in May

The Hannover House Little League will open its 1962 Little League season on Monday, May 21. The opening day ceremonies will be held at the Concord Street Playground, beginning at 6:15 p.m. Games are scheduled every Monday thru Thursday. The public is invited to watch baseball played by well-coached Little Leaguers.

Prominent Clubwoman Passes

Mrs. Abbie Jeter Brandon, 75, of 140 Shelter Street, prominent clubwoman and daecess of the Memorial AME Zion Church, died recently. Founder of the Howard Mothers Club, NAACP member and militant fighter for the rights of her race, was laid to rest in Mt. Hope Cemetery, exactly two years after the passing of her devoted husband, Golden O. Brandon, Tuesday, April 3, from the Memorial AME Zion Church. The Rev. A. A. Gibson, pastor, officiated, assisted by Rev. Quintin E. Prine, pastor of St. Simon's P. E. Church, Rev. John L. Salmon, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Rev. Arthur L. Whistler, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, and Rev. Harry Wright, Colgate Divinity School.

Mrs. Brandon was a charter member of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, also a past matron and trustee of Es- tella Chapter No. 7 of the Eastern Star, Prince Hall affiliation. She was also a member of the Unity Chapter of the YWCA.

Surviving are four daughters, Mrs. Edmund Johnson, teacher of Plymouth, N. C., the Misses Evelyn and Jullie Brandon, and Mrs. James Thompson, all of Rochester; and two sons, Dr. Donald G. Brandon, of Morgan University, Baltimore, Md., and Robert A. Brandon of Rochester; fifteen grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Prominent Clubwoman Passes

Our readers more information in our next issue regarding this unprecedented move by a local Negro group and the reasons for same.

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M. FICO DELICATES'N
366 Plymouth Ave. South

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ACE FOOD MARKET
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D'AMBROSIO DRUG
284 Scio Street

FRUIT STAND
125 Central Park

ALFIEROS FOOD STORE
146 Central Park

MEAT and GROCERY
315 Central Park

AL POLIZZI'S MARKET
341 Central Park

CHARLES Barber Shop
Joseph Avenue

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