

3b

NOT TO BE PHOTOCOPIED



MAR 21 1974

R  
326  
R  
(uncat.)





MAR 21 1974

# The Rochester Riots of 1964

— a scrapbook —

Volume I

Rochester Public Library  
Compiled by Nancy Watts



## NOTE

Many of the articles originally in the file from which this scrapbook was made are missing, after years of heavy public use. Newspaper micro-film may be consulted for desired dates.



**Thundershowers**

Mostly cloudy. High 85.

Tomorrow: Showers.

TEMPERATURES

2 a.m. ....	73	4 p.m. ....	78
4 a.m. ....	69	6 p.m. ....	82
6 a.m. ....	65	8 p.m. ....	80
8 a.m. ....	72	10 p.m. ....	74
10 a.m. ....	78	Midnight ....	72
Noon ....	84	1 a.m. ....	72
2 p.m. ....	86	2 a.m. ....	70

Sun rises 5:54, sets 8:40

Weather Details Page 8B

# Democrat and Chronicle

**EXTRA  
EDITION**
*Without or with offence to friends or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes.—Byron*

132ND YEAR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1964

10 CENTS

# NEGRO MOB RIOTS HERE

## Cars Hit, Stores Looted, Scores Hurt

### All Police Cars Sent to Scene

About 400 Negroes defied police, stoned passing cars, broke store windows and beat up whites last night in the Joseph Avenue area as the long, hot summer predicted across the country hit Rochester with all its force.

Still boiling in the early morning hours, the Negro mob could count a number of casualties, at least 15 arrested in their numbers and dozens of Joseph Avenue store windows battered out.

Shortly after 2 a.m., City Manager Porter W. Homer arrived at Police Headquarters to confer with Chief William Lombard on the situation. A spokesman for his office.

Police said this is how it started:

By 2:15 a.m., police had barricaded all main approaches into the riot area—described as a "no man's land"—and barred even reporters and photographers from entering.

A group of Negroes, at almost the same time, walked into Chief Lombard's office to confer with Lombard and Homer. There was no immediate indication of what approach they would take or ask of authorities.

Homer and Lombard set up what they called "a command post" in the fifth floor of the Safety Building.

Lombard said state police and sheriff's deputies were called, but would not be sent into the scene immediately. They would be held in reserve for the time being.



Part of the angry crowd of Negroes who filled the streets after police tried to arrest a man for drunkenness

Continued  
on pg 2



2

fire engines.

When the crowd refused to disperse, a fireman was heard asking a police sergeant, "Do you want us to turn the hoses on them?"

"What do you think we want," the sergeant replied, "nationwide publicity?"

After little more than an hour, the group began to break up and slowly drift toward their homes. During the melee, the group stayed, for the most part, on Joseph Avenue, nearly filling the block between Nassau and Kelly streets.

Witnesses described the language of the Negroes as "raw and vicious" and they hurled invectives along with their stones at the police, such as "Get them . . . paleface cops."

During one lull, a policeman tried to talk a group of Negroes into going home and helping to restore order. Their answers and part of the ensuing conversation expressed the feeling of the defiant mob:

"Nothing like this ever happens in lily-white Brighton."

Policeman: "Look, we've got a number of colored men on our force, we like them and think highly of them."

"They're nothing but a bunch of . . . Uncle Toms."

Although police began to disperse the mob shortly after 12:30 a.m., all available cars were again sent to Joseph Avenue and Kelly streets at about 1:20 a.m. when those who remained began throwing rocks at passing autos.

Motorists were ducking down over their steering wheels, gunning their motors and running the gauntlet through the flying stones—taken, ironically, from the excavation on Joseph Avenue preparing the way for an urban renewal project.

At 1:30 a.m., police asked all radio stations to broadcast an announcement urging all persons to stay out of the area and all motorists to drive around the Joseph Avenue area.

At one point, the cars for some reason backed up, and were stopped in a line of four. The last driver's car was stoned, and he was badly beaten by Negroes while he sat in his car.

Albert Gerber, 61, of 480 Webster Road, Webster, suffered serious face cuts when he was attacked while driving home from his night shift at Bausch & Lomb, Inc. He told police his windshield was struck with a bottle. When he stopped he was dragged out of the car and beaten. He managed to escape and drove to the Public Safety Building.

Central Ambulance said they took a Pearl Penn, 17, of 329 Troup St. to Genesee Hospital, where she was treated for a cut right foot.

A spokesman for Medical Lab's Ambulance Service said he would not send any \$20,000 ambulances into the area unless it received a police escort or unless the ambulance was carrying a machine gun.

By that time, stores in the area had been looted completely — including a liquor store. Police cars were overturned by the roving mob and both paddy wagons smashed.

It was reported that Chief Lombard's personal patrol car was rolled over by the mob and that the Chief was injured slightly.

The Negroes were holding a street dance in Joseph Avenue when one of them became intoxicated and began disturbing others.

Police were called and when they responded and tried to get the man in a police car, four or five, jumped the dance soon surrounded them and the hundreds from the parties involved.

A very large Negro man, still unidentified, tried to stop the crowd, described as surly and defiant, urging them to go back, to disperse, but the crowd ignored him and kept hurling taunts at the police.

At the height of the fracas, there were scattered fights throughout the block-long area where the Negroes congregated.

Just as things began to cool a bit, a Negro youth, about 16, slipped from the grasp of policemen as he was being led into the police wagon. He ran off, with five policemen in pursuit.

The youth tripped and fell, and as the police began to pick him up a good part of the crowd surged around them. One of the policemen, Patrolman Dominic D'Angelo, was hit in the right eye with a bottle, receiving a serious injury.

Six youths, between 20 and 22 years of age, were the first arrested. No charge was immediately placed against any of them.

When the disturbance broke out at about 11:30 p.m., the police dispatcher immediately ordered "every car in the city" to the scene.

About 15 cars responded, and about 35 policemen were at the scene moments later.

Also at the scene were two

## N.Y.C. Police Bracing for New Rioting

NEW YORK (AP) — A police ban was issued last night against an anti-police demonstration planned for today by the militant Harlem Defense Council. Within minutes, the council leader said the mass demonstration would go on as planned.

Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy issued the ban and council leader William Epton rejected it.

Meanwhile, the Police Department braced itself for another possible weekend of violence as more than 100 steel-helmeted police on foot and horseback guarded civil rights demonstrators who converged on police headquarters last night.

A spokesman for the Harlem Defense Council said the group planned to set up a mock court to "try" a white police lieutenant, Thomas Giligan, who shot a Negro boy last week.

CORE leaders said yesterday they would bring in forces from throughout the city in a demonstration last night against what they claim has been police brutality in putting down racial riots.

As dusk fell, half a dozen men appeared at police headquarters and passed out leaflets in support of the white police lieutenant.

The demonstrators, who said they were members of the United States Nationalists party, were moved along by the police.

Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm said the de-

partment was braced for a possible new onslaught of violence.

"This weekend could be hot," he said.

In Washington, President Johnson told his news conference that he was given the impression from official reports that there are "extremist elements involved" in the violence in New York.

Various Negro leaders were arranging a summit conference next week to map strategy for dealing with any harm the rioting may have done their nationwide equality drive.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wired

other leaders, asking them to attend the session, probably in New York.

Expected to attend are Wilkins; James Farmer, CORE national director; Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

The first damage suit growing out of the rioting was filed yesterday in State Supreme Court in Manhattan.

The merchants Associated Credit Plan, Inc., of Brooklyn, asked for \$10,500, contending police took no action to halt a mob from damaging and looting television sets and other property.

D and C

July 25, 1964



OandC July 25, 1964

## Johnson, Barry Seek to Avert Racial Tension

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson and Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater conferred alone for 16 minutes yesterday and agreed "racial tensions should be avoided" in the campaign ahead.

White House press secretary George Reedy gave that account of their talk after Goldwater slipped in and out of the White House without seeing reporters.

"The President met with Sen. Goldwater and reviewed the steps he had taken to avoid the incitement of racial tensions," Reedy said.

"Sen. Goldwater expressed his position, which was that

Continued on Page 9A

## Negro Priest Tries in Vain To Quell Rioting Mob

By BEN TEPLITZ

At the zenith of rioting, an Ethiopian Church priest strode the mutiny-torn street, begging and cajoling for order.

Father Gabre Kristos Mikael, in flowing robes, armed only with a large cross dangling from his neck, was impressive although futile in trying to quell racial strife.

"Go to your homes . . . please, for everyone's sake, go home!" implored Father Mikael.

The mob's retort was a rising crescendo of mockery.

What was the bitter well-spring of riots?

Father Mikael, a Negro, after leaving the hopeless

scene of looting and rock hurling, declared, "It happened in large part from the tensions, maladjustments and agitation of Black Nationalism."

"It was all spontaneous, but there unquestionably were hundreds of people egging this thing on. They were aroused because they felt they had taken it (prejudice) long enough, and now they weren't going to take it any longer."

"It was an uncontrollable moment, for young and old alike. Sort of a Negro community retaliation for long pent-up feelings . . . a release

from ideas of brutality against Negroes harking back to last year."

"But the looting was outrageous. Upsetting the police commander's car was a disgrace. I spoke to one patrolman who said he was going to shoot if he were stoned once more. At that point I prayed."

"The restraint of police can only be commended. I think what prevented worse rioting was that no police dogs were used on the crowds. If the K-9 had been brought into the fray, the mobs unquestionably would have grown uglier; there would have been blood."

"But things were violent enough. It was horrible to see innocent women ducking in their cars as they drove through a barrage of stones and bottles. The rioting is bound to leave bitterness on both sides (white and Negro)."

"The white community now has received violent notice that there's going to have to be more rolling up of sleeves to get better understanding between the races. The luncheon meetings that were used until now by special committees on racial problems are simply paltry and ineffective."

"I know the white commu-

nity thinks it has made efforts to help Negroes. But it (the whites) are going to have to step out a lot more. I certainly hope that after tonight's fracas they aren't scared off."

Father Mikael has been in Rochester the past six weeks to establish an Orthodox Ethiopian Church congregation. In the past 1½ years he has visited here eight times to lay groundwork for his church. He was ordained at Holy Trinity Theological School, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Father Mikael said he would give his views Monday to the Rochester Area Council of Churches Inc.

"It was a shame that I saw no other Negro priest or clergy at the riots. Their presence might have helped said."

## White Lured Into Negro Trap

"We'll see who's going to pay for it. You people'll pay for it."

That's the answer a teenage white driver got last night when he told a Negro that he was going to pay for the damage done to his car by brick-throwing during last night's riot in the Joseph Avenue area.

Louis Centola, 19, of 132 Curtis St., said he was driving down Joseph Avenue late last night when he found he could go no further on the main thoroughfare.

"Then this colored man told me to pull down this street," said Centola, "I think it was Kelly Street—and he told me to roll up my windows."

"He led me right into trouble! Suddenly colored people started throwing bricks at my car. Then they started running after us."

Centola, and his passenger, Dick Bell, 16, of Lexington Avenue, drove through the brick throwers. Centola said he was hit in the left shoulder

and that a chrome stripping by his window saved him from being hit in the head.

According to Centola, Bell was hit in the head with a brick, but both boys suffered only minor wounds although Bell reportedly got through the scrape with only "little bump," his friend added.

"It was just a mob of people," said Centola as he tried to recap his incident. "All of a sudden bricks started flying . . . The Negroes said they would kill us."

Centola got out of his car after the first brick-throwing attack, but "about a hundred colored people started after me," he said, and the teenager said he got back in his car when a policeman told him to.

Centola said that, as he drove along the rioting sections, Negro cars tried to deliberately head him off.



4

### Showers, Cooler

U.S. Weather Bureau Forecast

Variable cloudiness tonight, the low 64; scattered showers, cooler tomorrow, the high 77. (Map, Page 5A.)

# THE TIMES-UNION

## EXTRA

38 Pages

Rochester, N.Y., Saturday Evening, July 25, 1964

10 Cents

# Scores Injured In Negro Rioting; City Still on An Emergency Basis

TIMES UNION JUL 25 1964



Times Union July 25, 1964

# Damage, Looting Heavy

A battered Joseph Avenue neighborhood of several square blocks was cloaked in uneasy calm at midday today following more than eight hours of rioting and looting.

Scores of persons were injured, dozens were arrested and numerous store windows were smashed in a series of noisy battles between rioters and police which raged from shortly before midnight until after dawn today.

Deputy Police Chief Clarence DePrez estimated that more than 4,000 persons — many hurling bottles, cans and stones — battled with police. DePrez said nearly all of the rioters were Negroes.

DePrez said he believes the rioting was "well-organized."

At least four persons were charged with "inciting to riot."

Nearly all of the damage was to stores owned by white persons, DePrez said, "and someone had to point those places out."

Most of the damage was to stores, where articles ranging from canned food to television sets were stolen.

But windows were smashed also in about a dozen U.S. mail trucks parked outside the Main Post Office. There was no report of mail theft.

Police ordered all gun shops in Rochester closed until further notice. It was reported some of the rioters carried shotguns and other arms.

There is no official damage estimate. One observer said that losses through window smashings and looting might exceed \$100,000.

Police said at 10 a.m. that the situation was under control, although still dangerous.

A 5-block area—including parts of Joseph Avenue, Clinton Avenue North and cross streets in the neighborhood north of the New York Central Railroad tracks—was closed to traffic.

The city remained in the state of emergency declared by City Manager Porter W. Homer.

State troopers, police from several towns and deputy sheriffs from Monroe and Livingston counties were on hand to help Rochester authorities maintain order.

## FBI Agent in Conference

An FBI agent, arriving at the Public Safety Building to confer with city officials, said: "The White House wants to know what's going on."

Deputy Supt. John Roche of the State Police arrived about 11 a.m. and conferred immediately with Homer and other city officials.

It was the most violent outbreak of disorder ever to hit Rochester.

One police official said officers had to use about a dozen tear gas grenades to disperse unruly mobs along Joseph Avenue in daylight outbreaks between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.

At one time, shortly after 8 a.m., about 100 state troopers, half of them wearing steel helmets, marched down Joseph Avenue.

Behind them marched about 50 white-helmeted Rochester policemen.

## Police Pelted by Bottles, Eggs

As the officers tried to clear the walks and pavement by pushing demonstrators into doorways and side streets, they were pelted with eggs, beer cans, bottles and broken window glass.

A State Police officer called it "a show of force . . . we're here to disperse the crowd."

The troopers marched along Joseph from Kelly Street to Catharine Street, then west on Catharine and dispersed. Shortly after that, many of the city policemen left the neighborhood.

By mid-morning, the windows of many stores along Joseph were being boarded up to discourage further destruction or looting.

At one point, Mrs. Mildred Johnson, a social worker, used a Sheriff's Office sound truck to try to bring order. "What is it you want?" she asked a crowd.

Replies from the crowd included: "We want freedom" and "Send the police home."

(Continued on next page)

(Missing)



Times Union July 25, 1964

**"The task for today is the preservation of law and order in Rochester."**

—Editorial, Page 8A



**TENSE SCENE** on Joseph Avenue at Catharine Street this morning. Circles show two cans in the air, hurled from a roof. Man at far left winds up to throw. Firemen spray water on the crowd in their effort to quell the disturbance in the street.

# He's Aching But Alive Thanks to Army Trick

By **PETER B. HICKEY**  
Director of Photography,  
Times-Union

An "instinct roll" I learned in Army basic training may have saved my life early today.

I was standing a few feet from the curb at Joseph and Central Avenues during the riot when a car bore down on me.

It struck me and I rolled instinctively — just as I was taught at Fort Benning in battle training.

I was with T-U-D&C Photographer Ivan Conklin. Both of us suffered minor injuries.

We had parked our car at Central and Joseph near the Post Office.

There was a milling crowd ... a lot of women, a lot of

younger people. They were cursing and pushing against policemen. Then a wave of teen-agers—maybe some were 20—started moving in. The policemen swarming around the intersections were taking tremendous abuse.

The police were very calm and quiet. They bent with the wind. They didn't seem to want to create incidents. They kept the people moving.

**BETWEEN THESE** incidents, cars would come along Joseph Avenue.

One man came from the lake. The back of his car was

smashed and he was cut on the face. He got out. Ivan and I were there and we were talking to him.

Then in a fraction of a second, a car with a Negro driver veered toward us.

It hit me on the side and I went down. I rolled to get out of the way—just like we did in the Army. I hit Ivan as I went down.

I just got on my back when I saw the tire go by —only inches away.

There's no question; he

(Please turn to Page 3A)

Times-Union Photographs by Peter B. Hickey,  
Ivan Conklin, Joe Jansen, Dick Haun,  
Gordon Massecar and Claude Brown.

# Army Trick A Lifesaver

TIMES UNION JUL 25 1964

(Continued from Page 1A)

came right at us. Of course, everybody tried to jump out of the way. A policeman got into a taxi and they raced after him. But the driver raced off at a tremendous speed.

I was lying there and a policeman said "Don't move." But I wasn't about to stay on the ground. Ivan picked up my glasses. He wasn't ruffled at all. He handed me my glasses and said: "Did you drop these?"

There was an ambulance nearby and they patched up my chin.

was more pushing and shoving.

Much of the trouble seemed to be young white kids in sports cars. The police had enough to do watching the Negroes. Then these other kids came in and the police had to divide forces and watch them.

I remember one policeman. His name was Syracuse or something like that. He was about my size. He had tremendous muscles. He could deck anybody, I'm sure. But he was calm and patient. People were spitting at him and they were cursing at him. He had tremendous self control.

**TEN FEET AWAY** there ... Then they brought the hoses in.



Times Union

July 25, 1964

# Negro Rioting Breaks Out Again; City Put On An Emergency Basis

Times Union

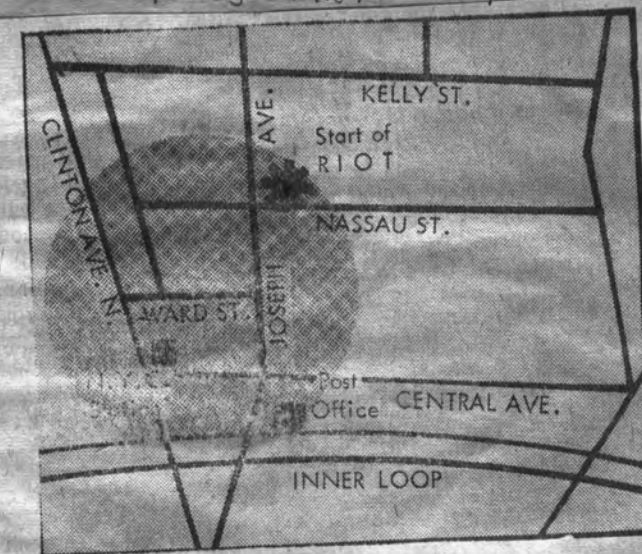
July 25, 1964



**CHIEF'S CAR**—Police Chief William M. Lombard's patrol car lies in Joseph Avenue near Nassau Street

where it was overturned and wrecked. The chief, who faced an unruly crowd alone, was slightly injured.

Times Union July 25, 1964



SHADED AREA shows center of violence.



TIMES UNION JUL 25 1964

# Troopers, Police Attacked

Mob violence erupted in Rochester again today, turning much of the Joseph Avenue area into a noisy, littered battlefield.

Police hurled tear gas grenades at crowds of jeering, car-tipping demonstrators — most of them Negroes — in efforts to halt the fresh outbreaks which followed a night of rioting.

City Manager Porter W. Homer declared a state of emergency. State Police entered the city to reinforce city and town police and sheriff's deputies in the battle against demonstrators — estimated at one time to number more than 2,000.

An FBI agent, arriving at the city's Public Safety Building about 7:30 a.m., told a city officer: "The White House wants to know what's going on."

At one time, shortly after 8 a.m., about 100 state troopers, half of them wearing steel helmets, marched down Joseph Avenue.

Behind them marched about 50 white-helmeted Rochester policemen.

## Police Pelted by Bottles, Eggs

As the officers tried to clear the walks and pavement by pushing demonstrators into doorways and side streets, they were pelted with eggs, beer cans, bottles and broken window glass.

A few minutes earlier, as police were arresting a Negro after a disturbance at Joseph Avenue and Vienna Street, a shouting, cursing group of about 20 persons descended on a nearby police car, pelting it with vegetables, rocks and cans of paint.

As Inspector Harry Griswold fled on foot from the car, he was struck by a metal can. He was taken to a hospital with a shoulder injury.

The gang then overturned the police car, smashed its windows and smeared it with paint. Police later righted the car and drove it away.

## Trouble Started at Dance

The mass disorders exploded shortly before midnight when, police said, they attempted to arrest a man for creating a disturbance at a street dance on Joseph near Nassau Street.

These were among the results of the long night of rioting that followed:

Some 80 persons were treated in hospitals for injuries suffered in street fighting and from missiles and broken glass. Genesee Hospital alone reported it had treated 37 patients for injuries ranging from cuts to broken limbs.

Scores of store windows were smashed, most of them along Joseph Avenue, and thousands of dollars worth of merchandise had been stolen by looters.

Rochester Transit Corp. suspended all bus service between 4:24 and 6:35 a.m. because of the riots. William A. Lang, RTC president, said he ordered the temporary suspension "at the request of the city manager."

Trailways Bus Lines suspended all six of its runs from Midtown Plaza to Penfield, East Rochester and Fairport from 5:30 to 9 a.m. Division Supt. William Hicks said city police had asked for the suspension. Trailways' regular trips to Buffalo, Elmira and Washington ran on schedule.

At 6:30 a.m. Police Chief William M. Lombard — himself injured slightly after a gang upset his car — asked the National Guard to put about 50 men on stand-

(Continued on next page)

(Missing)



# Hour by Hour Record of the Riots

## Injured In Riot Listed

Here is a chronology of events during the riot:

11:38 p.m. — Police were called to a street dance at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street on reports of a drunken disturbance. Four police cars responded.

11:50 p.m. — All available police units called to the scene.

Midnight — First person was booked at Police Bureau on charges stemming from riot.

12:30 a.m. — First written

reports on police blotter by Patrolman Duquette Veomett outlined 10 incidents of people, mainly passersby in cars, injured and treated at Northside Hospital.

12:45 — Police Chief William Lombard was called and reported to duty.

1:30 — First looting incident was reported at Nusbaum's Department Store, 221 Joseph Ave.

1:30 — Sheriff Albert W. Skinner and sheriff's deputies were called to duty.

2:00 — City Manager Porter W. Homer was called to official headquarters in the Public Safety Building.

2:15 — All off-duty city patrolmen were called to duty. Civil Defense personnel volunteered services.

3:00 — City Manager Homer declared state of emergency.

3:00 — Police erected first barricades to seal off riot area.

3:08 — City officials asked Governor Rockefeller for aid of State Police.

4:30 — Looting spread to Bull's Head area.

4:30 — Main riot area was "contained and controlled," according to Chief Lombard.

4:30 — Rochester Transit Corp. bus service was suspended throughout the city.

5:08 — City received governor's approval of State Police aid. Troopers started assembling at Clarkson substation.

6:30 — Mayor Frank Lamb arrived at official headquarters.

6:40 — Bus service was resumed.

The following is a partial list of those treated at city hospital as a result of last night's rioting:

**POLICE, FIREMEN**

Northside — Dominic D'Angel 38, 59 Oak Hill Ter., eye laceration, discharged; Duquette Veomett, 29, 17 Sylvester St., shoulder injury, discharged.

## Emergency Ward Busy At Genesee

At Genesee Hospital, the emergency ward looks quiet, a nurse walks by occasionally.

Then an ambulance comes screaming up to the emergency entrance and nurses and doctors appear to go to work.

These were the conditions this morning as Negro rioting sent scores of injured to the hospital.

There was only one nurse on duty as rioting started this morning. But by the time the first injured started coming in, five nurses were ready. Doctors and internes kept coming in and out of the emergency ward as they were needed. Only one private doctor from outside was called in to help. All the rest are residents and internes.

The worst time at the hospital was between 1 and 3 a.m. when about 23 injured were in at the same time.

According to nurses, most of the injured were very calm.

Most of the injured seemed to have been bystanders.

One nurse has been on duty since 4 p.m. yesterday.

## 'Why Don't You Tell Our Part of Story?'

Reporter Douglas Kerr was assigned to the riot area early today. Here is his report.

By DOUGLAS KERR

There was hate this morning on Joseph Avenue. Negroes shouted and cried at us: "We hate you, white boy!" They kept shouting, "Why don't you tell our part of the story? You guys are always giving the other side." Most of the people I talked to had been drinking beer.

I saw several loot six-packs of beer from stores on Joseph Avenue.

At Joseph Avenue and Baden Street, about 200 Negroes were milling around. A group of teen-age Negroes tore up an old cardboard box and scratched "Freedom" on it and held it up before the police.

AT ONE POINT about 20 Negroes circled tightly around me shouting, "Tell the story of police brutality." They grabbed at my notepad and coat.

When the crowd was about to get out of hand, four policemen with nightsticks took a Negro who had apparently been drinking and pushed him into the back seat of a patrol car.

After a struggle with policemen, the man fell, limp, onto the floor of the car.

Two policemen jumped out of the car, and it took off.

ANOTHER Negro was also put into a patrol car.

Joseph Avenue looks as if a hurricane or a tornado had struck it.

There's an uneasy feeling on the street as church bells ring and sirens wail.

## Rioters Start Blaze; Grocery Is Destroyed

Rioters were blamed for fire which damaged a business and apartment building at 50 Herman St. about 4:30 a.m. today.

Ray's Market and Grocery on the first floor was destroyed; the neighboring J & Easy Wash and Laundromat and five upstairs apartments were damaged.

Rioters slashed a fire hose but fire officials said there was no other trouble. No one was in the building at the time.

Thirty-one firemen responded. Fire officials said they doubled the normal contingent so firemen could defend themselves if necessary. Flames were shooting through the windows when firemen arrived. The fire was out of control 25 minutes.

## Riot Officers Restricted in Using Guns

Law enforcement officers were under orders not to use firearms except to save their lives during the rioting.

Police Inspector J. J. told about 100 policemen going on duty at the Public Safety Building:

"Don't use any weapons unless absolutely necessary, but don't back down. Let's bring this thing under control."

Asked for the reason for the weapons ban, City Man-

Genesee — Kenneth Seal right leg injury; Roger Bacon 28, right wrist injury; Elbert Heoman, 39, leg injury; Joseph Perticone, 34, lacerations of leg and shoulder; John Humt, glass in left eye; Jack Girbino, 40, tear gas in eyes, detective; George Klen, 24, hand injury; Allan Miles, 32, facial lacerations; Seelis Driffin, 41, tear gas inhalation.

Patrolman William Yotte lacerated arm. Insp. Harry Griwold, head injury from a rock; Deputy Sheriff James Kaise forehead lacerations. Lt. William Mills, stomach injury; Patrolman P. A. Yodice, stomach pierced helmet.

**CIVILIANS**

St. Mary's Hospital — Joseph DiNauro, 40, head bruises and cuts, discharged; Frank Edwards, 28, leg and hand cuts, discharged; Calvin Cox, 27, fractured skull; LeRoy Cox, 2

London Times  
Asks Details

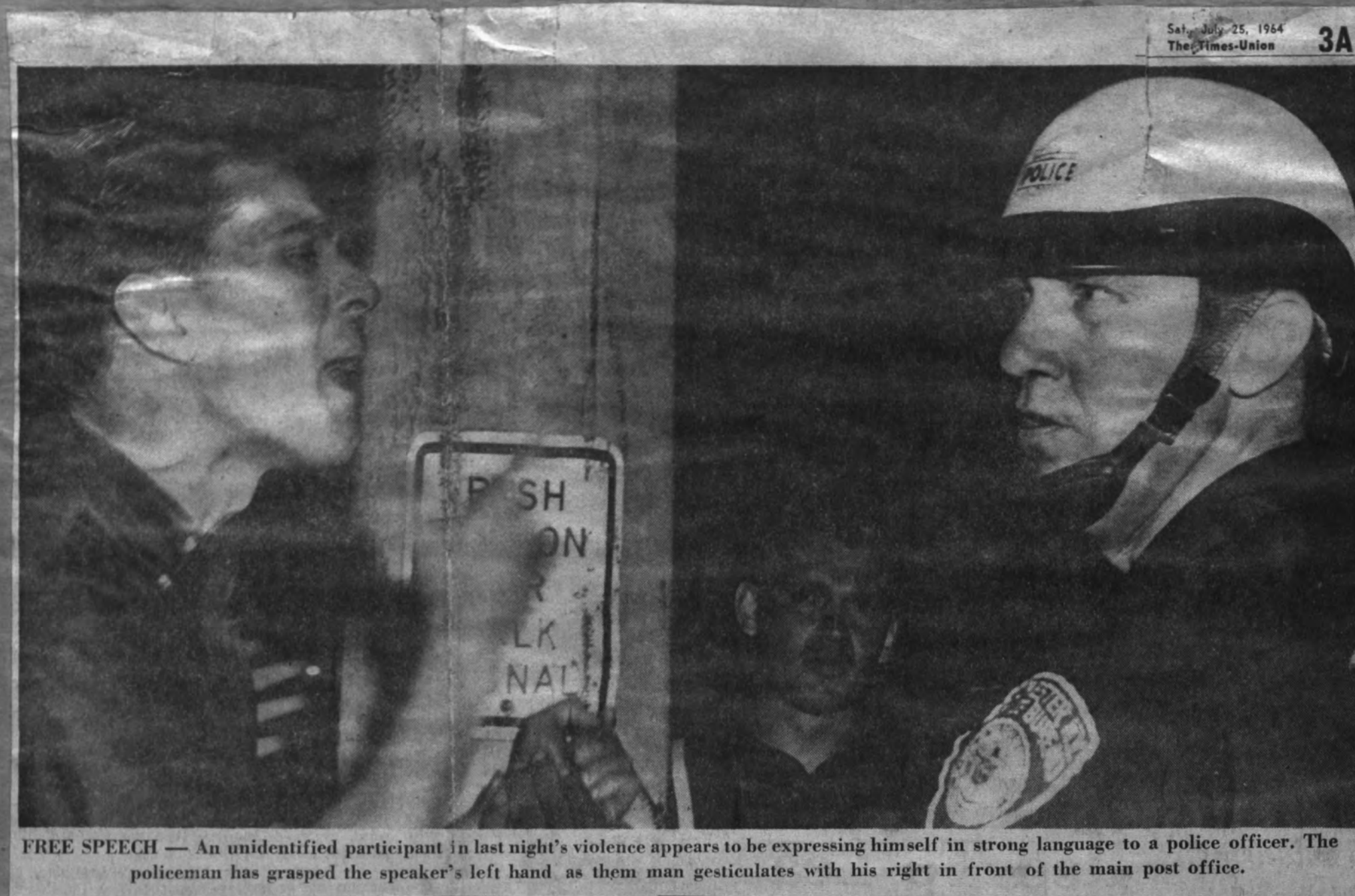
The Police Bureau, newspapers and radio stations were swamped with requests for information from out-of-town news media today.

Callers included The Times of London, England.

July 25, 1964







**FREE SPEECH** — An unidentified participant in last night's violence appears to be expressing himself in strong language to a police officer. The policeman has grasped the speaker's left hand as them man gesticulates with his right in front of the main post office.



Times Union

July 25, 1964



**UNDER CONTROL**—Two policemen control one of the participants in the riots.



**INNOCENT BYSTANDER**—This white man, not immediately identified, shows the viciousness of the mob. He suffered severe injury though he was not among the rioters.

# Declaration of Emergency

City Manager Porter W. Homer issued this statement in declaring a state of emergency.

I have today declared a state of emergency to exist in the City of Rochester as a result of the rioting, looting and violation of law that have occurred in our city since last night. I call upon all Rochesterians to use caution, intelligence and good will so as to avoid a continuation of our problems.

I urge the people of the City of Rochester to stay away from the troubled areas.

I am considering the imposition of a curfew in such areas if it is necessary to preserve law and order.

The brave officers and men of the Rochester Police Bureau conducted themselves throughout the night in the finest traditions of police service. The public and the city government have every reason to be proud of their

performance under the most difficult conditions.

At the same time, I wish to commend the Sheriff's Department of the County of Monroe and Sheriff Albert W. Skinner for their assistance and to extend the thanks of the city to the members of the Rochester Fire Bureau, town police forces, members of the County Mutual Aid Fire System, Civil Defense and others who aided Chief William M. Lombard and his men.

State Police, who were asked to provide assistance in a call to the Office of the Governor in Albany at 3:08 a.m. (Saturday) were not released by that office to help our police force until 5:08 a.m., and at that time they were to assemble at the Clarkson substation before traveling to headquarters in the City Public Safety Building.

Attempts to obtain authorization earlier were made by Public Safety Commissioner Donald Corbett, Sheriff Skinner and others.

As city manager, charged with the responsibility of protecting the lives and properties of our residents, I will take all steps to stop and eliminate civil insurrection in Rochester.

The commissioner of public safety and the chief of police and all their men have the full support of my office and the City Council to take all steps needed to prevent a recurrence of the unthinkable, reprehensible and criminal acts that have so seriously damaged the reputation of our city.



**TO THE SIDELINES**—An unidentified victim of the mob violence is assisted to the sidelines by police officers. Police said he was innocently involved.

Times Union July 25, 1964

## Suburban Policemen Called In

Suburban police from Brighton, Irondequoit and Greece were called to emergency duty in Rochester about 4 a.m. today.

Seventeen of Brighton's 25-man police force was in the city. Chief Carlton Fitch was out of town on vacation.

Greece sent 20 men from its 32-man force. They were headed by Chief Gerard C. Paul.

Five of Irondequoit's 33-man force went to Rochester after finishing their regular shift at 4 a.m.



Times Union July 25, 1964

# Reporters Go On 'Cruise'; It's No Pleasure

By CLIFF SMITH

I rode in the only police car cruising the riot area for three hours today.

Times-Union police reporter Tom Connolly and I hitched a ride at police headquarters in Police Car 49, an unmarked cruiser.

Patrolman William McDermott, in civvies because he didn't have time to change, did the driving—and it had to be darn good to avoid the rock throwers.

Plainclothesman Joseph Conte sat in front with McDermott.

We left headquarters a little after 3 a.m. and headed toward St. Paul Street by the Inner Loop. We passed a police car south of the railroad bridge on St. Paul, where a checkpoint had been set up.

Moving through side streets, we arrived on Clinton Avenue and saw three Negroes walking along with golf bags and clubs.

"They're not going golfing at that hour," Conte said. We turned around and gave chase, but lost them in an alley.

We learned from a policeman at Clinton and Lowell that a sporting goods store nearby had been looted.

AS WE CRUISED south on Clinton near Buchan Park Conte spotted a young Negro inside a liquor store whose windows and interior had been devastated. He was holding a half-finished fifth of whisky.

McDermott braked the car. Conte leaped out, grabbed the youth, threw him in the back seat with Connolly and me and we took off.

Conte pulled three pints out of the youth's pockets but found no weapons.

As Conte questioned the youth, a rock, which sounded like a bomb to us, struck the car, just below the window on Connolly's side. We hit the floor. McDermott hit the accelerator.

"WHAT'S YOUR name?" Conte asked the youth. He identified himself as Willie Pugh, 17, of 54 Joiner St.

"You're charged with looting," Conte said. "What were you doing in the store?"

"I just went to the store to get the boys across the street a drink," Pugh said. "I was on the porch and saw a bunch of boys running, so I ran with them."

"You're lucky you didn't get shot," Conte said. "What did you see happening?"

"There was a street dance, and the boys got in a fight," Pugh said. "They said police handcuffed a boy and beat him."

Conte snapped back, "We're treating you fairly, right?"

"Yes, sir," Pugh said. "Will I get time for this? I should have done what my mother told me. She told me to stay home and not get into any trouble."

WHILE CONTE and McDermott were locking up the youth, Connolly and I tried to talk to a few of the people, most of whom seemed to be white youths, streaming into Police Headquarters.

"Will insurance cover my car damage?" asked David Fess, 19, of 150 Minnesota St.

He said he was driving down Joseph Avenue about 1 a.m. when six rocks struck the windshield of his convertible. A passenger, David Skinners, 22, of 115 Brookfield Road, was cut by rocks and glass.

POLICE RUSHED through the Public Safety Building with tear gas about 3:40 as

McDermott and Conte returned to the car. We were answering a fight call at Joseph and Clifford avenues.

On Joseph Avenue the policemen saw a young Negro girl leaving Noshay's Shoe Store with two pairs of sneakers. We gave chase and Conte grabbed her.

"I don't have any shoes," she said. "The other girl had them. What are you picking on me for?"

Conte let her go, but on the way back to the car found the two pairs of sneakers which the girl had dropped behind a building as we approached her.

A NEGRO in his 30s came over to our car and said, "I'm trying to get all the people off the street."

"That's good," Conte said.

"We need all the help we can get. Keep helping us."

Burglar alarms were ringing all over Joseph Avenue now. We couldn't see a store window that wasn't broken.

Negroes were walking around with clothes, television sets, boxes of merchandise.

"Isn't this great?" said Conte. "We just have to sit here and watch. What can we do? There are too many of them and too few of us."

Dodging the mannequins, stereo and TV sets, show cabinets, bottles and broken glass on Joseph Avenue, we answered a radio call which said the Atlantic Supply House, 350 Clinton Ave. N., was being looted.

When we arrived two other policemen were covering the front with their guns. Conte and McDermott searched but found no one inside. Windows had been smashed.

Negroes and whites across the street were questioned but they said they had seen nothing.

THROUGHOUT the area, we noticed whites scattered among the Negroes, apparently on friendly terms.

We went south on Clinton to Central Avenue, where we had to run a gantlet of police cars and jeering, shouting and applauding spectators. One Negro couple danced in front of our car. Others waved white handkerchiefs.

"This is the worst it's ever been in this town," said Conte, a 10-year police veteran.

As Chief William Lombard gave radio orders for 15 men with tear gas at every check point, we pulled up on Clinton next to the railroad station.

"We're just trying to keep everybody out now," McDermott said. "What else can you do?"

The radio said stores were being looted now in Bull's Head and windows and cars were being stoned at Brown's Chevrolet on Main Street West.

IT WAS 4:25 A.M. and we saw policemen in helmets, standing at the road block at Clinton and the railroad underpass.

One of them shouted, "Fire!" and we saw a car burning up on Clinton north of the railroad underpass. The fire was accompanied by cheering.

In a couple of minutes the Battalion 3 chief's car sped to the fire scene with only the driver inside. "He's crazy going in there alone," a policeman said.

Minutes later two fire trucks moved in with police car escorts.

ANSWERING a call for help at Platt and Mill streets, we left the general "battle area" for the first time.

We found three Negroes leaning against a car with their hands on the roof and being frisked by two uniformed patrolmen.

They had been flagged down at a check point as they left the Platt Street Bridge. In the car police found more than two dozen whisky bottles, two radios, a television set and a zippered money bag with a fairly large amount of store night receipts in it.

"I was coming crosstown when some guy said, 'Give us \$10 for the TV and the whisky,'" one of the Negroes told Patrolman Carl Patricelli.

Patricelli, who stopped three cars carrying loot in an hour, said the three men had tried to run his roadblock.

THE RADIO TOLD all police cars to maintain communications now, to keep someone in the car and to keep car windows closed.

We returned to the Clinton-Central checkpoint and saw

fire hoses being used for the first time at Joseph and Central between the post office and railroad station.

Police said men on roofs had pelted them with bottles and rocks.

"We had a nice city before tonight," said one of the policemen on the beat. "I don't know what's going on. Nobody was hit or anything by the police . . . You just can't talk to these people."

The cop pointed to Patrolman Dominic Rotolo, who had been manning a road block. Either a rock or a bottle had ripped open his right arm; it took 14 stitches to close the wound.

A radio message said rioters were cutting fire hoses at Clinton and Herman, so we took off in a caravan of two city police cruisers, one from Brighton and three Sheriff's Department cars.

ON THE WAY the smell of whisky was thick in the air, and knots of Negroes on the sidewalks cheered and booed the parade of police cars.

When we arrived, Capt. William Hamill was in charge, but he soon sent most of the cars back. "You just passed all the action," he said. "They're looting stores all the way back to the railroad tracks."

A sheriff's car didn't join us — one tire was flattened by glass in the streets.

"Things are quieting down now," Conte remarked on the way back to Central Avenue. "A show of force was just what they needed."

WE DROVE around a brand new refrigerator right in the middle of Clinton Avenue in front of a furniture store near Hand Street.

The fire hoses were in use again around Franklin Square when we got back to the checkpoint. We saw a police car at Central and Leopold Street, its rear window smashed out and its windshield shattered.



**As We See It**

TIMES UNION JUL 25 1964

**Preserve Law and Order in Rochester**

The rioting in Rochester is a shock and shame to our community.

All the progress in good race relations achieved here in recent years is threatened unless lawlessness is halted immediately and remains halted.

That means that every law enforcement officer the community can muster, from any agency, must enforce the public safety and decency of Rochester.

Every citizen, Negro or white, must obey the law. Every citizen must remain calm and do nothing to provoke further violence.

Every community leader, Negro or white,

must use all his or her influence for law and order. Nothing that incites further rioting can be tolerated.

City officials' first obligation is to enforce the law, to stop the looting and rioting, to protect the safety of the city. There can be no laxity in that work, for any reason.

They should realize that they have the full support of the responsible people of the community in taking whatever action is necessary to enforce the law.

As President Johnson said of rioting this week in New York City: "The immediate overriding issue is the preservation of law and order and the right of our citizens to respect for their

property and to be safe in their person as they walk or drive through the streets.

"In the preservation of law and order there can be no compromise in securing equal and exact justice for all Americans."

The Negro community here has available to it every mechanism known to law and good human relations to seek redress for any grievance. But such problems can be discussed only in an atmosphere of calm—after order is restored and maintained, and after passions have cooled.

The task for today is the preservation of law and order in Rochester.

**Let ALL Be Orderly**

It would be premature to draw conclusions on the constitutionality of the new civil rights law on the basis of preliminary court tests upholding the legality of its public accommodations provisions. A restaurant and motel in Georgia have been enjoined from turning away Negro customers. The federal court ruling will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Let us hope that as quickly as possible all provisions of the act will be found valid.

Despite some disturbing exceptions, compliance with the new law, if we interpret Attorney General Robert Kennedy's remarks correctly, has come more quickly and more smoothly than had been anticipated. Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges put it well when he said the Negro should understand that he now has a law on his behalf and he does not need demonstrations.

We are inclined to "second" Hodges' theme. The country should give new civil rights legislation a fair chance to operate. But those who insist that the Negro ought to be totally satisfied with this shiny new integration tool should understand that the tool is no better than the owners and managers of public ac-

commodations, for example, allow it to be.

Mayor Wagner could not have been more correct when he said law and order are the Negro's best friend. But if there are to be lectures on law and order, the listeners should include, in particular, the southern segregationists who insist on living in a bygone era. Nor should we forget to "invite" the elements of police-segregationist collusion in Mississippi and elsewhere.

Granted, this is a time that calls for cool heads and strong leadership in the Negro community. But nothing helpful is gained by repeating the tiresome accusation that only the Negro needs to observe law and order.

Nor should it be supposed that the Civil Rights Act alone will be a magic cure-all. It opens doors but it does not in itself create opportunities, improve educational facilities, raise housing standards, or provide jobs.

Like it or not, the American white citizen is involved as deeply in the problem as the non-white and until he contributes more to its solution, there will be no solution.

**Knife Wielder Attacks Firemen**

TIMES UNION JUL 25 1964

By TOM CONNOLLY  
Times-Union Police Reporter

Three firefighters were attacked by a man wielding a knife as they fought to prevent him from hacking fire hoses at Joseph and Central Avenues about 5 a.m.

Firemen were ordered to turn on the hoses to disperse hooting, jeering mobs.

"I've been a fireman 18 years and I never saw anything like this in this city," said Battalion Chief Frederic Vogt.

Vogt was punched by the knife wielder.

Firefighter Allan Miles was slashed across the face and taken by ambulance to Genesee Hospital.

Fire Lt. Robert Miller was slugged across the face and suffered a possible nose fracture.

The assailant fled after the attack.

VOGT HEADED details of firefighters who were called

to the riot area seven times between 11:43 last night and 4 a.m. today.

"Every time we pulled up, they'd hurl rocks, bottles, pieces of junk and debris at us," Vogt said.

"I never in all my life expected to see anything like this happen in Rochester," Vogt said.

At 6 a.m. he stood in the middle of Joseph and Central Avenues, clutching a chain. A firefighter beside him carried a billy club.

"We're battling to protect ourselves while we man the hoses," Vogt said.

A rock bounced off the window of Vogt's fire wagon.

Ladder trucks and pumpers carried dents from rocks and bottles.

At least two private cars were set on fire, one on Clinton Avenue North.

**State Police**

ES UNION JUL 25 1964

Ordered

S UNION JUL 25 1964

**To Scene**

State police were ordered into Rochester this morning to help restore order.

City Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett said that shortly after 5 a.m. Gov. Rockefeller's office authorized State Police Supt. Arthur J. Cornelius to send assistance.

About 100 troopers under Capt. John Nohlen reportedly gathered at the Clarkson substation, then moved into the city.

In a telephone conversation, Corbett was heard to say:

"This is a horrible situation. I may have to have the National Guard in here before we're through."

• • •

CITY POLICE Inspector John R. Pellegrino said a dozen or more policemen were injured by about 6 a.m.

Patrolman Kenneth Scott, a Negro, reportedly suffered a broken leg. Pellegrino said Scott reportedly was "jammed down a manhole" after he got out of his car and was jumped by a gang.

Off-duty police were summoned to work. Uniformed policemen manning the telephone switchboard at the Public Safety Building were sent out on duty and were replaced at the switchboard by detectives.

At one meeting of policemen who had just been called in, Inspector Daniel Sharpe said:

"We do not want any gunplay whatsoever unless one of you men is shot or shot at."

Police Chief Lombard told the same group:

"Bear in mind—stick together. Don't get dispersed. Use your weapon as a last resort. . . . When you move in, have one man stay with the radio in the car so we can maintain contact."

A "command post" was set up in the Public Safety Building. Among the officials there were City Manager Porter Homer, Lombard, Corbett, Sheriff Albert Skinner and City Corporation Counsel Arthur Curran.

One city official said the riots may have been touched off by an incident at a street dance on Joseph Avenue about 11:30 p.m.

The city official said police were called to the dance about 11:30 p.m. in connection with a fight, apparently involving intoxicated persons. Police reportedly tried to subdue a man there, and the disturbance then "spread like wildfire."

There also were reports of looting at Bull's Head shopping plaza on Main Street West.

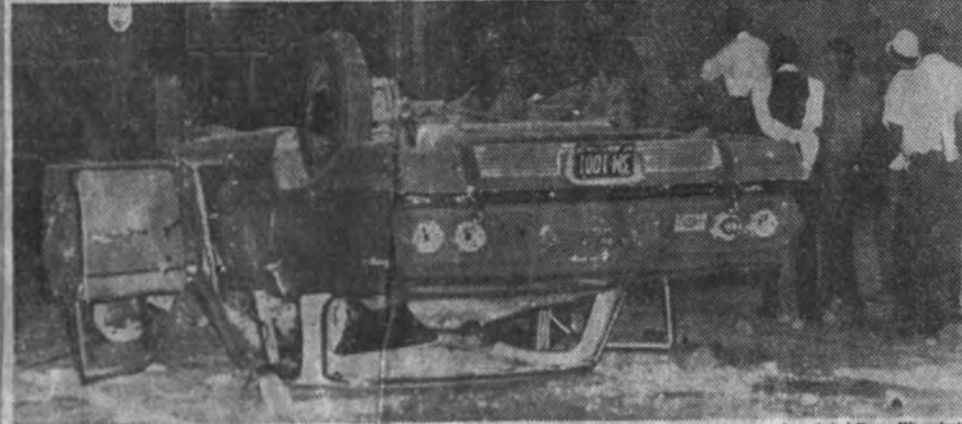
Pellegrino said he was told about 3:20 a.m. that there were "at least 1,000 on the rampage," mostly in an area north of Central Avenue between Joseph and Clinton avenues.



## Negro Festival in Rochester Is Followed by Rioting



United Press International Telephoto  
Policemen subdue man in disorder that began after the arrest of a Negro at street dance



Associated Press Wirephoto  
Charging police brutality, rioters overturned car of Police Chief William Lombard. He was shaken up, but got away. Scene was on the eastern fringe of city's business district.

## ROCHESTER IS PUT UNDER A CURFEW TO BAR NEW RIOTS

Order Clearing Streets at 8 P.M. Follows Hours of Violence and Looting

### STATE POLICE SENT IN

60 Stores Owned by Whites Sacked in What Officials Call 'Organized' Raids

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times

ROCHESTER, July 25—An 8 P.M. curfew was ordered today for the entire city of Rochester in an effort to avert new rioting in the Negro district where racial violence erupted early this morning.

The curfew was ordered by City Manager Porter W. Homer, who had declared a state of emergency during the night. It means that any citizens on the streets between 8 P.M. and 7 A.M. will be arrested. The curfew is to remain in effect, Mr. Homer said, until the emergency has passed.

The City Manager was non-committal when asked whether people who worked at night would be exempted from the curfew.

Stores that sell guns were asked to close early in the afternoon. Theaters and taverns were told to shut down at the curfew hour.

In addition, at the request of the city, the State Liquor Authority closed all bars and taverns in the whole of Monroe County.

Mr. Homer announced the curfew decree after a three-and-a-half-hour meeting of high civil and police officials, held as city, county and state police prepared for possible new disorders.

### Officials Are Stunned

There were no deaths in last night's violence in a run-down Negro district, but 85 persons were injured. Seventy persons were arrested on various charges of rioting and looting. About 60 stores owned by whites were smashed open and looted in an eight-block area on the eastern fringe of the business section.

City officials were stunned by the outbreak.

"It is unbelievable that such a thing could happen in Rochester," Mayor Frank Lamb declared.

The city has had racial conflicts since early last year, involving the arrest of Black Muslims, charges of police brutality, and school integration.

State policemen, sent in by Governor Rockefeller after an urgent request by the city at 3 A.M., patrolled the scene of the disturbance. Cars and pedestrians were barred from Joseph Avenue, where most of the rioting took place.

During the violence the police fired no shots. At one point

Continued on Page 40, Column 1



## ROCHESTER IS PUT UNDER A CURFEW

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

they attempted, without conspicuous success, to control the crowd with tear gas. Police dogs were held in readiness, and unconfirmed reports that a Negro girl had been bitten by one of them further aroused the crowd.

### Fire Equipment Employed

Fire-fighting equipment was brought to the scene and, for a brief time, high-pressure hoses were used to keep the mob on the side streets.

There were conflicting reports of drunken white youths in the early stages of the riot. According to some reports, these youths brawled with young Negroes and were a significant factor in bringing the mood of the crowd to its kindling point.

At least one Negro man was seen carrying a shotgun.

Deputy Police Chief Clarence DePrez said that the disturbances had been "well organized." He said this was clearly demonstrated by the fact that the crowd bypassed Negro-owned stores.

An agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, arriving on the scene at dawn, was quoted as saying, "The White House wants to know what's going on."

The disturbance broke out shortly before midnight when the police were called to a street dance, sponsored by the Northeastern Mothers Improvement Committee, to arrest an intoxicated Negro man who had allegedly been molesting a woman. There were about 100 couples at the dance.

### Dance Turns Into Mob

Word spread through the crowd that the policemen had clubbed and kicked the man as they dragged him to a prowl car. Within minutes, the dancers became a mob that taunted the policemen and showered them with beer cans and bottles.

All available police units were sent to the scene. The angry crowd continued to swell; at its peak it was estimated to total 2,000 persons.

At first the police were unable to break through a dense crowd of onlookers to quell the actual rioters. At 1:30 A. M. a clothing store called Nussbaum's became the first store to have its window shattered.

The ultimate looting was far more thorough than anything seen in Harlem in the last week. Several liquor stores were entirely sacked. Cars were seen being loaded in front of a wholesale television outlet.

The few Negro-owned establishments were spared, as were a Black Muslim mosque and the local headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality.

A paint store was ransacked and cans of pastel paint were spilled on the street or heaved at passing cars.

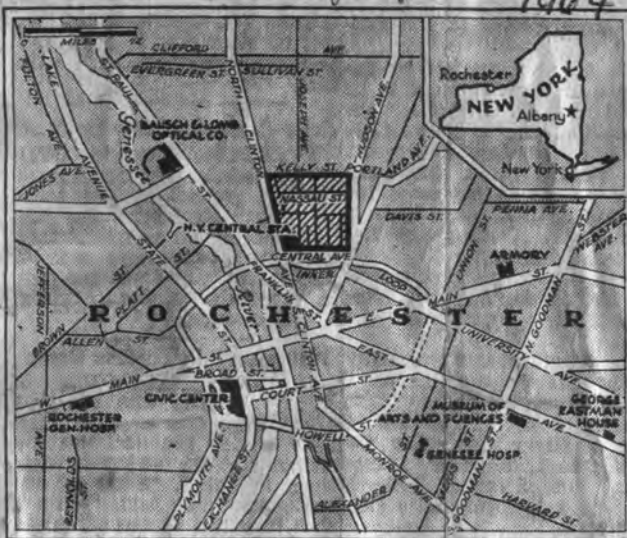
### Chief's Car Overturned

Police Chief William Lombard was shaken up when his car was overturned. Its roof was dented and all its windows were smashed.

By 4:30 P. M., an hour and a half after City Manager Homer had declared a state of emergency, Chief Lombard announced that the riot had been brought under control. But shortly before dawn it erupted again.

This time the police fired several volleys of tear gas grenades, which youths picked up and hurled back at the patrolmen.

The mob was dispersed by 7:30. From then on there were only sporadic incidents of looting.



The New York Times

July 26, 1964

CONFLICT AREA: Diagonal shading shows the part of central Rochester where racial rioting was concentrated.

## 18 Months of Racial Conflict Preceded Riots in Rochester

ROCHESTER, July 25 (AP)

This riot-torn city has been the scene of racial conflict for more than a year. The trouble was stemmed from Negro charges of police brutality, legal action involving members of the Black Muslims, and plans to eliminate racial imbalance in the public schools.

Charges of police brutality were first made in February, 1963. A Negro who was hospitalized after his arrest on traffic and assault charges said he had been beaten by four policemen at the time of his arrest. The brutality accusations were withdrawn in March, 1963.

The Rochester City Council, which had been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to create a citizens' review against two police, could not reach an agreement on such a board at the time.

### 15 Black Muslims Seized

Earlier, 15 members of the Black Muslims had been arrested at a meeting in January, 1963. The police said they were attacked while trying to enter the meeting to investigate a report that a man there had a pistol.

The Negroes contended the policeman intruded on a closed religious meeting.

Charges against two of the 15

Black Muslims were dropped, but the 13 others were involved in four trials over a year. The first ended in a mistrial and juries failed to reach verdicts at two subsequent trials. Then the 13, plus two others, were convicted of two counts of third-degree assault and two counts of unlawful assembly, both misdemeanors.

The 15 were placed on probation last April after a judge had suspended four-year prison sentences.

### School Plan Challenged

An open enrollment program, inaugurated in February by the Board of Education, in which students from predominantly Negro schools have been transferred to predominantly white schools, has been challenged repeatedly in the courts.

Parents of white children argued that the plan was to end racial imbalance and was unconstitutional because it altered the neighborhood school pattern to promote integration. The school board said the shift was to alleviate overcrowding in the schools.

The appellate court ruled June 25 that the transfer was constitutional and that the Board of Education could continue its program pending the outcome of an appeal of a state Supreme Court justice's ruling that the program was illegal.

The appeal is pending.

There were few civil rights leaders in evidence during the night or day. The CORE office was locked and empty.

### Crowd Rejects Pleas

Miss Mildred Johnson of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was jeered when she attempted to elicit a set of presentable demands from a street-corner crowd.

"Listen, listen," she pleaded. "We've got to do something. What do you want?"

She was shouted down.

State policemen stood at all the side streets feeding into Joseph Avenue, turning away all comers except people on their way home. These were given police escorts. Most of the state police and all of the city policemen wore helmets.

A persistent tinkle of glass could be heard as the officers walked through the debris in front of stores.

At a clothing store called Itkin's, stripped mannikins lay in grotesque positions. Potato chips, crushed cigars,

watermelon rinds and shoes were strewn on the street around the heaps of glass.

### 'People Are Mad, Mad . . .'

"The people are mad, mad, mad," said a Negro man who refused to give his name.

"What you see here is going to look like a Sunday school picnic after tonight. There are two sets of law, one for white and one for black. We just took enough of it."

"Police brutality, that's the name for it."

As glaziers boarded up his store with plywood, Ted Merin, a white merchant, said he had not been surprised by the riot. "Just last night," he said, "I told my cousin Al that it was going to happen here."

The Rev. Marvin Chandler, a Negro Baptist minister, stood in the middle of Joseph Avenue and said: "It's pretty much the same old situation—no communication between the people and the law-enforcement agencies, a feeling that they're not represented in the City Council, and just generally a feeling that they're left out."

## ROCHESTER IS CITY OF MUSIC AND JOBS

800 Manufacturing Plants Keep Employment Stable

ROCHESTER, July 25 (AP)

The City of Rochester, torn today by Negro rioting, is normally a serene community of home-owners apparently living contentedly along elm-shaded streets.

The city, with a population of more than 300,000, about 35,000 of them Negroes, is best known as both a cultural and manufacturing center.

The Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, allied with the Eastman School of Music, has an international reputation. The Eastman Kodak Company pioneered in the development of photography and is known wherever cameras are carried.

Rochester employment is unusually stable. Its more than 800 manufacturing plants turn out vast quantities of men's clothing, optical goods, dental equipment, shoes, television sets, other electrical equipment and malt and soft drinks.

### Founded in 1812

Rochester has grown steadily since it was founded in 1812 by a band of New England settlers led by Nathan Rochester. They were attracted to the site by three waterfalls of the Genesee River, which is still an important source of manufacturing power. The Genesee divides the heart of downtown Rochester and traffic moves across bridges.

Now the third largest city in the state, after New York City and Buffalo, Rochester no longer boasts the flour mills that first gave it prominence. It has moved ahead under the unusually firm guidance of a relatively small group of important industrialists, including the late George Eastman, who founded the Kodak company bearing his name.

Rochester is the home of several colleges and universities, including Rochester University, which is known in educational circles for its unusually high endowment.

A casual visitor to Rochester is likely to be impressed by its air of genteel success and its bustling downtown shops. Many first-time visitors are baffled by the calmness that descends on downtown after the 5 P. M. homeward bound rush—a far cry from last night's rioting and looting.



## PLEA TO THE STATE TOOK 90 MINUTES

Request From Sheriff for  
Troopers Was Required

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, July 25 — A law that prohibits the state police from entering cities unless requested to do so made it necessary early today for Governor Rockefeller to issue direct orders for them to enter riot-torn Rochester.

The wheels of government began turning between 3 and 3:30 A.M. when the first appeal for help was received at the Executive Mansion here. It took about 90 minutes of discussion, checking and verifying before the Governor issued the order, and it was about 8 A.M. when the first detachment of 50 state police entered Rochester. By mid afternoon, the total was 211.

State police are barred from cities, according to one source here, because when the law creating them was drawn labor unions feared they might be used as a strike-breaking force. Opponents insisted that the police be kept outside city limits except when specifically asked for by local authorities.

### Call from Rochester

According to a spokesman for Governor Rockefeller, today's events went something like this:

Rochester Public Safety Commissioner Donald Corbett called the mansion at Albany for aid between 3 and 3:30. Mr. Rockefeller was at his home in Tarrytown. The operator relayed the request to John Roche, deputy Superintendent of State Police, who informed State Police Superintendent Arthur Cornelius.

Mr. Cornelius called Alexander Aldrich, cousin of the Governor and special assistant to Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Aldrich, at about 3:45 A.M., called Arthur Curran, Corporation Counsel at Rochester, to explain that the law required that before state police could be used the sheriff must state that the situation is out of control and he is unable to maintain law and order.

By 4:15 Sheriff Albert of Monroe County, which includes Rochester, and Mr. Corbett formally requested the help of the State Police. While State police were verifying this telephone call, Mr. Aldrich awakened the Governor. It was about 4:30 A.M.

The Governor authorized Mr. Aldrich to direct the state police superintendent to send in the state police.

### Go-ahead at 5 A.M.

At about 5 A.M. the go-ahead order was given. And a few minutes past five, Mr. Aldrich also informed Major General Almerin C. O'Hara, Chief of Military and Naval Affairs for the state, of the situation. It was pointed out by a National Guard spokesman that guards were not placed on the alert. Staff officers were merely informed of the situation.

State police headquarters at Albany was first aware of the outbreak at Rochester at 1:20 A.M. this morning, some hours before the formal request came through.

When the Governor issued his orders, state police sent 50 men to Rochester from Troop A at Batavia, about 25 miles south-

west of the city. About 100 more men were called in from a 12-county area of western New York, about 25 troopers were sent from Troop C at Sidney in Delaware county and about 25 more were dispatched from Troop G at Loudenville, just outside Albany. Fifty more men were to be sent late today.

Mr. Roche was sent from Albany to headquarters at Henrietta, outside Rochester, to direct operations.

## Governor Pledges Full Use of Powers To Curb Violence

N.Y. Times, July 26, 1964

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, July 25—Governor Rockefeller said today he would use "every legal means" at his command to maintain order in the state.

"The rioting and looting in Rochester last night, following the violence in New York City during the week, cannot and will not be condoned," he said.

The Governor said that he had sent the state police to Rochester early this morning following urgent requests by local officials, and that National Guard forces would be moved into the area if needed.

Mr. Rockefeller added that he had been in contact with Mayor Wagner and had assured him of "the full support of the state in maintaining law and order, including the deployment of National Guard troops, if necessary."

### 'Much to Be Done'

He said that "lawlessness, hoodlumism and extremism" would be met by the full force of the law and that "there are disturbing indications that there may be organized efforts to incite or abet such disturbances."

New York State has the most complete and effective laws and procedures to guarantee civil rights and promote equal opportunity for all people, he said, although "there is much to be done to make equal opportunity a reality."

The Governor warned that those who resorted to "violence, mob rule and looting" endangered their own cause and threatened the foundations of society.

"The people of this state and the people of all the local com-

Continued on Page 40, Column 3

## Rockefeller Says He Will Use Full Powers to Curb Violence

N.Y. Times, July 26, 1964

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

munities of the state must and will be protected from mob violence," he said. "The police forces of our state are our principal bulwark against mob violence and chaos. They must have citizen support everywhere in these efforts."

Observing that "minority groups have the most to gain" from the maintenance of law and order, Mr. Rockefeller said that the overwhelming majority of the people in the violence-torn areas were decent and law-abiding citizens.

New York will continue to make progress "in the vital areas of human concern," the Governor said, "not under the duress of violence or threats of violence, but through the regular processes of governments." The Governor, who was at his estate in Westchester, issued the statement through his office here.

The text follows:

The rioting and looting in Rochester last night, following the violence in New York City during the week, cannot and will not be condoned.

Such lawlessness, hoodlumism and extremism from whatever source or for whatever reason will be met by full force of the law. There are disturbing indications that there may be organized efforts to incite or abet such disturbances. The overwhelming majority of the people in the areas where these incidents have occurred are decent, law-abiding citizens.

State police were sent to Rochester upon my authorization early this morning following urgent requests by the Commissioner of Public Safety of the City of Rochester and the Sheriff of Monroe County, who reported that the situation had gotten beyond local control. National Guard forces will be moved into the area if needed.

Throughout the week, my office has been in continued

communication with the appropriate officials of the City of New York. I have personally been in contact with Mayor Wagner and have assured him of the full support of the state in maintaining law and order, including the deployment of National Guard troops, if necessary.

### Support Is Asked

The people of this state and the people of all the local communities of the state must and will be protected from mob violence. The police forces of our state are our principal bulwark against mob violence and chaos. They must have citizen support everywhere in these efforts.

Minority groups have the most to gain from the maintenance of law and order. New York State has the most complete and effective legal and administrative structure for the guarantee of civil rights and the promotion of equal opportunity for all people.

That there is much to be done to make equal opportunity a reality, we all recognize. Things are being done and will continue to be done through the support of the people of the state and through due process of law.

Those who resort to violence, mob rule and looting not only endanger their own cause, but threaten the foundations on which our society is based — respect for the rights of others, the security of persons and property, and the orderly democratic procedures for adjusting differences.

As Governor of the State of New York, I shall use every legal means at my command to see that order is maintained and that we continue to make progress in the vital areas of human concern — not under the duress of violence or threats of violence, but through the regular processes of government.



July 26, 1964 D+C

# 1 KILLED IN THIRD WARD RIOTS; ROVING BANDS IGNORE CURFEW

## 5 'Demands' Listed for Rioting's End

By GEORGE MURPHY

Six Negroes, three of them clergymen, met with Mayor Frank T. Lamb late last night and presented a list of five "demands" to end rioting in the city.

Mayor Lamb said he would consider all but one, but that there must first be "an end to violence and disorder on our streets."

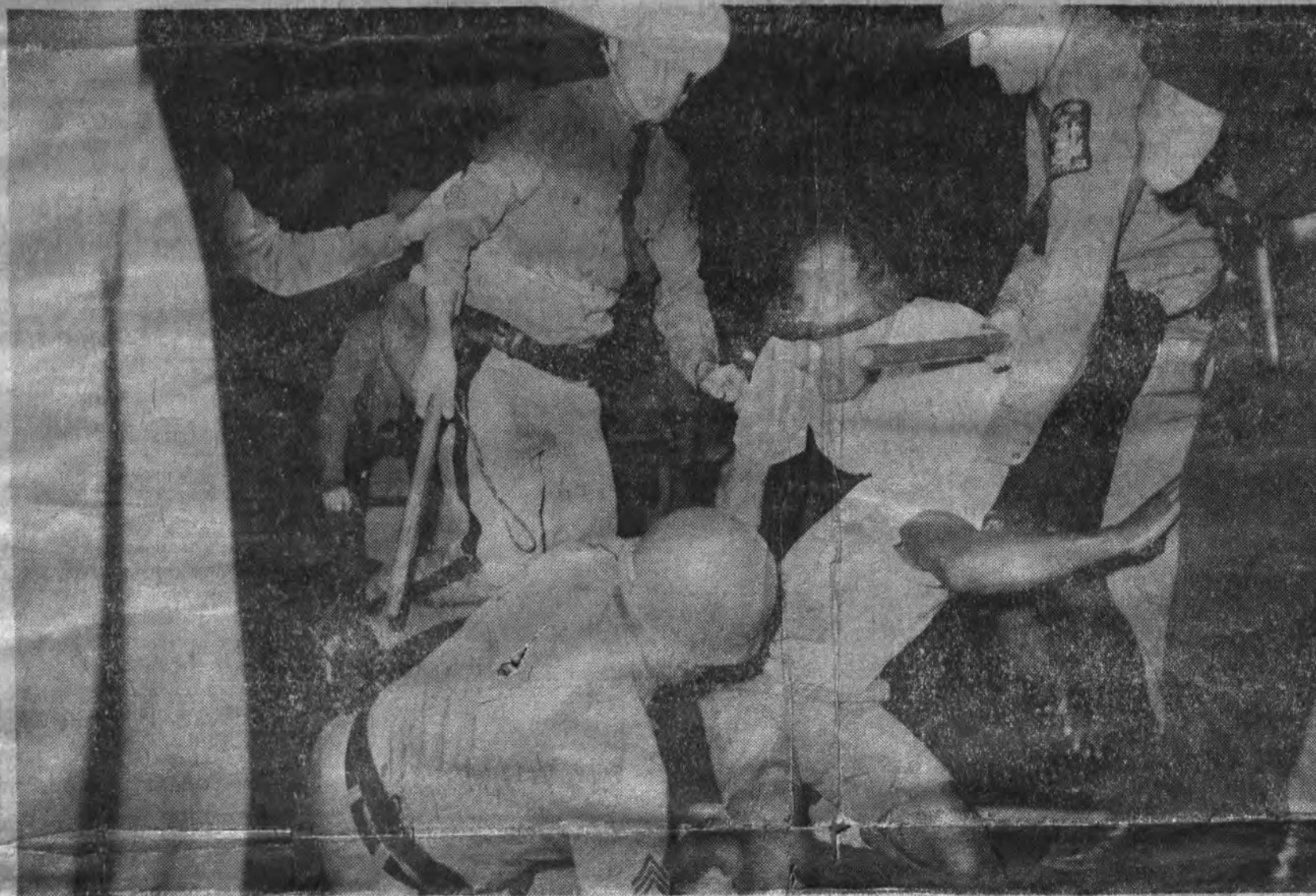
The point the mayor said he could not agree to was that "responsible area residents be deputized to help keep peace."

He replied that the city's policy is that "no civilian, regardless of race, color, or creed, be in the trouble spots with weapons. Our main concern is that trained law enforcement officers are working in such areas."

### Group's Demands

Other demands listed by the Negro committee were:

—That a mayor's committee be formed, made up of people selected by the residents of the riot areas, plus city administrators and civic leaders.



Helmeted state troopers wrestle a youthful rioter to the pavement of Bronson Avenue.

## White Man Punched, Killed by Car

By JACK TUCKER

Race rioting and widespread looting in Rochester spread rapidly last night—mainly in the mixed-neighborhood 3rd Ward — as marauding Negro mobs defied an unprecedented all-night curfew.

Approximately a hundred new arrests were made. One Negro was shot and seriously wounded.

Rioting bands of Negroes fired shotguns and pistols into the air. Police fought back with tear gas barrages.

The pre-dawn hot spots today appeared to be:

Plymouth Avenue South at Adams Street; Hudson Avenue and Gilmore Street; looting at Madison High School; spotty looting in Genesee Street near Arnett Boulevard; rioting, looting and shooting at Joseph Avenue and Herman Street.

By midnight, 525 to 530 police officers were patrolling the city, with this breakdown:

State troopers, 306; city police, 200; Monroe County sheriff's deputies, 20; Livingston County deputies, 7.

Continued on page 21

Continued on page 18



Continued From page 17

**An Editorial:**

# No Pussyfooting With Hoodlums

There is no excuse for mob violence such as struck Rochester yesterday.

Lawlessness, no matter what the motivation or rationalization, cannot be tolerated.

The vast majority of the citizens of this community, white and Negro, want strict enforcement of the law and preservation of order.

Hoodlums, of whatever race or color, belong in jail.

Any pussyfooting in dealing with them—whether teen-agers or adults, white or Negro—is a mistake which leads only to greater violence.

Law enforcement officials of this community have the backing of responsible citizens in whatever action is necessary to enforce law and order.

A curfew, such as imposed last night, is a severe measure. It infringes on the rights of the many in order to combat the lawlessness of a relatively few. But the rioting called for strict action.

The curfew should provide a period for the various law enforcement agencies to effectively join forces to protect the peace.

Once that has been accomplished, the curfew should be promptly lifted. Then officers must be prepared to take the strictest possible action directly against future troublemakers.

John A. Roach, commanding troopers in the Rochester general area, said another 50 troopers were being brought in at 4 a.m., plus an additional 50 an hour later.

The entire New York State trooper force was placed on a 30-minute alert.

Roadblocks were set up at scattered points leading into the county and city. Cars containing migrants were stopped and searched.

**FBI Probing**

FBI agents conferred here with police authorities. One agent, who got to the original riot scene in Joseph Avenue about dawn, was quoted as saying:

"The White House wants to know what's going on."

First fatality in the Negro uprisings came near the Clarissa-Atkinson Street intersection at around 10 p.m. when a white man was killed in a weird chain-reaction sequence.

He finally was identified as Judson T. Brayar, in his late 50s. The man had registered at the downtown Edison Hotel on Thursday and gave his address as Wayland, N.Y.

Residents said that one of several youths pitched rocks through a grocery window there, that the man — wear-

## Race Riot On the Inside

Police Chief Lombard's car wrecked and burned. Page 3A

Joseph Avenue merchants survey damage. Page 3A

How it started, hour-by-hour. Page 3A.

Inside the city's top command post. Page 2A.

Negro leaders urge end to rioting, call for reforms. Page 2A

"They cursed me when I told them to go home," said Negro Supervisor Maxwell I. Walters. Page 3A

Mass exodus from Chatham Gardens. Page 7A.

ing a white helmet — suddenly appeared in mid-street, said nothing but stared at the youths.

The neighbors said the rock-hurler walked out and began punching the man, knocking him unconscious to the street.

A Negro resident rushed to the spot to flag away passing cars. One car did veer and missed the prostrate victim,

Continued on Page 6A



Women startled by the cameraman leave a Clarissa St. grocery which had been looted.

Dand C July 26, 1964



6A

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Sunday, July 26, 1964

# 1 Killed in Third Ward Riots; Roving Mobs Ignore Curfew

Continued From page 18

Continued from Page 1A

but a second close behind struck and dragged him some 100 feet.

## Dead on Arrival

The helmeted man was dead on arrival at Genesee Hospital, and police still were trying to learn what he was doing in the street.

The Negro shot was identified as David Tisdale, 34, of 605 Scio St. Hit twice, he was taken to Genesee Hospital, where his condition was listed as "poor."

Tisdale stumbled into a house at 2 Messina St., where he was trying to visit a long-time friend, Angelo Peri, 42, of Avon. Peri was a house guest at the Messina Street address.

Detective Lt. Anthony Fantigrossi said Peri told him of hearing three shots but couldn't tell where they came from. Tisdale was wounded in the face and arm with a pistol of small caliber.

The 3rd Ward violence broke out around dusk when Detectives Frank Novitskey and George Steckel, cruising in Jefferson Avenue to enforce the curfew, reached the Bronson intersection.

A rock bounced off their windshield and they radioed for reinforcements.

Booing Negroes poured into that area's streets when a chartered Rochester Transit Corp. bus loaded with state troopers arrived.

## Skirmish Lines

The troopers formed army-style skirmish lines and marched silently along, shooting curfew-defiers inside homes. But the mobs returned after the police passed and kept milling around — such as at Columbia-Jefferson intersection.

At the Flamenco Barber-shop on Jefferson Avenue, yelling Negroes emerged from the premises and began hurling bottles, hammers, rocks and other objects.

Three policemen were reported seriously injured. One was Detective Eugene LaChima, who was hit below the belt line. He doubled over in pain.

One officer reportedly was clubbed over the head with a bottle, another knocked down by a tossed hammer.

Small bands of roving looters and rock-throwers engaged in hit-run tactics that

gave harried police special problems.

## Spotters in Use

It appeared that such rioters used spotters to locate police cars, then sent in phony telephone calls to the police switchboard that resulted in the prowling cars being pulled out of position.

Then the looters, in cars, would strike at stores — with liquor shops a prime target.

By the time the car sped back to the stakeout, at the Central Avenue intersection, the liquor place had been hit.

Two Democrat and Chronicle radio cars were put out of commission. One, with photographer Ron Kiley at the wheel and carrying reporter Bill Claiborne, two Associated Press photographers and a New York Herald-Tribune reporter, was cruising along Clarissa Street when they came upon a looting in progress.

## 'Left in Hurry'

"We stopped and were just getting out when a brick smashed the windshield," Claiborne said. "Another brick hit the car's rear and we took off in a hurry."

"At another looting in progress, we drove off just as a crowd gathered and a bottle hit the car."

Photographer Dick Haun was at the wheel of another D&C radio car when a rock caved in the windshield.

Earlier, while covering the initial outbreaks in the Joseph Avenue area, photographers Peter Hickey and Ivan Conklin were injured slightly on foot when a car operated by a Negro tried to run them down.

Along debris-strewn Joseph Avenue, both a Congress of Racial Equality headquarters and Muhammed's Mosque of Islam were left undamaged by vandals.

A CORE member, ex-boxer Eddie Drake, pointed to barbershops and small restaurants which still had windows intact, and said:

"They all are Negro-owned. Those people (rioters) couldn't have been too drunk."

Many of the Negroes were "fired up during the night with stolen booze," officers said.

Three firemen dispatched to Jefferson and Columbia were struck by rocks and cans thrown at about 9 p.m.

from apartment windows above them. Lt. William Bauman and Firemen Richard Shaw and Vincent Farsace were treated at St. Mary's Hospital.

## Rooftop Fire

A liquor store at 351 Plymouth Ave. S. was broken into by looters who set a small rooftop fire with Molotov cocktails (gasoline bombs) before leaving. The blaze was quickly doused.

Shortly before midnight, help was rushed to a patrolman at Plymouth and Adams Street. He was being fired upon.

Officers were reported "in trouble" at a number of spots miles apart around the city.

Burglar alarms, set off as store windows were smashed, jangled through the humid night. Peck's Drug Store, at Plymouth and Adams, was being looted by a gang of some 15 Negroes when police descended. A "couple" of wild shots were fired by looters. Police responded with tear gas and the mob dispersed.

At one stage, a Negro rushed up to a State Police sergeant and screamed: "You're only making it worse by bringing in all these armed men. You're the ones who are causing the riot."

## 2 Knives Found

Police stopped a car carrying four Negroes, took away several cans of beer, then found two knives inside the car.

Detective Robert Opper, struck in the face by three cans of flying cranberry juice, yanked out his gun and shot at his tormentors. The shot went wild.

The 3rd Ward rioters at one time crossed Main Street West, not far from Bulls Head, and smashed windows at the Ralph Pontiac auto agency.

Fire officials said rioters, after hurling Molotov cocktails into buildings and rubbish piles and starting small fires, waited for firemen to arrive. The demonstrators thereupon would pelt firemen with stones and debris.

Troopers seized one young Negro carrying a beer bottle in Joseph Avenue and had to club him into submission. Bottles tossed from a build-

ing the youth had tried to enter were landing in the street.

A teen-age girl who had been with the youth threw glass and cans from a window and shouted obscenities.

Thousands of persons ignored the curfew, from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. for the duration of the emergency. The curfew was imposed yesterday afternoon by City Manager Porter W. Homer.

In another emergency measure, all bars and liquor stores in Monroe County were ordered to close at 5 p.m. and remain closed for at least 24 hours.

Spread of the rioting across town from Joseph Avenue to the city's west side confirmed the Police Bureau's worst fears.

There also was looting and other trouble last night in the Central Park, North Street and Central Avenue area, in Scio Street and in the Portland Avenue-Norton Street area.

Worn-out police, many with little or no sleep for long periods, had to keep skipping from one emergency section to another.

Rioting and looting by swarms of jeering Negroes also edged closer to the downtown area — which in many respects was like a ghost city.

## 100 Troopers

Approximately 100 State Police, heavily armed and using tear gas, roamed the Bronson Avenue, Cady Street, Columbia and Jefferson Avenues, Clarissa Street and Plymouth Avenue South sector.

Police Chief William M. Lombard said at 10 p.m. that about 140 law-enforcement men all told were in the old "Silk Stocking" 3rd Ward.

Most residents sat tight inside locked homes. Some white men were reported armed with guns inside. Other white males reportedly were out in scattered areas of the city and believed armed.

Veteran police officers said, "This is civil war."

At least one police shot was fired along Bronson Avenue as mocking bands of Negroes showered rocks, bottles and other things at police and newsmen's cars.

Injuries mounted. Several police went down under the

Continued on page 20



Continued From page 19

impact of hurled bottles and rocks.

### Martial Law?

Over-worked, red-eyed authorities in the Public Safety Building, asked if National Guard assistance or federal troops or both would be called in, said these matters were discussed but no immediate action was considered.

The same reply came to the question: Might Rochester be placed under martial law?

More than 200 persons, nearly all Negro, are under arrest on felony charges of riot. They were arraigned yesterday afternoon.

The charges will be considered by a grand jury tomorrow.

More than 90 persons — including at least 15 police and firemen — suffered injuries in the wild hours of rioting that began shortly before midnight Friday and continued until about 10 a.m. yesterday.

Sporadic flareups were reported later in the day.

The full-scale riots exploded in a 10-block stretch of embattled Joseph Avenue.

### Stores Looted

On one side were Negro mobs estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000, with badly outnumbered police trying desperately to stem the uprising. Stores and other buildings were smashed open and looted.

The scene, almost incredible in its initial violence, later resembled a no-man's land through the hot day and early evening.

But well before noon a measure of quiet — although uneasy and laced with apprehensive overtones — blanketed that jam-packed 7th Ward neighborhood.

Rochester's exhausted Police Bureau, including injured Chief Lombard, was beefed up as state troopers, town police, sheriff's deputies and special officers swarmed in with riot weapons.

In ordering more than 200 troopers into the city, Gov. Rockefeller warned that further outbreaks will not be tolerated and would be met with massive force.

### Troops Alerted

He alerted National Guard units for possible intervention. But the governor's office at Albany said there were no immediate plans to mobilize those troops.

The order to close city and town bars and liquor stores came from Benjamin H. Balcolm, State Liquor Authority commissioner, at City Manager Homer's request.

Homer also "requested" that all gun shops and stores handling arms and ammunition be closed.

He acted after a three-hour conference in Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett's offices with Chief Lombard and police staff officers, State Police commanding officers, representatives of the city corporation counsel's office, Negro leaders including Maxwell Walters (7th Ward supervisor), and other concerned authorities.

### Curfew Decision

In explaining the curfew decision, Homer made this proclamation:

"This curfew shall make it mandatory that all citizens of the City of Rochester shall remain indoors and off the public streets from 8 a.m. until this emergency is terminated and the curfew removed," the manager proclaimed.

"Any person violating this curfew, except for emergency reasons, shall be subject to arrest by any law enforcement personnel authorized to operate in the City of Rochester during this emergency."

Homer pleaded with residents not to panic.

The curfew and other counter-moves, he said, "will greatly increase the public safety."

### Workers, Too

Asked if persons would be allowed to drive to and from work during the curfew, Homer said, "We're asking them not to."

If an employe on his way to work was stopped by police would he be arrested?

"He could be," the manager replied.

Homer said he did not know what charges would be lodged against those violating the curfew.

### Troopers Praised

He expressed "dissatisfaction" with what he termed the delay in the office of Gov. Rockefeller before State Police were assigned to help here.

But he made it clear he had nothing but praise for the performance of the troopers, once they began arriving here about 7:30 a.m. and went into action.

In a formal statement, Homer said:

"State Police, who were asked to provide assistance in a call to the office of the governor in Albany at 3:08 a.m. (Saturday) were not released by that office to help our police force until 5:08 p.m., and at that time they were to assemble at the Clarkson substation before traveling to headquarters in the City Public Safety Building."

"Attempts to obtain authorization earlier were made by Public Safety Commissioner Donald Corbett, Sheriff (Albert W.) Skinner and others."

Gov. Rockefeller's office last night denied there was any undue delay in dispatching the troopers.

In one facet of strife-torn conditions, some 50 white families living in Chatham Gardens—a low-cost housing project bordering the Joseph Avenue outbursts — were evacuating their quarters.

Chief Lombard said he understood the families had been "threatened."

Mayor Frank Lamb said that some white families in Hanover Houses, located on the fringe of the predominantly Negro neighborhood, also were leaving. He emphasized that no evacuations were ordered by the city.

Lombard also disclosed that a number of nuns in the area were evacuated from nearby St. Bridgit's Convent.

### Lamb Statement

Lamb in a statement to "my fellow citizens" said:

"Our city has undergone a period of strife that is most serious and filled with dangerous implications for all of us."

"I urge all of you to abide by the curfew order . . . to use sound judgment and good common sense."

"All of us, rich, poor, of one faith or another, of one color or another, have more to lose than to gain if this senseless abandonment to lawlessness continues."

Braced grimly for any further riot developments last night was a young army of perhaps 1,000 helmeted city, state and town police — along with sheriff's personnel.

They were armed with tear gas grenades, regular weapons and nightsticks. Many were in plain clothes, wearing badges and clutching billies.

Virtually all the police injuries were suffered when rocks, bottles and larger material rained down from building roofs and windows—and sometimes from almost point-blank range.

Detective Doug Tubbs, his right arm in a sling, was transporting a prisoner and, with other officers, was about to take the man inside the Public Safety Building for booking when:

"The guy suddenly resisted arrest, grabbed my thumb and dislocated it before he could be stopped. We brought him in for throwing rocks at a police car."

### Driver Halted

Shortly before noon—after this newsmen cruised through the riot area in a police car with Patrolmen Joseph M. O'Connor and Robert Fancy—we halted at a barricade at Smith and Mill streets where police had stopped a young driver headed east for the Smith Street bridge.

Inside his car was a high-powered rifle with what looked like a telescopic sight, and a bandoleer of ammunition. Despite protests that he had a permit, was returning from a trip near Syracuse to visit his mother, and "didn't know about the riots," he was promptly whisked to headquarters.

Back at the riot-impact scene, conditions resembled a battlefield despite cleanup work by city truck crews.

Joseph Avenue for blocks — starting from Ward Street just north of the New York Central Railroad underpass and continuing past Holland, Nassau, Kelly, Baden, Catharine, Vienna, Morris, Pryor and Herman streets — was littered with broken glass, cans, clothing store dummies sprawled grotesquely, rocks and other debris.

The tremendous damage done to stores and other retail outlets was almost unbelievable.

With few exceptions — and many were Negro-operated enterprises — hardly any window glass was left. Looters had stripped most of the

places of anything of value they could get their hands on. Liquor and beer-selling gro-

cery stores were the prime targets.

In some cases, the shriek-

ing, laughing looters carried so many unopened bottles of liquor and beer that they

hurled them at police cars. Then they'd go back for more.

Dand C July 26, 1969



## 5 'Demands' Listed for Rioting's End

Continued from Page 1A

tives of the areas affected, community leaders and government officials to consider any legitimate demands." He added:

"Let me emphasize this: First, and before ANY consideration can be given to ANY demands, there must be an end to violence and disorder on our streets."

"I am assured that these spokesmen here tonight will, with all other responsible citizens, do everything in their power to restore peace and calm to Rochester so that reason and not violence can have its way."

The civilian members of the Negro committee, all residents of Hanover Houses in the Baden-Ormonó section of the city, were: Odis Felder, Thomas Coleman and Nathaniel Wise. Mr. Wise was arrested by city police yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct, but was released in the afternoon in \$500 bail.

### 'Growing Interest'

"I have been released," said Wise to reporters, "because of the city's growing interest in the problems of all its Negroes. I have not been released because of any demands of Negro organizations. In recognition of this fact, I ask that Negroes cease their disorders and stay off the streets."

The clergymen on the committee were Rev. H. C. Shankle; Rev. Julian Simpkins, pastor of St. Simon's Episcopal Church, Oregon St., and Rev. Marvin Chandler of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, Inc.

Thomas Allen, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) arrived in Rochester last night and issued an appeal for an end to the rioting.

Earlier, Robert Morrison, president of the local NAACP chapter and Hanna Storrs, president of CORE, issued similar appeals and denounced the rioting.

Continued  
From page 17

—That the Police Advisory Board include people from the affected areas.

—That the mayor's committee take concrete action to encourage the establishment of more Negro businesses in the areas.

—That the mayor's committee encourage the use of more Negro workers in the settlements and the public agencies of the areas.

### To Name Committee

Mayor Lamb said that "as soon as order is restored in our community, I will appoint a committee of representa-

Continued on Page 3A

## Sound Truck Abandoned as Crowd Jeers

By TED CASE

"I've talked to them. I talked to everyone I could all night. They cursed at me when I told them to go home and get off the streets."

That was Maxwell I. Walters, supervisor of the 7th Ward and the first Negro elected to the Board of Supervisors.

At 8 a.m. Walters asked Police Chief Lombard to send a sound truck to the scene.

"We've got to try something," Walters said.

The sound truck arrived. Walters didn't even try to talk again. He asked Mildred Johnson, long active in the Negro cause, to speak from the sound truck.

The plan was to cruise the area asking the people to get off the streets. Mrs. Johnson also tried to quell untrue rumors that a Negro boy had been shot.

But she was hooted down by Negroes before the truck could move away from Joseph Avenue and Baden Street.

## Rumors Abound In Joseph Ave.

Rumors crackled like brush fires and raced out of control on Joseph Avenue yesterday.

The most persistent one was that there was more bad trouble outside the Joseph Avenue area, where rioters looted and damaged stores and injured many police and citizens.

"Bulls Head is a shambles," one man said on Joseph Avenue. "I heard they are fighting even worse over there."

"Not true," police said, and went on to confront other rumors—all unfounded, and all inflammatory.

Among the other false reports:

That a white man had been beaten to death by a group of Negro teen-agers early yesterday morning when he came down Joseph Avenue looking for female companionship.

That a group of white teens snatched a 6-month-old Negro child from its mother's arms, killed it — and then tarred and feathered it.

That a pregnant Negro woman had been manhandled by police.

That four Negro youths had been killed by police.

That a 15-year-old girl was badly bitten by a police dog.

Even a national television network fanned the flames by

reporting that the rioting began when a gang of white teens marched into Joseph Avenue to break up the street dance.

"Not true," police kept repeating. But everywhere they turned yesterday there were new rumors.

And like the pesky brush fires, they kept flickering, threatening new outbreaks.

There were even rumors circulating among policemen about injuries to other policemen.

Rumor had it that Patrolman Dominick D'Angelo lost an eye. Truth was he suffered a cut under his eye and was able to remain on duty.

There were other rumors about stabbings and broken limbs that turned out to be unfounded.

**SUBSCRIBER RATES:** By newspaper boy delivery, Weekdays, 40 cents per week; Sundays, 20 cents; Weekdays and Sundays, 60 cents per week; Saturdays and Sundays, 27 cents per week. By mail, first and second zones, Weekdays, \$1.55 per month; \$15 per year; Sundays, 95 cents per month; \$10.40 per year; in all other zones postage is added. Call Circulation Dept., LOCUST 2-3600 for zone rates or write 55 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N.Y. Mail rates apply only where there is no Democrat and Chronicle newspaper boy delivery service. Published weekdays and Sundays by Gannett Co., Inc. Second class postage paid at Rochester, N.Y. Volume 132, Number 208.



## Nearly Killed, Lombard Admits

# Chief Credits Negroes for Rescue

Police Chief William M. Lombard admitted yesterday that he came close to being killed during the Joseph Avenue rioting.

Weary, haggard, nearly out on his feet, Lombard credited "several" Negroes — one a woman — with "helping me get out of there."

The chief suffered a large contusion on one leg, a wrist injury amounting to a sprain, and a badly bruised back near the neck.

His voice reduced to a near-whisper after around-the-clock, sleepless duty, Lombard told this story:

"I drove into the area alone in my own car, got out and tried to reason with the mob.

"I even pleaded with them. 'Don't do this,' I said. 'We're trying to cooperate with you; you must cooperate with us.' It didn't do any good.

"Everything happened within 10 minutes, as far as I personally was

concerned. Stuff began flying at me — rocks, stones, other things, I guess.

"My men were grouped about a block away (near the New York Central Railroad overpass) and when they saw what was happening they started toward me fast.

"I waved them back, I told them to get back. There were about 20 of them at the time, and thank God they did hold back. Four, five or six persons — all colored — were helping me to get out of there.

"My car was getting hit by chunks of stuff. Then they set it afire. I was helpless, standing there watching the car destroyed."

Asked if — in retrospect — he could consider himself lucky to be alive, Lombard replied:

"Yes."

The chief's personal car is a blue four-door 1963 Chevrolet sedan.

Hours later, when police finally

managed to get it to the Public Safety Building police garage, the car was a hulk. It had been overturned, and there was no glass left except shards. Three large rocks still were inside the front.

"In trying to reason with the rioters, I repeatedly asked what they wanted," the chief said. "About the only replies I could figure out were something like 'Freedom now!'

"Afterward, back at Police Headquarters, I ordered the first two arrested Negro youths released. Later four or five more were released."

Lombard and his wife, who have three children — the oldest a student at Our Lady of Mercy High School not far from their Brown-croft Boulevard home — expect an addition soon.

He is a former State Police officer brought here by the Democratic city regime to succeed Chief William Winfield.



AUTHORITY OVERTURNED—Chief Lombard was injured slightly when mob flipped his car in Joseph Avenue

D and C July 26, 1964



# The Spark And How It Flared

By JOHN OMICINSKI

As the gray dawn broke, ending the night of violence and terror, the fire hoses still gushed brown, brackish water on the few stragglers at Joseph Avenue and the Inner Loop.

Many who had witnessed it wondered, "What happened here?"

Here is a chronology of Friday night's riots, as it was pieced together from eyewitnesses and police reports:

**11:38 p.m.**—The first call. The police dispatcher barks, "Joseph and Nassau, officer in trouble." Two or three patrol cars speed into the area. The Negro mob has already formed around policemen as they attempt to haul a young troublemaker away from a street dance.

**11:40**—There is big trouble at Joseph and Nassau. An angry, bottle-throwing mob continues to gather in the streets.

**11:50**—Every policeman in the city is speeding to the Joseph-Nassau-Kelly vicinity. Bottles are thrown. The angry mob, from the street dance and nearly every home in the area, lines the block-long area. Women, children, teenagers and drunken men taunt the police. Sporadic fights break out. Several K-9 Corps teams arrive, but only one or two dogs leave their kennels in the rear of the police station wagons.

**12:05**—Now the bottles are more frequent. Glass litters the street. Small fights break out, but it is primarily a standoff between the defiant mob, which now numbers about 500, and the police, who number about 50.

**12:10**—A police sound truck pulls into the block. The pleas of "Go home," seem to fall on deaf ears. One burly, 275-pound Negro gets into the truck and tries to quiet the mob, whose jeers become louder. Several Negroes answer him with, "You go home, Uncle Tom."

**12:15**—One teenaged Negro tough is grabbed by the scruff of the neck and walked toward the patrol wagon, parked in the middle of the block. He breaks and runs on Joseph toward Kelly. Five policemen run after him.

**12:20**—Now the mob has reached fever pitch. A policeman steps into the crowd and tries to talk. The "pop" of a breaking bottle is heard, and the policeman whirls, his hand covering his face. Blood flows between his fingers. There is a deep gash below his right eye. Several Negroes in the back of the crowd toss rubbish cans over the heads of the rioters at the policemen. Police crowd in and wedge the mob apart.

**12:30**—Some of the mob has grown tired of it, and groups of Negroes can be seen walking north on Joseph Avenue. The trouble now centers around Joseph Avenue and Kelly Street. Rioters toss bottles at police standing in the streets. Several hit the patrol cars, shattering windows. Now the policemen have donned helmets.

**12:35**—Four or five cars roll down glass-covered Kelly Street near Chatham Gardens. The lead car stops, apparently because of engine trouble. The cars, hopelessly stymied behind the stalled car, are riddled with rocks and bottles.

**12:45**—Fifteen persons have been arrested, and the reports of assaults upon men, women and children passing through the area begin to filter into police headquarters. A 61-year-old Bausch & Lomb employe walks into the plaza of the Public Safety Building, his face and shirt splattered with blood. He speaks with a heavy German accent. His eyes glazed, he asks wonderingly, "What is this, the Wehrmacht?"

**1-1:30**—Police Chief William M. Lombard's car has been turned over and set afire by angry Negroes. All the shops in the area are being looted. A rioter throws a stolen television set in front of a passing car. Police now retreat into the surrounding streets.

**2:00**—Reports of widespread looting come in. Police have blocked off the main approaches into the area. But several cars manage to get in. They arrive at Joseph and Central battered, their occupants bloodied. Ambulances going into the area now take police along. Sheriff's deputies arrive.

**2:30:00**—Whites, attracted by radio reports of the melee, converge on the area between the New York Central Station and the U.S. Post Office. Two hundred whites and Negroes face each other from opposite sides of the street. Police stand between them, and the crowds grow restless. Two fire trucks stand by. Greece and Brighton Police arrive.

**3:45**—Police attempt to arrest a white agitator, he runs, but is grabbed by police. The two mobs, Negro and white, break up, but converge again. A policeman mutters, "Oh, no, not a race riot." The agitator is arrested and taken to the wagon, but the crowd still mingles at Joseph and the Inner Loop. Reports of looting in Clinton Avenue North, Rauber Street and the Bull's Head continue to come in.

**4:10**—Fire hoses are broken out. The mob scatters to all corners of the intersection, then surges back again. The water slaps into the crowd. One Negro woman, dressed in an ankle-length flowing white gown, a prime agitator in the "stare-down" of the past few hours, is flattened. Others slip and slide as the torrent hits them. But the hoses are doing their job, the mob has lost its taste for a fight, but the spark has flared and things will never be the same again.

D and C July 26, 1964



# Many Ponder 'Leaving the Avenue for Good' Shopkeeper Muses: Is This Freedom, to Rob Your Neighbor

*Race Riots - Rochester*  
By BILL CLAIBORNE

They were all small businessmen and none of them could understand the senselessness of the vandalism which showed itself in the broken windows and debris-littered streets of Joseph Avenue.

As they stood white-faced in the silent wreckage of what used to be thriving shops and looked at smashed television sets, torn clothing, overturned paint cans and spilled food, they talked in quiet tones and shook their heads slowly.

One by one, they surveyed the damage and began to speak of "leaving the avenue for good."

Whether they actually leave and whether Joseph Avenue has a future as a business district are questions the storeowners' official organization, the Joseph Avenue Businessmen Association, is unable to answer.

One of the group, Harry Suskind, said yesterday's riots "may have wide repercussions as far as Joseph Avenue being a business street."

## Moving for Time Being

Suskind, owner of Suskind's Paint & Wallpaper Store, 289 Joseph Ave., said he would move his offices to a Monroe Avenue branch for the time being.

"An awful lot of people are going to think twice about coming down to Joseph Avenue from here on in," Suskind said.

Oscar Rosen, owner of Rosen Furs, Ltd., 296 Joseph Ave., said, "I'll be honest about it. I just don't know if I'll reopen. . . . I'm afraid it may happen again."

Daniel M. Rothman, president of the association and owner of three stores at 281-287 Joseph Ave., said, "Well, I'll have to see if this kind of thing is going to happen again."

Most of the storeowners of Joseph Avenue had returned to the riot scene by last night, many under police guard.

## 'About 50 Shops Looted'

Rothman said virtually every store in the area of the rioting had been damaged and that about 50 of the street's 150 shops had been looted.

"It's impossible for anyone to say how much damage they did but it's going to run awfully high," the association president said. He estimated damage to his own businesses at "thousands of dollars."

Rothman said eight plate glass windows in his stores were smashed, equipment was stolen and phones were ripped out.

Looters turned over a heavy safe in the store, Rothman said, and hacked away at it with tools found on the premises. They were unable to open the safe, however.

Suskind said vandals smashed an empty cash register

in his store and broke every window in sight. Paint was spilled over the floor and a large neon sign was smashed.

"They did such stupid things," Suskind said. "The thing that hurt most was a penny gumball machine they smashed. . . . What's the point of that, anyway? The money goes to the blind."

Some looters tried to pry open an office safe, Suskind said, but failed. "But they took a bunch of checkbooks," he added.

Suskind estimated his damage at "\$5,000 or more."

## 'Why?' Ponders Immigrant

Rosen, a 65-year-old Russian immigrant, looked at the shambles of what used to be his fur shop and said: "Why? Why? If they want freedom, all right. . . . Is this freedom, to rob your neighbors? There's no reason why we should have riots."

Rosen added, "Thursday night I was watching the

Riot photos in this edition were by Ron Kiley, Dick Haun, Fred Powers, Jim Osborne, and AP Photographer Al Quinn.

films of riots in Harlem on television. I said to myself 'This can't happen in Rochester.' But it happened."

Albert DeMayo, owner of Rabin's Clothing Center, 282 Joseph Ave., held looting to a minimum by remaining inside his store throughout the night.

Mrs. DeMayo said vandals smashed the store's plate glass windows and stole clothing on display but failed to enter the store. DeMayo was assisted by an employee and some friends.

## There More Than 30 Years

Jack Cohen, owner of Cohen's Kosher Restaurant at 315 Joseph Ave., said his family has operated his store at the location for more than 30 years but added: "It's hard to make a decision whether we'll stay or not."

Cohen said his restaurant "looked like somebody threw a bomb in there." Windows were smashed, food was spilled on the floor and goods were stolen.

"The place is just a mess," Cohen said. "I don't even like to go in there and look at it."

Most of the storeowners affected by the rioting hired carpenters to board up their shops until repairs can be made.

"There were plenty of carpenters around, that's for sure," said one. He added that workmen cruised the avenue in trucks loaded with lumber, looking for business.

O and C July 26, 1964





WET BLANKET—Firemen doused rioters in Joseph Avenue in attempt to disperse them.

## 200 Arrested; Special Court Session Held

About 100 persons were arrested after 8 a.m. yesterday, bringing the total in the two-day rioting to 200 persons. The disturbances were still going full swing when these figures were reported.

A special session of City Court was called yesterday afternoon to arraign the more than 100 persons who were arrested in the first eight hours of rioting.

Judge Thomas P. Culhane presided. All were charged with felony counts of rioting. In addition, some also were charged with offenses such as third degree burglary, disorderly conduct, malicious mischief, possession of dangerous weapons, larceny and intoxication.

City Court aides said the cases were adjourned until

tomorrow to give the defendants time to obtain lawyers. No bail was expected to be set until tomorrow and the accused were being held at Monroe County Jail and other lockups.

The riot charges will be presented to the July Grand Jury, which will reconvene tomorrow.

Edward Teju, chief complaint clerk of City Court, Criminal Branch, said his offices will be open today for the first Sunday in his 18-year employ there. The reason is to allow policemen and Teju to draw and prepare arrest informations on the charges against the rioters. Teju said it is the largest number of felony arrest informations to be processed by the court in its history.

The entire staff of the court was pressed into service until early last night to complete the arraignments.



## For Chatham Gardens Residents: A Tough Decision; Many Move

The writer of this article, who is white, is a resident of Chatham Gardens. He and his wife and child elected to remain in their apartment last night.

By BEN TEPLITZ

A day replete with racial battle was marked yesterday by mass exodus, nearly all by whites, from Chatham Gardens.

The community, hailed as "Rochester's new concept in center city living, had been a landmark success for integration. Half of approximately 150 middle-income families are white; the other half Negro. Some families are of mixed marriages.

Doyle guards yesterday at 3 p.m. moved house to house in the project, warning residents to leave. They declared: "We can't order you out. But we're telling you we believe they (Negro rioters) are going to try breaking into Chatham Gardens tonight. They're after people of white extraction and those with mixed marriages."

One housewife expressed fear that Black Muslims would have no trouble selecting families to attack. Muslim newspaper boys have gone door to door for months selling that group's newspaper.

The Doyle agency, which guards commercial and residential buildings, rushed reinforcements yesterday from Buffalo to Rochester. Fifteen armed men were in one convoy but only two guards were to be stationed at Chatham Gardens.

Paul Keitz, Xerox, Inc., employe, packed his pregnant wife and young daughter off to Erie County for safety. "This mess hasn't a thing to do with civil rights. Fighting and looting is all that those people want. I'm resentful all right but not anti-Negro. The young ones can still be educated," he said.

Richard Gray, a pre-dentistry student, said, "From



"HEY, WHITE BOY!"—Woman spectator points angrily at photographer.

what I read, the police handled this affair wrong. Why are they afraid of national headlines in quelling riots with fire hoses? This really wasn't a racial problem; it was an issue with an aggressive mob."

"I'm moving to Webster until this blows over," said Gray, who last October had a tractor crash through his child's bedroom wall when Negro youths late at night commandeered heavy equipment from a construction site on Kelly Street.

His wife added, "I don't feel angry; I'm sorry for Negroes in Chatham Gardens who may get a bad name from all this."

A random poll in one of the community's four courts indicated that nearly half the residents were moving out temporarily. All who left were not white. One Negro finding safety for his family remarked, "My apartment is filled with things and it

only costs money to replace them. Get the idea?"

Fred Ferketic, white personnel man at Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc., noted ironically that he moved to Chatham Gardens only last week and now is moving out.

"I feel reluctant to leave, particularly since it seems I'm forced out. This whole thing (racial tension) was remote from me until now. But I think the bitterness was not a case of Negro against white but Negro versus cops," said Ferketic.

Chatham Gardeners, sticking to their apartments, were shocked when a cache was found of whiskey and gin awaiting the return of rioters who hid the alcohol under an outside grille work. Police also found sticks, possibly hidden for future use.

Makeshift defense plans were suggested, ranging from exchanging telephone

numbers to pooling hunting guns.

James Dorofy said, "If I run now, I'll have to run tomorrow and the next day. I have faith in the cops and in my gun."

Mrs. Anna Guddat, who said she is over 65, declared, "I'm staying, and if anyone tries to enter my home I'll fight."

Her 67-year-old husband Arthur said, "Chatham has been a wonderful place to live and I'm not about to leave."

Mrs. Grady Harris and Mrs. Henry McElroye, young white housewife, agreed on two points: they were scared and they were staying. "We have no place to go; anyway I like my neighbors, whether Negro or white," said Mrs. Harris.

Ronald Good, Negro supervisor of General Hospital, said, "I'm staying for the principal of the thing and to defend my home if I must."



# A Walk Down Joseph Avenue On Morning After the Rioting

By TOM RYAN

The quiet came after the troopers, with a tremendous show of force, had marched through the riot area, taking positions at street corners and forcing back the crowd.

It was then, about 9 a.m. yesterday, that the uneasy peace settled over the Joseph Avenue-Clinton Avenue North area. Only sporadic outbreaks by taunting Negroes broke the quiet.

Reporters were allowed through police lines to view the devastation caused by crowds which had surged screaming through the streets.

The first thing you noticed was glass. Glass was everywhere.

It came from rows and rows of shop windows shattered by beer bottles, rocks and just about anything that could be thrown.

\* \* \*

**THE WORST** of it was in Joseph Avenue. From Baden Street to Vienna Street, from Vienna to Buchan Park and on down to Herman Street, debris was everywhere.

**Fish markets, poultry shops, delicatessens, clothing stores, television and**

**appliance firms were looted and their contents smashed and thrown into the street. Much of the merchandise also was carried off by the looters.**

The scene in Clinton Avenue North was much the same.

The rioters were not stopped by a Salvation Army used furniture store which bore a sign saying that all profits went into the aid of the general public. A rock broke that window, too.

Windows at a nearby office of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) were still intact.

In front of many broken windows were blood spots from cuts suffered by rioters who smashed the glass.

On side streets off Joseph and Clinton, eyes peered from windows, watching the steady stream of police cars.

Two Negro boys dressed in Little League uniforms and carrying baseball gloves headed for a nearby field to practice, in vivid contrast to the angry faces which lined the streets.

And only two blocks from the devastated area, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic

Church, 865 Clinton Ave. N., a wedding was going on.

\* \* \*

**BACK AT** Joseph Avenue and Kelly Street, where Deputy Police Chief Clarence DePrez, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner and other police officials directed street patrols, a small Negro boy picked up the white hand of a manikin that had been thrown into the street and started shaking hands with it.

Then a helicopter whirled overhead and someone yelled out "Here comes Malcolm X's air force." It was a news photographer in the aircraft taking pictures.

U.S. Rep. Frank Horton arrived at the scene and discussed the situation with Sheriff Skinner, who wore a pistol at his side.

About 11:25 a.m. the first Department of Public Works trucks arrived and workmen began the mammoth task of sweeping up the glass. Other men had arrived earlier and were busy boarding up the shops.

More trucks arrived and started watering down the streets, littered with fruit and foods taken from the

stores. At Cohen's Kosher Restaurant, 315 Joseph Ave., a telephone rang inside the well-known eating spot but there was no one there to answer it.

No one was in any of the stores yesterday morning. You couldn't blame them.

## Hoses Slashed At Market Fire

While firemen were fighting a blaze believed touched off by rioters at Herman and Thomas streets about 4:30 a.m. yesterday, firemen's hoses were cut by angry mobs.

The fire destroyed Ray's Market, 50 Herman St., and damaged four apartments on the second floor.

Detective Frank Rallo said he saw the blaze and ran to the side to warn occupants but the apartments were empty.

One fireman, Allan Mile was treated for stab wound at Genesee Hospital.

"Here we are trying to help these people and this is what happens," Rallo said.

Battalion Chief Matthew Zane said arson was suspected in the blaze.

D and C July 26, 1964



D and C

July 27, 1964

# Show of Force Eases Crisis

Full Pages of Pictures, Pages 3A, 8A

By JACK TUCKER

The National Guard was mobilized yesterday with orders to assist hard-pressed police and state troopers as Rochester's race riots continued to flare.

Between 800 and 1,000 Guardsmen moved into the city, and the troops' helmeted vanguard began swinging into trouble-area streets by 9 p.m.

Scarcely half an hour later, Negro violence broke out at the huge Hanover Houses apartment complex in the scarred 7th Ward.

Early today, however, a spot check of the worst flare-up areas indicated a "but-toned-up" situation.

It appeared evident that aggressive enforcement of the 8 p.m.-to-7 a.m. curfew by bolstered police and state troopers was getting results.

In contrast to scenes of taunting, rock-throwing Negro mobs who ignored the curfew through Saturday night, the "hot" areas appeared cooled off.

Law officers were virtually in complete command. They cracked down on scores of pedestrians and vehicles out after hours.

## 150 More Arrested

Of 150 arrests after 8 p.m., the bulk were for curfew vio-

lations.

Jail facilities no longer could accommodate an overall total of at least 600 prisoners.

Arrangements were being made to see if the County Penitentiary cells could be used — with women prisoners at the "pen" to be transferred to State Hospital quarters temporarily, thus making room for the male arrest overflow.

At the Public Safety Building, cells were so jammed that many prisoners were kept in bull pens and guarded corridors.

Police prisoner vans became so overworked that Rochester Transit buses were pressed into service.

## The Rioting In Detail

Militant Negro seizes control of mob leadership in Harlem—and some say it has happened in Rochester . . . Page 4A

\* \* \*

The scene at Culver Road Armory as the National Guard units were mobilized . . . . Page 2A

\* \* \*

The inside story on the decision to call up the National Guard . . Page 2A

\* \* \*

NAACP seeks meeting with city officials to end rioting . . Page 2A

\* \* \*

With a mob you can't appeal to reason; Mob law makes deals impossible . . . . . Page 10A

\* \* \*

Terror unites residents of Chatham Gardens . . . . . Page 8B

At Hanover Houses a barrage of "Molotov cocktails" (gasoline-filled bottles) rained from apartment roofs and upper windows on police and firemen.

Gunfire was exchanged. Small fires were started.

The guardsmen were not

Continued on Page 7A

Continued on page 29



National Guardsmen from 209th Artillery prepare to move into riot zone.



VF- Race Problems - Rochester  
7-27-64

## Curfew, Show of Force Ease Crisis

# Guardsmen Move In; Police

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Monday, July 27, 1964

7A

## Fire on Hanover 'Bombers'

Continued from Page 1A

involved in that furious uprising.

### Helicopter Crashes

Compounding the turbulent situation was the flaming afternoon crash of an inspection-tour helicopter in the predominantly Negro 3rd Ward. Three persons were killed. (Details, Page 5A.)

Rumors soon spread that the 'copter had been fired upon by rioters.

A deer slug shell from a 20-gauge shotgun was found in an ambulance that took the pilot's body to Strong Memorial Hospital. But Sheriff Albert W. Skinner later declared that the shell-encased slug had not been fired. How it got there was a mystery.

The bullet was turned over to city police authorities and, it was understood, an investigation was being made.

Dr. Robert M. Greendyke, county medical examiner, said he had no report of a shell or possible wounding. The pilot's body was badly burned and the 'copter was destroyed.

Dr. Greendyke said he would seek autopsy permission.

In any event, the fact that the deer-slug cartridge had not been fired squelched gossip that the aircraft or the pilot or both had been struck.

The pilot, James B. Docharty, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton, died in the crash. Two bodies taken from a blazing home into which the 'copter plunged at low altitude were not identified immediately.

Critically injured was Robert N. Abbott, 47, Monroe County's Civil Defense director. Badly burned and almost given up for dead at the scene—Clarissa Street near Tremont—he is in Strong Memorial Hospital with but an outside chance to survive.

### 350 Injured

Meanwhile, hit-run looting, injuries and arrests continued through the day.

A special City Council meeting will be held at 1 p.m. today in the City Hall confer-

ence chambers to consider action on ordinances and resolutions dealing with the riot emergency.

An emergency grand jury convenes today to consider action on felony riot charges against the small army of prisoners—nearly all Negro.

David Tinsdale, 34, a Negro, who remained in "poor" condition at Genesee Hospital. A white man, Antone Oliveri, 52, was picked up as a suspect. He told police he had been firing at both white and Negro youths running through his property at 9 Messina St. He denied shooting Tinsdale.

About 350 persons, including about 35 police officers, have been injured in renewed outbursts of pillaging, rock-hurling and assaults. Some gunfire was reported.

Property and merchandise loss soared into the millions of dollars. Shattered liquor store losses alone represented a fortune.

The dusk-to-dawn curfew ordered Saturday by City Manager Porter W. Homer and a countywide ban on sale of alcoholic beverages for the emergency's duration continue.

### 1,000 Guardsmen

Gov. Rockefeller issued the go-ahead for use of National Guardsmen on request of Mayor Frank Lamb and Monroe County Sheriff Albert W. Skinner.

Guard units with total strength of approximately 1,000—officers and enlisted men—mobilized swiftly. They probably will operate out of a Cobb's Hill bivouac.

It was the first time the National Guard had to be called in to help stamp out racial violence in New York State. They were not used in the recent Harlem rioting.

The troops supplement a force of at least 1,000 city police, state troopers, sheriff's deputies, town police and special officers.

### Equipment Issued

Assembling at the Culver Road Armory, the Guards-

men were issued steel helmets, rifles with bayonets, carbines and .45 caliber pistols—depending on rank.

Some of the lightweight carbines are equipped with bayonets. All rank and file carried the 30-caliber M1s. Gas masks also were expected to be issued if necessary.

One clip of live ammunition per man was issued.

Troops are under command of Col. William Sheehan of Auburn, the 27th Armored Division's assistant commander.

They reported to both the Culver Road and Main Street East armories.

There are both Negro and white troops in the units—which include 209th Artillery men from Rochester and area, and elements of the 108th Infantry from Syracuse, Auburn, Binghamton, Elmira, Oneonta, Cortland and Oswego.

Another 13,000 members of the 27th Division, based in Syracuse, are available if needed, officials said.

### Local Units Involved

Activated from the 209th Artillery, commanded by Col. Cecil Scott, were the 1st Battalion's Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, and five line batteries. Three to six armored personnel carriers are available.

Other local units involved are Co. C, 27th Signal Bn., and Co. C, 727th Maintenance Bn.

Late last night the 108th Infantry's Company B arrived here from Geneva, led by Capt. Dominic Passalacqua. They rolled out of that Ontario County village in five trucks with supply trailers attached, via the State Thruway.

Some Guardsmen were called in from vacations. Others were on two-week active duty at summer training bases such as Camp Dix.

### Crowd Dispersed

Last night police with tear gas and fire hoses broke up a hooting crowd of hundreds of Negroes in Joseph Ave. in the 7th Ward when the mob

started hurling bottles and bricks at them.

At least 20 young Negroes were arrested. Two white teen-agers were picked up when police found two bolt-action rifles, one with a telescopic sight, in their car. The youths said they were going "hunting for woodchucks."

### Molotov Cocktails

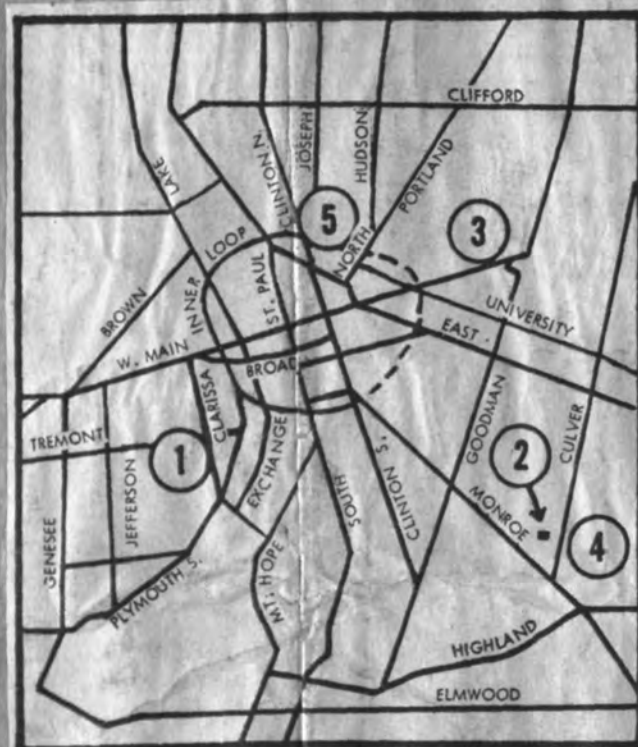
A busload of state troopers moved into a five-block section of Clinton Avenue North about 8:45 p.m. amid reports that Negroes were making "Molotov cocktails."

Police shot tear gas bombs onto a porch at 15 Gordon Park where the gasoline bombs allegedly were being made. Five men were arrested. Several others barricaded themselves inside.

About 9:30 p.m., as the first troops were dispatched from the Main Street Ex-

Continued  
on page 30





**BATTLE SCENE** — Map pinpoints areas of major interest yesterday as rioting went into its third day here. At (1) is scene of 'copter crash in Clarissa Street, which killed three; (2) Culver Road Armory and (3) Main Street East Armory, where National Guard assembled; (5) Gbb's Hill bivouac area, and (5) Hanover Houses, where sporadic shots were fired.

*Continued*  
*From page 29*

armory and swung down Joseph Avenue, a near-incident occurred.

A group of Negroes in Ward Street, running off Joseph at that point, flung Molotov cocktails onto the Ward Street pavement and caused several small fires. The Guardsmen paid no attention.

The decision to put troops on the streets apparently was left to Col. Scott and Col. John A. Roache, commanding the State Police force assembled here.

### No Martial Law

Emphasizing that martial law has not been declared in Rochester, Gov. Rockefeller's statement said the Guard was ordered to "stand by" for whatever assistance is required.

"Law and order will be maintained in the City of

Rochester," the governor said.

Two top-ranking police officials—reportedly experts in anti-riot tactics—arrived yesterday to evaluate local proceedings. They are Deputy Chief Patrick Murphy of the New York City Police Department and Maj. Joseph Gallagher of the St. Louis Police Department.

Four detectives from Rochester's Violent Crime Squad toured the two key trouble areas — Clinton North and adjacent Joseph Avenue, and the Plymouth South-Jefferson Avenue sector across town on the west side — about 9 p.m. and said conditions had eased.

"It was so quiet it bothered me," Lt. Anthony Fantigrossi said.

Nothing was thrown at their unmarked cruiser, in contrast to previous tours of the debris-littered areas.

### No Dogs in Sight

There was a report late last night that police had orders from Chief William M. Lombard not to use K-9 Corps dogs or fire hose.

The leashed dogs long have infuriated local Negroes in congested sectors, and were a factor in the racial explosion that came shortly before midnight Friday—when police tried to arrest a drunken young Negro causing trouble at a neighborhood benefit dance in the Joseph Avenue section.

The relative quiet experienced by Lt. Fantigrossi and the other detectives in their 9 p.m. tour, however, didn't last long.

Shortly after 9:30 p.m., police and firemen sped to the seven-story Hanover Houses apartment complex in Herman Street, where a shower of gasoline-filled bottles (Molotov cocktails) rained down from apartment roofs.

"It looked like the Fourth of July, night version," photographer Pete Hickey reported.

One bottle hit a fire truck. Others struck a grocery store at the Herman-Joseph inter-

section, starting small fires which either burned out or were doused by firemen, working under police protection.

Police trained shotguns and spotlights on the buildings, trying to pin down culprits. One man was spotted as he opened a door, pitched a "cocktail" and slammed the door shut almost in one motion. Police did not enter the buildings.

### 2 Shots Fired

At 9:50 an angered Negro man fired two shots at two marauding Negro teen-agers in Draper Street near North Street. State troopers grabbed the pair and hustled them to Police Headquarters for questioning.

Ten minutes later, police were fired upon from the 7th floor and the roof of Hanover Houses.

They returned the fire — one of the few times their patience ran that thin — and firemen trained hoses on the assailants. This impasse went on for some 30 minutes.

Across town, at 10:15, Negro rioters placed a barricade of rubbish across the intersection. One demonstrator, found to be carrying a knife and two shotgun shells, was arrested.

### Patience Thin

There were so many arrests and calls for the police patrol wagon through the humid day and evening that it became difficult to tabulate them.

Some of the sardonic remarks monitored over the police short-wave radio by newsmen interpreted the cynical mood of over-worked police and troopers, most of whom have had little sleep and have absorbed taunts, obscenities and racial-type insults.

"They're stoning everything that moves in North Clinton," said a weary police voice. "Let 'em go on over to Joseph Avenue and stone each other."

In the Gordon Park-Emmett Street area, some police picked up hurled missiles

and threw them right back.

Five tear gas grenades were used by police. Half a dozen prisoners were hauled away.

When Gordon Park was cleared by fire hoses, an ambulance entered Emmett Street where a Negro youth had been injured. The kid didn't want to go. A cop retorted: "Stay there, then, if you wanta bleed to death."

The youth, whose wound appeared superficial, finally was loaded into the ambulance.

*0 and C July 27, 1964*





**ANSWERING BACK** — When rioters on roof of Hanov- Houses began hurling Molotov cocktails down on passing cars, firemen and police gave them double-

barreled answer with fire hoses and riot guns. The minute a face appeared at a window or on the roof or a light showed, gunfire and water barrage opened up.

## Psychiatrist's Solution to Rioting

# 'You've Got to Show Strength'

By JOHN VAN BUREN

Democrat and Chronicle Science Writer

The only way to deal with a rioting mob is with "absolute firmness," a psychiatrist maintained yesterday.

With a mob, "you can't appeal to reason. It's deeds, not words, that count. You've got to show strength," said Dr. Benjamin Pollack, assistant director of Rochester State Hospital.

Dr. Pollack said the stoning of uniformed policemen and looting of stores are acts of contempt for authority.

"If you let just one individual get away with it, you simply are encouraging others to do the same," he said.

Dr. Pollack compared the situation to that of a naughty child and its parent. If the parent allows the child to get away with naughty acts, the child will only continue to do more of them.

Two other psychiatrists declined to comment on mob psychology. Dr. Harold C. Miles, county mental health director, said "this is a time for psychologists to keep their noses out" of the situation.

When things quiet down, Dr. Miles said, and numerous groups get together to discuss long-range solutions, then psychiatrists may be able to help. But they have nothing exclusive to offer, since the problems are so broad — economic, social and cultural.

Dr. Ernest B. Berger, president of the Central New York Psychiatric Society, said, when asked for comments on the rioting, that he'd leave the problem to law enforcement officials. He said he and other psychologists and other professions working in the social welfare field had no inkling that "things were as tense as they are. We did not look deep enough."

Dr. Pollack said that the long-range solution to the race problems probably lies in such things as better housing, education and economic opportunities.

However, he said that there is no place for kindness in dealing with a mob. "This is simply a sign of weakness."

He said that should the rioting continue, every individual who defies the law should be arrested. He suggested, when asked where such persons could be incarcerated, that many buildings such as armories be used.

Dr. Pollack said the bases of racial tensions are "feelings of difference."

"These people, all their lives, have been told they were lazy and told other things which have given them a sense of being inferior. Now the symbol of all their injustices, real and imagined, are the police."

In defying the people who wear the uniform of authority in society, they have shorn him of the uniform and in so doing, are fighting him as an individual.

So unless the authority behind the uniform is restored with strength, the situation can only get worse. Dr. Pollack said. If a teen-ager steals a 25-cent item from a store, and gets away with it, for example, he'll then try to steal something worth \$1.

D and C July 27, 1964



## Situation at a Glance

- 1,000 National Guardsmen join 1,000 police and sheriff's deputies in street patrols. Another 13,000 Guardsmen available if needed.
- Injuries mount to 350 and arrests to more than 600 as widespread rioting and looting continue for third night. Damage estimated at millions of dollars.
- Flaming helicopter crash kills three and seriously injures Civil Defense Director Robert Abbott.
- Curfew (8 p.m. to 7 a.m.) continues for duration of emergency.
- Normal bus schedules were to be resumed today.
- Stores and factories planned to open as scheduled today.
- Some events — including Mormon Tabernacle Choir concert — are canceled. Other events — including Hill Cumorah pageant in Palmyra — are still scheduled.
- No alcoholic beverages may be sold in county until further notice.
- Beaches, movie theaters, zoo, golf courses, other recreation facilities closed during curfew hours.
- Health authorities warn that food from looted stores may be contaminated.
- City's clergymen appeal for reason; ward supervisors implore Negroes to end rioting so that negotiations can begin.
- Merchants on devastated Joseph Avenue will meet today to discuss future plans.
- Officials and Negro leaders concede that outside agitators may be playing part in rioting.

## Mrs. Mitchell Threatened

An around-the-clock police watch was put on the home of Mrs. Constance Mitchell yesterday after the 3rd Ward supervisor received several bomb threats.

Mrs. Mitchell, of 36 Greig St., said she also received calls threatening her with personal harm if she persisted in calling for a halt in the city rioting.

"We love you Mrs. Mitchell," the caller said, "but you stay out of this. Let us do it our way."

The life of the Negro supervisor was threatened after she made appeals in the streets and in newspapers, radio and televis-

ion for "my people" to go home.

As a precautionary measure, city police dispatched a detective to the Mitchell home where he will maintain residence until the racial crisis passes.

Early last night Mrs. Mitchell got some evidence that her appeals have not been for naught.

A group of young adults, who admitted being involved in earlier rioting, dropped in at the Mitchell home to "show Connie that we are not out tonight."

## Ward Chiefs: 'Stop Riots, Start Talks'

Supervisors of two city wards yesterday urged Negro residents to refrain from violence and prepare to "sit down and talk" with officials about their grievances.

Mrs. John C. Mitchell of the Third Ward said on Station WHAM:

"As a woman and mother who wants to bring up her child in a good community, I plead with you to listen. It's time for you to sit down and talk. The same officials who felt this couldn't happen now know that it could. They will want to listen to what you have to say. When the officials come, listen to them.

### 'Frustrations'

"I understand and know why you are in the streets, because many of your frustrations I have myself."

Mrs. Mitchell asked merchants whose property had been damaged to "try to understand" that the looting was not against them as individuals but against a system.

To white residents, Mrs. Mitchell said: "I know that it is hard for you to understand . . . what, not who, has caused this holocaust in our city. For a year, I have seen this situation coming to a head. I have preached about it constantly. Please listen now. . . ."

### 'Destroying Yourselves'

Maxwell I. Walters of the 7th Ward, speaking to "the angry young men who are in the streets," declared:

"In looting and rioting, you are destroying yourselves. The things you are working for cannot be accomplished in this manner. We can't make any headway by condoning in ourselves the things we condemn in others."

"We ask your help in restoring law and order. Stay off the streets. Violence must end before we can make any progress in our city."

Walters maintained that "for months, we have explained that this would happen. Evidently, the message went unheeded."

D and C July 27, 1964



2A ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE Monday, July 27, 1964

**Its Help First Wanted Saturday****National Guard Vital to  
End Violence, City Felt**

By PAT BRASLEY

City officials said yesterday they needed National Guard troops if a permanent end was to be put to the "outbursts of violence" on the third night of racial rioting here.

It is known that City Manager Porter W. Homer, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner and other top city, county and police officials wanted help from the guardsmen Saturday afternoon.

Sources said the State Police still believed then they could maintain law and order without the aid of troops.

**Convinced by 3rd Ward Outbreaks**

Saturday night' outbreaks in the 3rd Ward apparently convinced Homer and his staff the guardsmen must be sent for.

"We just held our own last night (Saturday)," a top-ranking police officer said yesterday. "We were fighting a defensive battle."

Homer, who apparently felt the same way, set up a noon meeting yesterday with Deputy Superintendent John

A. Roche, who commands the more than 300 state troopers here.

Roche agreed the National Guardsmen should be called.

**Prepared to Circumvent Roche**

Homer is said to have been prepared to circumvent Roche if he had not agreed to the decision to call in the guardsmen.

The request for the guardsmen was made to the office of Gov. Rockefeller there.

The governor's office, according to participants in the discussion here, requested that the order for the guardsmen be announced from Albany and that no indication of it be given here until then.

Mayor Frank T. Lamb, Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett and City Manager Homer stuck to the bargain all afternoon under the insistent questioning of newsmen. They refused to confirm or deny that the guard had been called out until 6:40 p.m.

The local officials knew at 2:30 p.m. that the guard was being ordered out and at 4:30 p.m. they were officially

informed by Albany that the governor had given the order.

Meanwhile, Police Chief William Lombard and State Police officers and their aides laid plans to aggressively enforce the curfew. Tactics were laid to take and keep the initiative in the trouble areas and arrest curfew violators.

A statement distributed to newsmen by City Public Information Director Arthur Deutsch at 6:40 p.m. said:

"After reviewing the situation in our city and recognizing that an absolute and permanent end to outbursts of lawlessness is mandatory, city, county and state public safety officials agreed today that the assistance of the New York State National Guard should be requested.

**Guard Commander Contacted**

"City officials were informed this afternoon (Sunday) that the governor has directed the superintendent of State Police to contact Gen. O'Hara, commander of the New York National Guard, so that the necessary action may be taken to provide troops here.

"Mayor Frank T. Lamb, City Manager Porter W. Homer, Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett, Police Chief William M. Lombard, County Manager Gordon

A. Howe and Sheriff Albert W. Skinner asked that a formal request be made through official channels to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The action was concurred in by the State Police, whose support of the Rochester Police Bureau in the current emergency won the highest praise of local officials. The State Police will continue in the effort to suppress lawlessness in Rochester and their command officers will remain an integral part of the over-all decision-making apparatus.

"Ever since the emergency developed, Maj. William Hamel intelligence officer of 209th Group Headquarters, New York National Guard, and other guard officers, have participated in the planning sessions relating to the emergency. The headquarters is at the Culver Road Armory....

Later, after an informal evening meeting of City Council, Mayor Frank T. Lamb after hearing reports from city and police officials said he was "confident that everything is being done to restore law and order that it is possible to do."

The mayor said the councilmen were unanimous in their "determination to end the looting, rioting and abuse of public and private in Rochester as rapidly as possible."



34

## *a violent sunday*



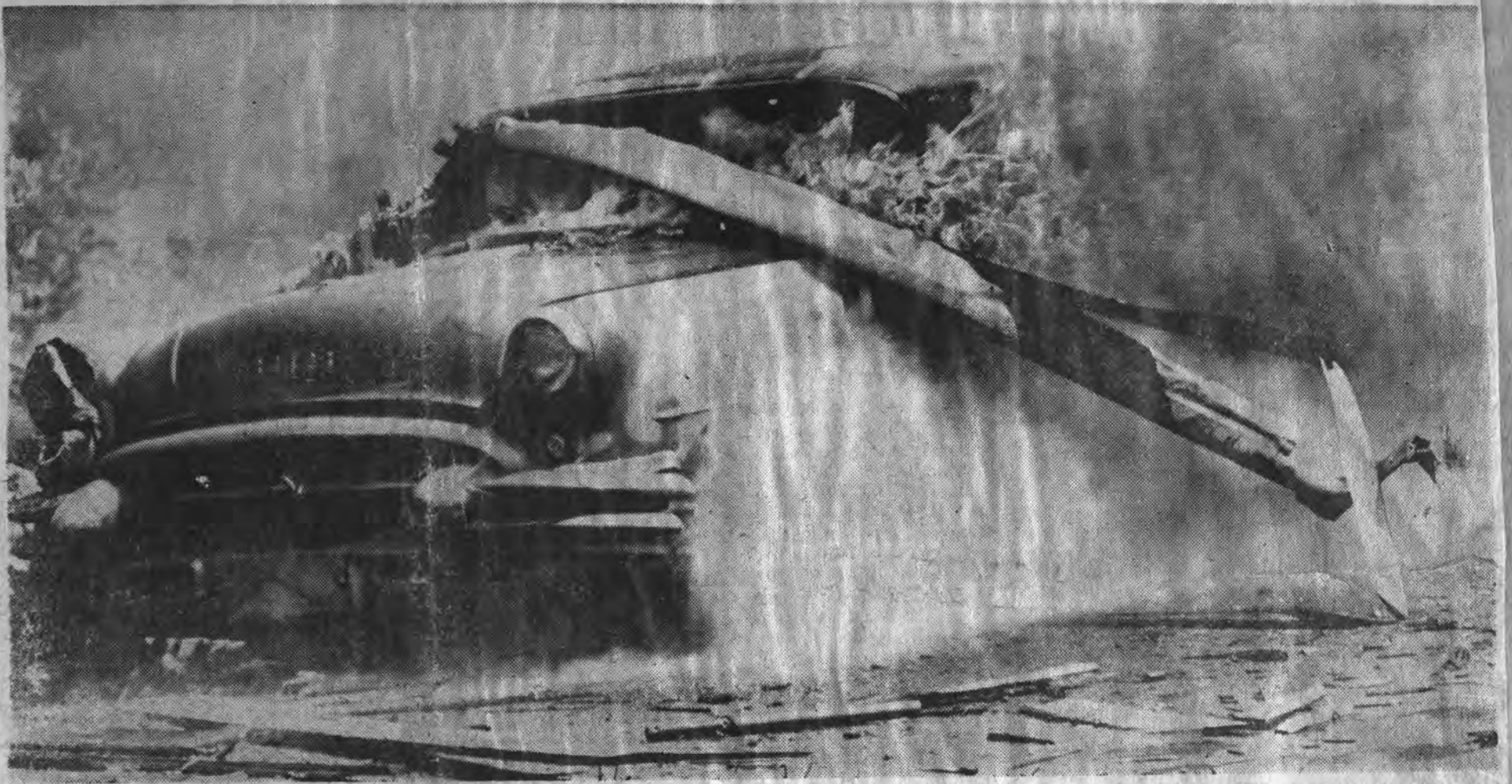
Victim of helicopter crash is taken from scene.

Dand / C July 27, 1964



Fireman Mike Biondi, overcome by smoke, is helped from scene of helicopter crash.





Staff photographs by Ron Kiley, Ken Spencer, Claude Brown, Jim Laragy, Peter B. Hickey, Ivan Conklin and AP staff photographers Al Quinn and Dozier Mobely

A blade of the helicopter which crashed in Clarissa Street lies across burning car. An occupant reportedly escaped without serious injury.



Group along Jefferson Avenue, some carrying American flags, waves at photographer early yesterday during rioting.





Heads down, two prisoners walk into Public Safety Building.



Litter at Ike's Grocery, Bronson Avenue and Clarissa Street, includes cash register.

D and C July 27, 1964



# Flaming 'Copter Crash

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Monday, July 27, 1964

## Kills 3 in Clarissa Street

By TED CASE

Three men were killed in the flaming crash of a helicopter into a house in Clarissa Street, near Tremont Street, shortly before 3 p.m. yesterday.

Robert Abbott, 48, county director of Civil Defense, was pulled from the burning craft and reported in critical condition in Strong Memorial Hospital.

Dead is the pilot, **James B. Docharty**, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton. He was trapped in the wreckage.

The other two dead weren't identified. They were taken from the home which burst into flame minutes after the crash. Both were believed to be Negroes living at the house at 252 Clarissa St.

### Crowd at Scene

Some 500 persons, mostly Negroes, quickly congregated at the crash scene but there was no more disorder than would be expected at any such incident without the backdrop of the weekend rioting.

Executive Deputy Police Chief Henry H. Jensen, 58, collapsed at the crash scene and was taken to Strong Memorial Hospital. He was later reported in "good" condition, suffering from smoke inhalation and exhaustion.

State Police Sgt. Joseph Christian, Troopers John Ryan, C. M. Schrenkel and J. L. Schmidt and City Patrolman Donald Williams pulled Abbott from the helicopter.

After the blades apparently struck the peak of the house roof, the craft fell to the sidewalk between a parked car and the house, which is built up to the sidewalk.

"There was a river of burning gasoline. Those men that caught Abbott have to be given a lot of credit," Capt. William Hamill said.

### Passenger Dazed

Hamill, who was half a block away, ran to the crash scene as the third passenger on the three-place helicopter ran up to him. "He was dazed and shaken but not seriously hurt," Hamill said.

The third man was Robert Cannioto, 31, of 15 Compton Cres., Henrietta. He was reported in "good" condition in Genesee Hospital with cuts and bruises.

Several firemen, including Michael Biondi and Adrain Moffett, suffered from smoke inhalation. State Trooper John Schmidt was burned pulling Abbott from the wreckage. They were treated at hospitals and at the scene.

Moe Taylor of 13 Morgan St. said he helped a man who was seated in a parked car which caught fire when the helicopter crashed. The man's identity wasn't learned and he wasn't believed injured.

The two unidentified dead were burned too badly to be recognized, officials at the Medical Examiner's Office said.



"HUGHES 300" — Photographer Peter B. Hickey and reporter Don Knorr flew with pilot James B. Docharty in routine sweep of riot-torn Joseph Avenue area Saturday. The same helicopter—a Hughes 300 — crashed in the 3rd Ward yesterday, killing Docharty and injuring co-pilot and CD official.

James Wilmot, chairman of the board of Page Airways, Inc., said the \$36,000 helicopter was purchased a month ago and available for hire.

About 11:30 a.m. yesterday Abbott asked if he could use the helicopter to survey the downtown situation. The craft took off at 2:35 p.m. Cannioto, a Page pilot, went along to help Abbott with the CD portable radio.

Cannioto said the helicopter was "jarred" then "went ape." Docharty apparently tried to land in the street when a rotor struck a roof, causing it to fall.

State Trooper John Ryan of Troop K, Hawthorne, said the engine seemed to be running all right just before the crash. Some people reported hearing "backfire" sounds just before the crash.

### Explosion Heard

Sgt. Charles Bilotti said he heard an explosion. The copter struck the house, crashed to the sidewalk and caught fire, he said.

Capt. Hamill and Sgt. John Neary and Patrolman Williams said they heard two metallic-sounding "clacks." They theorized the clacks were the prop hitting the roof.

The three veteran policemen all agreed the sounds they heard were not gunfire.

Capt. Hamill, Williams and Sgt. Neary were on duty in Tremont Street, half a block from the crash. A Negro's car was stalled in the middle of the street and Negro residents wanted him to get it out of the way.

Capt. Hamill said the helicopter may have been swooping down to see the incident when it crashed.

State Police stationed at the Clarissa-Tremont Street area said the helicopter was about 30 feet above the house roof.

"I thought he was going to cut off those trees, he was down so low, I thought he was chopping those trees," Herman Thompson, 34, of 439 Clarissa St., who was standing across from the crash scene, said.

"I heard a crash like a bomb. I looked up and saw the thing fall over the side of the roof," Edward Drake of 155 Main St. W. said. He had been at the intersection.

Gerald G. Wilmot, president of Page Airways, Inc., described Docharty as a "lovable, likeable guy."

He had been a pilot for about 18 years and employed at Page for 10 years. During World War II he served in the Navy in the Pacific Theater. He is survived by his widow Jill. They had no children.





After collapsing at crash scene, Deputy Chief Jensen is carried to ambulance by city police, sheriff's deputies.

## From Normandy to 'Copter Crash

# Another Purple Heart for Abbott

By ANN WICKINS

Robert N. Abbott, city-county civil defense director who was injured in the helicopter crash yesterday, is no stranger to danger and hardship.

A 47-year-old army veteran, he served in the headquarters of Gen. Omar Bradley in European front during World War II and was an advisor to the South Korean Army during the Korean War. He was a prisoner for 33 months in a North Korean prison camp and was decorated with four Purple Hearts before resigning as a lieutenant colonel in 1954.

During World War II he participated in the Normandy invasion and was in London for six months during the "Little Blitz."

He was awarded three



ROBERT N. ABBOTT

... no stranger to danger

Purple Hearts for wounds he received during Euro-

pean and North African campaigns and was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre, two Bronze Stars and the Silver Star for heroism in action.

During the Sicily invasion, he led his company while wounded, after his commanding officer was knocked out of action.

### Re-entered Army

After World War II, he became director of the Rochester office of the Monroe County Veterans Information Bureau. He re-entered the Army in 1947 and went to Korea in October, 1950. He was captured in Nov. 26, 1950.

In 1954 Abbott was cited by the Korean Army for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" following his release from the prison camp near the Yalu River on Sept. 5, 1953, the last day of "Operation Big Switch," a prisoner exchange program near the end of the Korean War.

Former Brig. Gen. Harry J. Karakas, Abbott's superior officer during World War II, said of Abbott during a visit to Rochester several years ago:

"We used to call this guy 'Clay Pigeon' because every

patrol he took out got hit."

Abbott was appointed Rochester civil defense chief on May 1, 1954, by the Board of Supervisors and the City Council. There had been no cooperative CD tests between the city and county for three years.

### Civil Defense Pays Off

"I saw it (civil defense) in other countries and saw it pay off in England during the last war," he said. "As long as there is a threat against our way of life as there is today there is only one thing to do—be prepared. It's essential that people know where to go and what to do if there is an emergency."

Abbott oversaw the consolidation of county and city CD operations during the early months of his term. New volunteers were recruited and a simplified training program was set up. The county budget for civil defense was raised about \$50,000 in 1955 and new communications and command zones were drawn for the city and county.

Abbott lives with his wife and daughter, Roberta, at 500 Hinchey Road, Gates.

O and C July 27, 1964



D and C July 27, 1964

**Tired Men, Scattered Loot and Hard Work****The Scene at the Command Post**

By MICHAEL WHITNEY

The Public Safety Building hasn't been the same the past few days.

For the last three night the sights, sounds and smells in the year-old building have been entirely foreign to anything that had been expected — there or at the old Police Headquarters on Exchange Street.

In the ground floor garage, prisoners were hauled in as quickly as police cars, unmarked cars and paddy wagons could unload them.

State troopers, city police, sheriff's deputies and Civil Defense workers, all hard-helmeted, stood, walked and talked nervously near the building's main entrance.

A Salvation Army snack wagon parked outside the building served up more than 10,000 hamburgers and hot dogs to weary police. Volunteers gave away about 1,500 bottles of

pop and 12,000 cups of coffee.

One civil defense worker uncomfortably joked that it was "almost like a picnic."

No one laughed.

Inside the garage was Police Chief William Lombard's private police car. Its windows were smashed out, its aerial snapped off, its top scraped of paint from where it was turned over in Joseph Avenue early Saturday morning.

On the front floorboards lay three small rocks.

Next to Lombard's car was another in worse condition. Its roof also was dented and scraped. Its hood twisted and paint-spattered. The windshield, cracked and partially shattered, was covered with yellow paint. Several other cars were spattered with eggs and vegetables.

Police cars streamed into the garage with shattered or cracked windows. The

situation got so bad that Executive Deputy Chief Henry Jensen ordered all cracked or shattered windshields knocked out and the cars put back in use.

"I need every piece of equipment I can get," he said.

On the fourth floor, in their offices, tired detectives tried to get a few minutes rest. One had worked 29 hours without a break.

On the floor below, city officials were gathered around a table in the meeting room of Public Safety Director Donald J. Corbett.

From time to time they referred to a large map of the city in the center of the table as the police radio in a corner of the room told of new trouble-spots.

Paper plates and bowls of macaroni were scattered around the table.

Across the hall, at 3:30 a.m., County Sheriff Albert Skinner slept in a cushioned chair in Lombard's

office.

In the property clerk's headquarters on the same floor there was enough confiscated food, appliances, clothes and other items to open a fair-sized general store.

The shelves in the storage room were lined with about a dozen guns; bags of frozen fruit, vegetables, and TV dinners; bushel baskets and cardboard boxes of whisky, sherry, vodka and beer.

Other boxes were packed with cartons of wax paper, cigarettes, cigars, eggs, liver, soaps, detergents, and household utensils.

Other shelves held two large watermelons, a half dozen frozen turkeys, jewelry and a wooden cane. On the floor was a tall heap of clothing. Stolen lamps and television sets were in one corner.

On the plaza floor in the court offices, police arrest blotters on prisoners were being processed as quickly as possible. But police couldn't keep up with the number of men and women hauled in.

City and county jails were quickly filled. Prisoners now are being shipped to the county penitentiary.

Back down at the snack wagon a Civil Defense volunteer, the same one who made the picnic joke, asked "Where will it all end?" No one answered.

**Arrests Mount to 600; Special Session Canceled**

Arrests since massive riots and civil disorder broke out Friday night pushed near 600 persons yesterday and court clerks worked overtime processing informations.

About a third of those arrested have been charged with felony counts of riot. The rest are charged with disorderly conduct, violating the city curfew, vagrancy and public intoxication.

About 300 friends and relatives of arrested persons gathered in the lobby

of the Public Safety Building yesterday expecting that those arrested Saturday and early yesterday would be arraigned in special Sunday court sessions.

City Court Judge Thomas P. Culhane said there were too many cases and so a special session wasn't held. The defendants will be arraigned today, after court clerks have had more time for paper work.

Chief Clerk Edward Tejw said the number of arrests

over the weekend was "unprecedented."

If court were held yesterday, all persons who had been arrested but not yet arraigned would have to have been arraigned. Because the number was so large officials felt it would be impossible to arraign all.

City Court Judge Sidney Z. Davidson called the friends and relatives of the defendants into a court room and begged them to go to their homes and help maintain peace and order.



Dand C July 27, 1964

## Merchants To Ponder Problems

Joseph Avenue retailers, victims of wholesale marauding, today will meet to ward off the threat of mercantile death.

An association of about 100 merchants has asked city, county and state officials to attend a 9:30 a.m. meeting in the Jewish Young Men's & Women's Association, 380 Andrews St.

Daniel M. Rothman, president of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association, said an evaluation would be made of his district's situation, and the steps needed to restore its establishments and the public's confidence in the area.

"I don't know to what

direction the meeting will point, but we hope to forestall hasty decisions. We hope to convince members this isn't the death of Joseph Avenue.

"Some businessmen appear hurt beyond their ability to stay but we definitely don't want, or expect, to make our section a ghost street," said Rothman.

## Assault Charged In Shooting Case

Less than three hours after a Negro was shot in Messina Street, police had a man under arrest yesterday.

Antone Oliveri, 52, of 9 Messina St. was charged with first degree assault by Detectives Albert DelMonte, George McDonald, Robert Yawman and George Ehle.

Oliveri was arrested in his home about 2:30 a.m. Meanwhile the victim, David Tisdale, 34, of 605 Scio St., remained in "poor" condition and on the danger list at Genesee Hospital last night.

Detective Chief James Cavoti said that Oliveri maintained he was trying to protect his home and neighborhood from rioters.

Police said they had reports that earlier Oliveri had fired at a gang of white youths who ran through his yard.

Capt. Cavoti said that Tisdale was mistaken for a rioter by Oliveri. Tisdale was in the neighborhood to visit a friend, Angelo Peri, 42, of Avon.

10A

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MONDAY, JULY 27, 1964

## Democrat and Chronicle

PAUL MILLER, Publisher

ALLEN H. NEUHARTH, General Manager

NORRIS W. VAGG, Managing Editor

C. E. CARPENTER, Editor

AL F. MAHAR, Business Manager

Published by Gannett Co. Inc., 35 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y., 14614. Paul Miller, President; Douglas C. Townson, Lynn N. Bitner, and Cyril Williams, vice-presidents.

First published January 1, 1833, as The Morning Advertiser; name changed to The Daily Democrat February 17, 1834; combined with The Chronicle December 1, 1870; with The Rochester Herald 1926.

TELEPHONE: LOcust 2-3600

## Mob Law Plus Libel of City Make Deals Impossible

We stand by city officials, we stand by our editorial of yesterday, and we stand by what we believe are the feelings of an overwhelming number of Rochesterians, on the point that there must be no deals with Negro leaders or any other leaders until order is restored.

Any other posture would reduce this government of and by the people to a travesty, a capitulation to mob rule.

A great libel is being applied to this city by some of its own citizens and by visitors brought here by the riots. It is that this has been a complacent, quiet city, refusing to recognize that it has been sitting on a powder keg. The falsity of this is provable.

The next step is to find out where and why the story of Rochester and what it is trying to do, broke down in translation to irresponsibles in the Negro population, or never reached that part of the population at all.

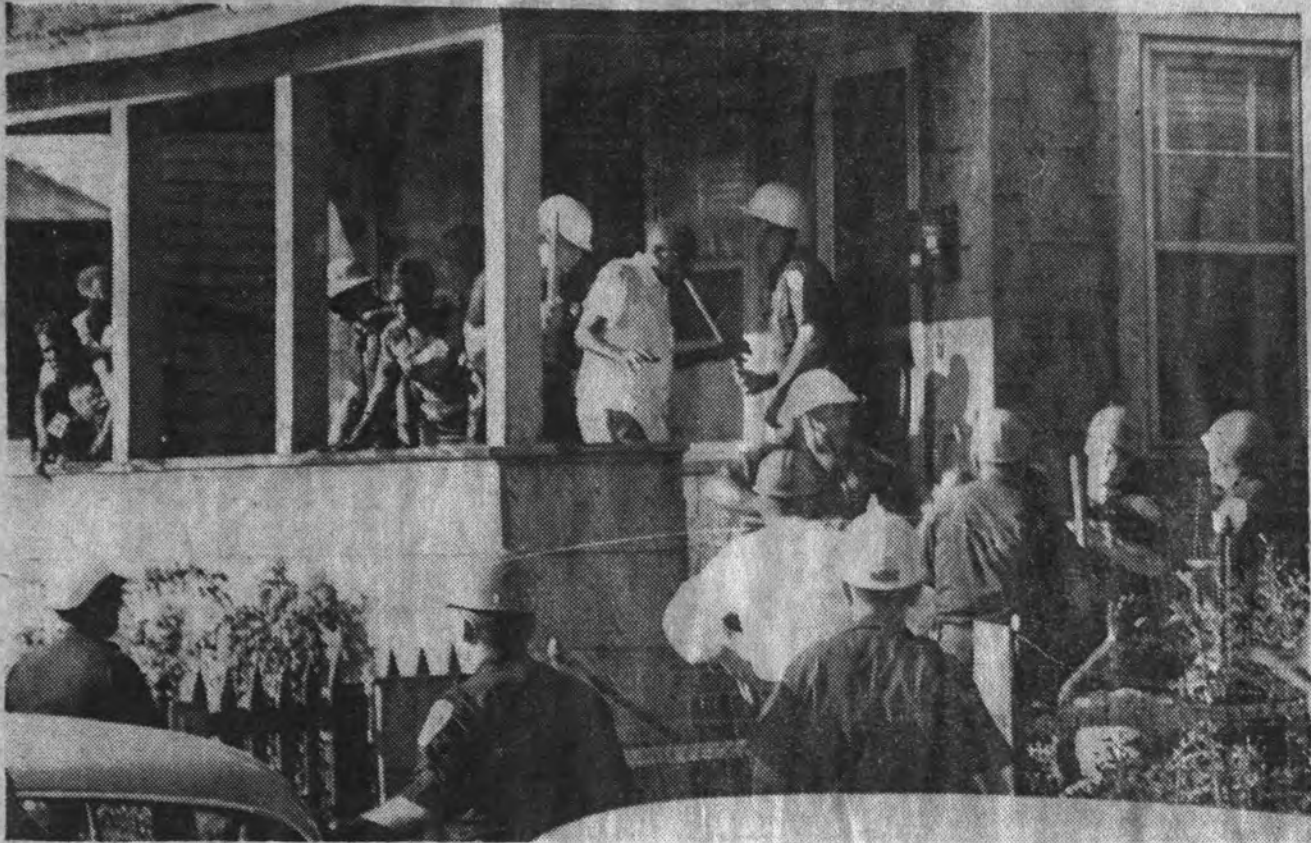
When this discovery is made — and it must be made or we will never be better off — then the job of translation must begin. For it is true that some Negro leaders have warned repeatedly

that trouble was brewing. But it is also true that thousands in Rochester listened and acted. Employment has opened up rapidly . . . Rochester has one of the lowest levels of unemployment in Eastern United States. Special programs of education have been tailored to the Negro. Housing continues to be a problem, but here too there has been measurable, solid progress.

And presumably — at least so we have been told, and so we believed — settlement houses and social agencies and schools and churches have funneled help and counsel into the Negro areas. What happened to this help? Did it reach the wrong people? Why hasn't the city with its almost innumerable helping agencies reached enough Negroes so that the bloody spasms of rioting could not get started?

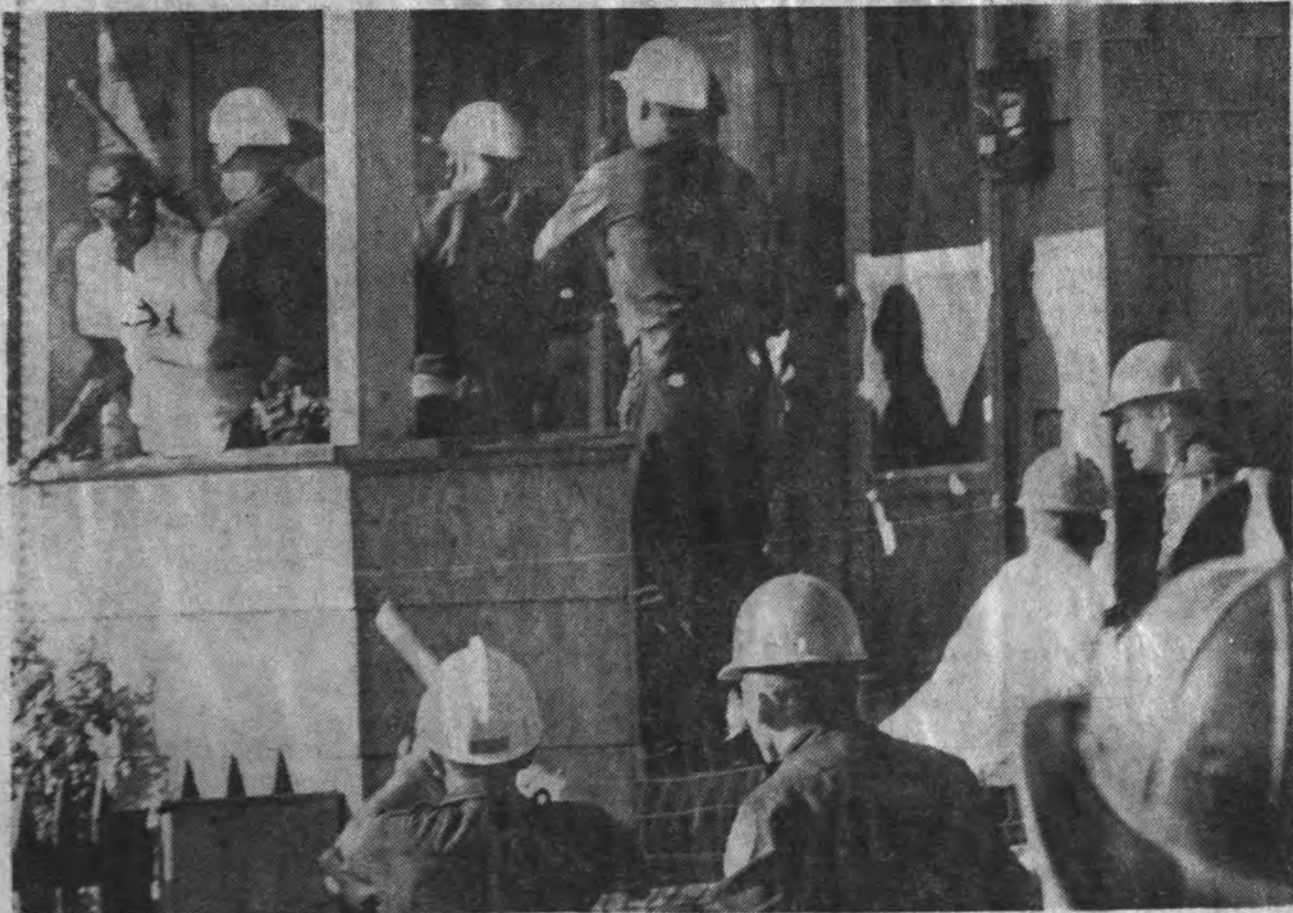
Rochester is perhaps the most unlikely city in America for this to happen. And because of this, because of the existence of tens of thousands of dedicated Negroes and whites who believe in law and order, there is a chance to repair this tragic damage . . . but never at the expense of deals dictated by mob rule.





6--

Shirtless man is held down at right. Moments later he escaped.



5--

Police hold woman down (out of sight) and begin to club screaming men.

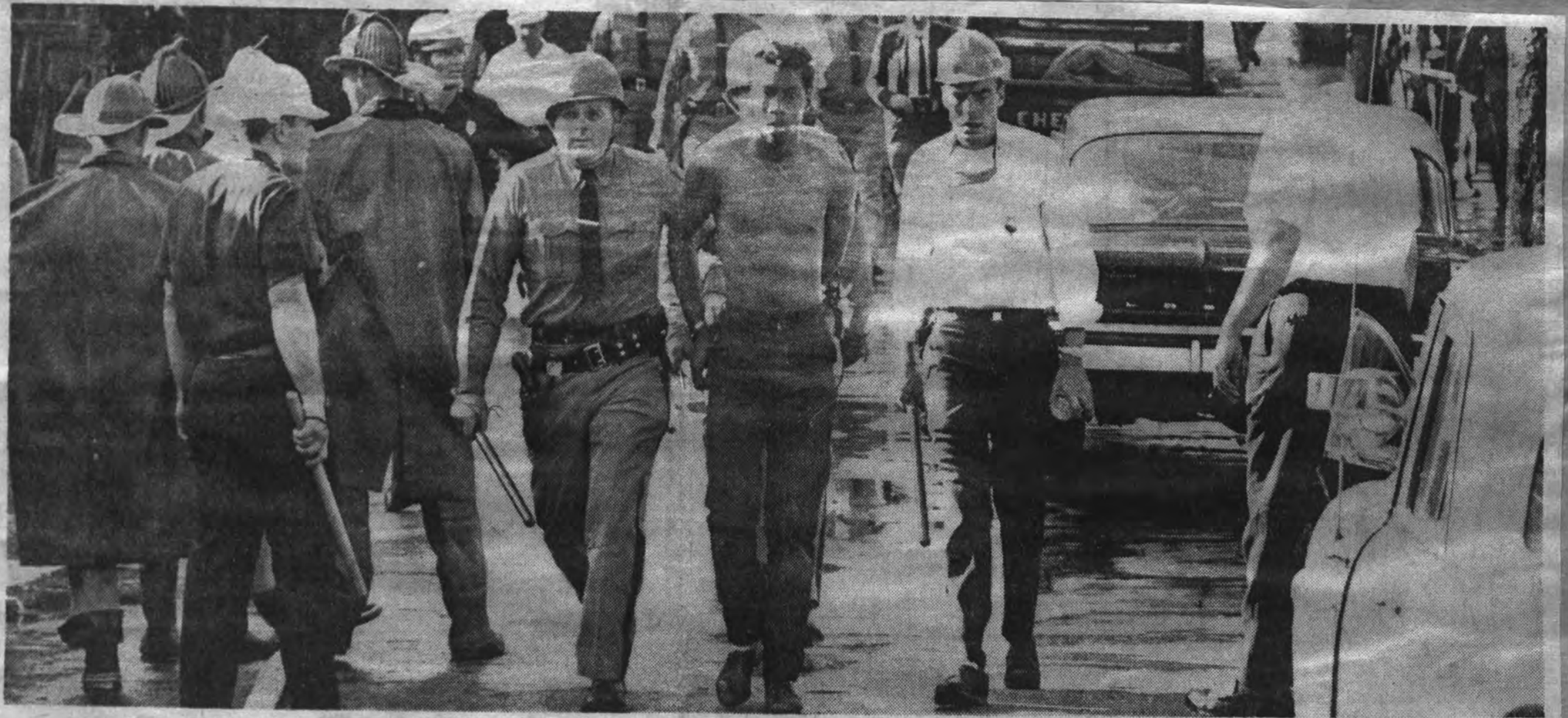
D and C July 27, 1964



7--

The man was caught  
moments later at  
Gordon Park near  
Ward Street and led  
away.

D&C photos by Ron Kiley



D and C July 27, 1964



# Riots Cause Insurance Headache

The extensive property damage and loss suffered by city merchants during the weekend's rioting and looting poses a unique situation for insurance companies, according to Rochester agents.

"I've been in the insurance business for 40 years," said one agent, "and this is the first time we've had to deal with anything of this sort. Most people laugh when you tell them about coverage for riots. They think you're trying to sell them something they don't need."

Although the kind and amount of coverage varies with each merchant, a typical business policy provides fire and extended coverage. Extended coverage protects against wind or hail storms, explosion, smoke or vehicle damage, and riot and civil commotion. In most cases,

looting and pillaging are specifically mentioned in the riot and civil commotion clause.

Separate coverage may be obtained for vandalism and malicious mischief, but few small businessmen such as those hit by the riots carry this type of insurance. Nor do many carry sufficient theft insurance to cover the loss of their entire inventory, as in mob looting.

The confusion between claims on theft and riot insurance will be handled as soon as claim adjusters are given authority to investigate damaged areas by police and local officials.

Some insurance agents speculated that the heavy claims which will result from this weekend's rioting may cause insurance underwriters to reevaluate premium rates in the affected areas. They

predicated that businesses in the riot districts will be considered a poor market for insurance and premium rates will be raised if violence recurs.

The agents also speculated that the premium rates for workmen's compensation policies covering county and city employees will be higher as a result of injuries suffered by police and other officials during the riots.

8B

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Monday, July 27, 1964

## Terror Unites Residents Of Chatham Gardens

By BEN TEPLITZ

Determination to stay put fired the hearts of Chatham Gardeners but ignited no explosion.

The heads of many integrated families in the project at Joseph Avenue and Kelly Street stuck to guns in predawn vigils, guarding families and possessions. Defense against rioting was instinctive, although its later enthusiasm had comic touches.

One man got his boyhood bugle. "If there's going to be trouble, I'll sound the alarm. No, I won't freeze up," he assured a reporter, continuing, "I used to play taps at military funerals even though I choked up." The reporter, guarding his own apartment, disliked the example.

In one unit of four apartments, men removed their wives and children, strung telephone communications between the floors and posted sentries carrying rifles with armor piercing bullets.

There were nine rifles, shotguns and pistols at the ready in at least one apartment court. Several residents with binoculars scanned streets for trouble's approach.

But children continued their gambol on Chatham's expansive lawns. Dorian Davis, 2½, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davis

asked, "Why doesn't Daddy spank those bad men?"

It wasn't until nightfall that tension peaked. Fear rose that under mob pressure, police would leave the area as they did the night earlier. All in Chatham had seen Friday and Saturday's violence following police withdrawal.

But State Police reinforcements arrived and stayed all night. A platoon of troopers and Sheriff's deputies later fanned out through Chatham on reports that rioters, armed with a shotgun and a pistol, infiltrated the project.

Several arrests were made of persons driving cars down Kelly Street and of people hiding in an open adjacent lot.

With daybreak, the situation eased and police lifted their travel ban. Few

curiosity seekers came to see Joseph Avenue destruction. Church attendance in the area, however, was reported as normal. St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Church reported only a few broken windows in the parish school.

Hy Levine in Chatham Gardens went out to feed pigeons. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hopkins took their children out for a picnic. Mr. and Mrs. James Dorofy broke tensions the same way.

A few residents, learning that to live in the eye of a racial storm is perhaps the safest place, returned from other refuges.

And those who originally stayed in Chatham, Negro and white, learned new trust . . . trust stemming from steadfastness in crisis.

## 2 Fires Break Out At Scenes of Rioting

Two fires roared out of control in the center of two of Rochester's riot sections about 10 p.m. yesterday.

A large fire was out of control for 45 minutes at the Krieger Wastepaper Warehouse, Scio and Syracuse streets. Fire officials believe the blaze may have been started by youths in the area who earlier in the evening were throwing Molotov cocktails.

Shortly before the warehouse fire broke out at 10:04 another fire was reported at a house at Joseph and Herman streets.

No injuries were reported at either fire.





Main Street East is quickly drained of traffic and pedestrians as the curfew descends.

D and C July 27, 1964





**SECOND TIME AROUND**—This is how grocery supermarket of Lucas Basso at Clinton Avenue North, Ward Street

looked after it was looted Saturday and boarded up. It's condition did not discourage the looters from returning.

### **Supermarket Hit Twice by Rioters**

## **'They're Good People' — But 'I'm Being Ruined'**

By ANN WICKINS

"They're good people. I can't say anything bad about them," said Lucas Basso yesterday after his supermarket at Clinton Avenue North and Ward street was looted for the second time.

"I've been there most of my life and been with these people a lot. We've tried to help them and string along with them when they're hard up for money."

A spindle with three to four inches' thickness of credit slips was taken during the rioting early Saturday morning. It was the only record Basso kept of the credit he extended to his neighborhood customers.

"It just sort of piled up—I never really kept track," explained Basso, who was unable to estimate the amount of credit outstanding. "If someone needed a buck or two, I'd let them have it. Then when they got a check or a little money at the beginning of the month, they'd come in and pay me."

Basso has run the family business at the present address since 1949. His late

father began selling groceries in the neighborhood at 405 Clinton North in 1922 and the son worked in the store since he was 8 years old.

Rioters hit the supermarket for the first time early Saturday morning. They broke all the windows, smashed two cash registers, an adding machine and scale and cleaned out the meat, beer and cigarette stock. Basso estimated they also took about \$150 in change.

"Saturday morning I went down and cleaned everything up and put the place in ship shape. Then I boarded it up with plywood two-by-fours," said Basso. "Yesterday afternoon I went back to check about 2 o'clock and everything looked okay. The police called me about 4 and wanted to know if I was interested that the kids had broken in again. Of course I was interested—I'm being ruined."

Basso said that he doesn't know what the future will be for his business. Although covered by insurance, he doesn't know the extent or kind of coverage he has. And he doesn't have the capital to

begin a store elsewhere.

"I do know one thing," he said. "If I get started at the same place again, I won't be able to give credit the way I used to. I just don't have the resources now."

Handc July 27, 1964



V.F. Race Problems

Dem &amp; Chron.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MONDAY, JULY 27, 1964

Rochester

Social Science



**ALL PEACEFUL HERE** — This panel session was typical scene on campus of the State University College at Brockport where 150 whites and Negroes

mingled on friendly terms at conference on careers and opportunities sponsored by the State Commission on Human Rights as riots continued in Rochester.

## Learn Skills, Speaker Urges

# Careers Open to Negroes, Brockport Workshop Told

By FRANK WELCH

While unrest still festered in Rochester, only 20 miles away a group of about 150 Negroes and whites peaceably discussed ways of conquering racial misunderstanding.

The program was part of a weekend conference at the State University College at Brockport to acquaint non-whites with opportunities open to them in choosing careers.

About half of those present were residents of the Rochester area devastated Friday night. They were housed on the Brockport campus and did not see the rioting.

The State Commission for Human Rights, represented by Mrs. Sophie G. Divers, sponsored the conference in cooperation with the college, the Baden Street Settlement and the Department of Guidance Services of the City School District.

Speaking at a luncheon was Adolph Holmes of New York City, assistant director of the National Urban League. He told of past accomplishments of Negroes and said the youngsters should not believe what they were told about fields in which they allegedly could not get jobs.

He recommended a mastery of English and reading, an ability to communicate and a desire for research.

Arthur Ferrell, assistant director of the Baden Street Settlement, said the purpose of the program is to avoid a repetition of the happenings in Rochester the previous night.

At conferences and workshops Friday and Saturday, teachers and Negroes in professional life informed the group of possible futures in public service, the professions, trades and other fields.

"Pure maliciousness" was the way a young Negro teacher described Friday night's happenings in the Joseph Ave. sector.

Jack Simms of Chatham Gardens termed it "unbelievable that people could react as they did without caring for themselves or others."

Simms, a teacher at School 17, believes that it was not an organized type of rebellion but a "spontaneous reaction and people jumped on the bandwagon."

He noted that not only the lower class group did the looting. People he knew were doing things which he didn't think they would stoop to, Simms said.

He said some people were shouting "We want our rights" but others were "yelling to be yelling and it seemed the thing to do."

"Seeing last night, I must stress the need to be good and responsible citizens and law abiding at all times," Simms said.



# From City's Pulpits Comes an Appeal To Reason

7.27.64  
By MARY McKEE

Democrat and Chronicle Religion Editor

Some Rochester churches, like Rochester streets, were nearly deserted yesterday.

The optimist said it was because it was summer and many were away from the city.

But this was not the reason. Many people stayed home, hiding from trouble in the streets. Those who attended church were shocked, still unable to accept the reality of the weekend of strife.

Views expressed from some local pulpits follow:

Rev. Eugene Tennis, assistant pastor, Third Presbyterian Church.

"In the midst of this terror, the Christian Church is creatively at work.

"There have been events when the church has not been present."

Noting that Christians had been at work trying to find a solution, he emphasized this did not mean the church people are trying "to lessen or mediate preservation of law.

"They are not trying to have people go easy.

"Law, justice and order can be attained and preserved."

The Rev. Mr. Tennis, active in the Commission on Religion and Race of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, Inc., said "recognized" Negro leadership was not

"No longer can we as white people think we can get away from the racial crisis.

"No longer can we think we are doing the Negro a favor when we grant him civil rights."

Rev. Henry Atwell, editor of the Catholic Courier Journal, spoke at the Catholic Church of the Annunciation.

"The accusing finger points at all of us who have broken the laws of God or of His church or of our country when we knew nobody was watching.

"This . . . disregard for law has now erupted in the violence that shocks our city."

Rev. Harry White Jr., Negro minister of Baber Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Mr. White reported last night that a formal service could not be held at his church, located at 60 Union St. N., because only "seven or eight" members ventured from their homes in the Baden-Ormond area.

Instead of worship, the group discussed the problem. Larry Coppard, church assistant, First Presbyterian Church, and director of the Corn Hill-First Church inner city project.

"The Negro community has been frustrated long enough by speculators, shysters and sweet-talking committees."

Coppard told the integrated congregation that warnings of violence had repeatedly been ignored.

## RELIGION in action

being listened to.

He praised city and law enforcement officers, saying the city has "gone the second mile."

Fear of white "backlash" also was expressed by the Rev. Mr. Tennis.

"There is no room in the Christian community for this kind of reaction.

"There is no room for us to say 'Why pass a civil rights bill or work for equality in employment and education?'"

"Unless we can solve the problem in Rochester, maybe it cannot be solved anywhere."

Rev. G. Kenneth Tuttle, social services director, Rochester Area Council of Churches, Inc., was a guest speaker at the First Reformed Church.

He emphasized the need to consider some of the truths in the situation, pleaded for intelligent rather than "stupid or obstinate" involvement in working out a solution and asked for understanding of the situation, calling it an "out-growth of a history of indignities" suffered by the Negroes.

"Although we can't condone the tactics of the rioters, their basic motivation has been expressed and unheeded in many statements and warnings in the past months.

"First Church and each person here has a unique ministry to his fellow men.

"We must be about doing this important work and the time is now.

"The answer rests in the heart of each individual, white and Negro. All must ask, 'What will I do?' and then do it."

Rev. Canon Arthur R. Cowdery, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

"It's a very easy matter to write this off as the work of hoodlums or teen-agers or to say the solution would be to stamp out all law violators," he observed, adding the "basic problems of housing, employment and education would still remain."

A three-minute period of silent prayer for an end to racial strife was observed during the service.

Rt. Rev. George W. Barrett, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rochester, assisting Rev. Donald Mills of Gillingham, England, guest rector at Christ Episcopal Church, said order will be restored and rebuilding must begin.

"I feel Christianity has certain insights that could

Continued on Page 2B

Continued from Page 1B

contribute to the rebuilding and restoring of broken relationships.

"It is very important in the days ahead that we listen and communicate with each other."

Rev. A. N. Gibson, pastor, Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Basing his sermon on the "Golden Rule," of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," the Rev. Mr. Gibson reviewed the events of the weekend, adding that the people who should hear the message were not in church.

Rev. J. Ralph Shotwell, pastor, Greece Baptist

Church. He prayed that "the leaders of both the Negro and the white community might further the truth that the means need to be as Christian as the end sought, adding that violence is no substitute for the acceptable means for airing grievances."

The Greece pastor alluded to the racial strife in a sermon on the nature of the church, asking if the church has passed its responsibility in the racial crisis to the state.

REV. FRANCIS H. VOGT, pastor, St. Bridget's Church.

Stressing the need for education, Father Vogt said, "It's

not enough to wish the Negroes well. We must go out and work toward the goals of education and housing."

Reached by telephone, Father Vogt said many white people who normally go to his church for Sunday Mass did not do so yesterday because they were afraid to enter the area. He added many Negroes had stopped to talk with him, that most had come to apologize for the violence.

REV. BENEDICT A. EHMANN, pastor, St. Michael's Church.

Calling the strife an "explosion of the frustration the Negroes feel," he said, "we have to take responsibility for riots, too."



**ROLEX**

The world's finest watches  
Prices nearly 50% lower  
than in the U.S.  
Special CD service  
Sole agent:  
**DEN NORSKE UR-IMPORT A/S**  
Norway's foremost watch-store  
Akersgt. 39. (Near the Storting)

**J.W. DANT**

SUN!  
this is  
real  
**SOUR  
MASH  
BOURBON**

**NOW 7 YEARS OLD**

**Have You seen**  
our handknitted  
cardigans and jum-  
pers in old Norwegian patterns?  
Why not drop in to one of our stores?  
**Trønderstua**  
**Norwegian Home Craft**  
Stortingsgaten 22.  
Vika Terrassene, Russeløkveien 3.  
Telephone 42 72 23.

The place with the most  
distinguished food  
and atmosphere.  
**FREGATTEN**  
PALEKAIEN 1 - OSLO 1 - TEL: 42 62 29

Don't  
say gin  
Say  
**GILBEY'S  
GIN**

The world famous  
**TANDBERG**  
**TAPE RECORDERS**  
Available at less than 50% U.S. price.

**KLAUS LEFDAL & CO**

Call us — we pick you up  
Bekkestua — Tel. 53 29 75

**FINA** THE MODERN  
OIL COMPANY

# RELAY

## NEWS IN ENGLISH

MONDAY JULY 27. 1964

### 70 KILLED

Oporto, Portugal (AP) A train loaded with holiday makers returning from this northern Portugal city after a day at the beach last night jumped the rails and hospital officials estimated the dead to be at least 70.

Overworked doctors estimated they had treated at least 125 others for injuries.

The accident happened 20 kilometers north of here near the village of Custodias. The train, a diesel, had left the popular seaside resort of Povoia de Varzim loaded with weekend trippers.

Preliminary reports from the scene said one unit broke a coupling, jumped the rails and slammed into a retaining wall. (See Page four).

#### RACIAL RIOTING IN ROCHESTER NEW YORK

#### NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDS UNITS ACTIVATED

#### HELICOPTER CRASHES - AT LEAST THREE KILLED

Rochester, N.Y. (AP) New negro rioting broke out Sunday night in a negro quarter near Joseph Avenue, where Rochester's long week-end of violence exploded Friday night.

Police who sped to investigate a report of looting were stoned by residents. Their call for help brought scores of state troopers and local police into the debris littered area.

Angry crowds of negroes gathered. Stones and bottles flew. Police fired tear gas. A fire truck arrived and fire hoses were turned on the crowd, which had begun breaking up when the tear gas was fired. Bricks continued to fly from roof tops as the powerful streams of water played on the streets.

National guardsmen, ordered into this racially battered city Sunday night to help restore order, made their first show of force soon after 9 P.M.

The contingent headed for downtown Rochester, but apparently not into the area where negroes have been rioting since Friday night.

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller ordered about 1,000 members of the New York National Guard into the city earlier Sunday night to assist the 1,000 local and state law enforcement officers already on the

**FLEISCHMANN'S VODKA**  
The Russians named it,  
Fleischmann's tamed it!



Det Norske Teatret  
and the Bergen Festival  
presents

A folklore program which has de-  
lighted audiences of 99 shows in the  
United States, Great Britain, Ger-  
many, Holland, Belgium, Canada,  
Cuba and Bergen.

*When  
the Fiddle calls*

ZUM TANZ LOCKT DIE GEIGE  
DANS, ROPTE FELA

Nightly at 8 P.M. - Eight day's  
advance bookings. Tickets from 9  
A.M. to 8 P.M. Telephone orders  
from 10 A.M. Telephone 42 46 17 -  
42 00 86.

at  
**DET NORSKE TEATRET**  
Stortingsgaten (across from Karl John)

**I. W. HARPER**

Kentucky  
Straight  
Bourbon  
Whiskey



...it's always a pleasure!

**BENNETT'S VIKING TOURS**  
OF THE FJORDS

3 & 6 day luxury tours,  
daily departures, ask  
for detailed program.

**Bennett**  
TRAVEL BUREAU Ltd.

Karl Johans gt. 35, Oslo - Tel. 33 70 8

if you want a guide or a courier  
please contact:

**OSLO G OMEGNS GUIDESERVICE**  
Present Harbitz gt. 2, Phone 44 84 14

**FRIDENLUND'S BEER**  
PHIC 46 38 00

**GM**  
GENERAL  
MOTORS

Latest models and complete stock of parts for:

Chevrolet - Pontiac - Oldsmobile  
Buick - Cadillac - GMC - Opel  
Vauxhall - Bedford

**GENERAL MOTORS (NORWAY) A.S.**

P.O. Box 205 - Lillestrøm - Phone 71 38 80

FOR DELIVERY IN THE U.S., PLEASE CONTACT  
MR. E. R. HAGG, SALES MANAGER, EXT. 230



scene.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller Sunday activated units of the New York National guard "as a precautionary measure" to aid state and local police in riot-torn Rochester.

"Law and order will be maintained in the city of Rochester," Rockefeller vowed in a statement.

A spokesman for the governor emphasized that martial law had not been declared and that the national guard had been ordered only to stand by to supplement the more than 1,000 police already on the scene.

A helicopter used by police to keep an eye on racial violence in Rochester, Sunday crashed into a three storey frame house, fell to the street on top of a car and burst into flames. At least three persons in the helicopter were killed and it was believed some people were trapped in the house, which quickly became enveloped in flames.

Two men were pulled alive from the helicopter.

The helicopter was circling over a crowd that had gathered at the corner of Clarissa and Tremont streets, on the city's west side where racial violence erupted Saturday night.

Witnesses said the helicopter crashed into a gable on top of a house, which appeared to have from 12 to 14 rooms.

A negro, Prophet Starks, 27, ran to the flaming helicopter and pulled out two persons who still were alive. He was driven away by flames.

The pilot was killed.

#### HOFFA FOUND GUILTY OF MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR FRAUD

Chicago (AP) A U.S. District court jury Sunday convicted teamsters' union president James R. Hoffa in a multi-million dollar scheme to defraud the teamsters pension fund.

All of the other defendants were also found guilty of fraud.

Hoffa was found guilty on three counts of fraud, and the single conspiracy count. The maximum penalty could be 20 year's imprisonment and 13,000 dollars fine. Each of the fraud counts carried a maximum of 5 years and a 1,000 dollar fine - the conspiracy count also carried a 5-year penalty and a 10,000 dollar fine.

#### TEN PERSONS DIE IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Kinston N.C. (AP) Ten persons died early Sunday in the head-on collision of two automobiles which was so violent that the motors were pushed back to the front seats.

State highway patrolman E. M. Moore said a 1958 Cadillac on U.S. 70, veered into the wrong lane on a straight stretch of road in good weather and collided with a 1959 Buick.

There were only two survivors, a woman in each car.

#### BRITAIN TO BUY ARMS FOR 70 MILLION DOLLARS IN U.S.

London (AP) Defying expected opposition criticism in this election year, Britain's conservative government plans to spend another 25 million pounds (70 million dollars) to buy weapons in the United States.

A Defense spokesman confirmed yesterday that Defense Minister Peter Thorneycroft ordered two prototypes of the U.S. Phantom fighter-bomber, fitted with Rolls-Royce Spey engines and modified to fly from British aircraft carriers.

#### URANIUM DEATH

Providence, R.I. (AP) Robert Peabody, 38, of Charlestown, who suffered a large dose of uranium poisoning in an accident Friday night at the United nuclear corporation plant in Charlestown, died Sunday night at Rhode Island hospital.

#### STILL NO SIGN OF DANISH YACHTSMAN

New York (AP) The U.S. Coast Guard said today that two days of "communications checks" have failed to turn up a trace of a small Danish yacht, apparently lost in the Atlantic ocean.

The Coast Guard said it has alerted all ships in the Atlantic to "keep a sharp outlook" for the Marco Polo, a 28 foot ketch that left Plymouth, England May 26.

The ship started the voyage as part of the single handed trans-Atlantic yacht race from Plymouth to Newport, Rhode Island.

On board was Alex Pederson, a Danish sailor.

#### SHELL OIL COMPANY HITS THE JACKPOT

London (AP) Shell Oil Company has "hit the jackpot" with the discovery of a major new oilfield in the near east British-protected Sultanate of Oman, a London newspaper reported yesterday.

The Sunday Times said the field could start producing "at six million tons annually about 1967, and rise toward 10 million."

#### DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS SLAPPED ON CUBA

Washington (AP) Foreign Ministers of the American Republics early Sunday slapped diplomatic and economic sanctions on Cuba, denounced the Fidel Castro regime for aggression against Venezuela and threatened to use armed force if the Havana government continues its subversive activities against hemisphere nations.

The vote was 15 in favor, 4 against.

Aimed chiefly at Great Britain and France, which have been selling transport equipment to Cuba, was a provision urging non-hemisphere states outside the communist bloc to "examine the possibility of supporting the purpose of the resolution.

Mexico, Chile, Bolivia and Uruguay voted against the proposition.

#### GURKHA PATROL SURPRISES INDONESIAN GUERRILLA FORCE

Kuching, Malaysia (AP) A strong Indonesian guerrilla force attempting to enter Sarawak was surprised by a British Gurkha patrol that killed five of the intruders and wounded four, a security forces spokesman said Sunday.

He said the fighting involved the leading element of a strong Indonesian guerrilla party. He did not give an estimate of the guerrilla group's size.

#### TYPHOID CASES IN DUNDEE SCOTLAND

Dundee, Scotland (AP) Two boys, aged 8 and 12, were taken to hospital with typhoid in this north-east Scottish port city yesterday. Dundee's deputy medical officer of health, Dr. Walter Fee, said there was no fear of an epidemic breaking out.



SPORT SPORT SPORT SPORT SPORT SPORT

**YOUR TV TONIGHT**

20.00 News and weather, 20.30 Cultural program, 21.00 Marcelino, Spanish movie from 1955. **SWEDISH TV:** 20.30 News, 23.15 News.

**CRICKET**

Manchester, (AP) Australia Saturday night appeared certain to retain the Ashes - the most prized trophy in cricket - thanks to a mighty innings of 311 by its captain, Bobby Simpson.

Simpson led his team to an unassailable total of 656 for 8 against England in the fourth test match. England replied with 162 for 2 wickets before bad light stopped play 50 minutes early.

Conditions still favored the batsmen and England took advantage of them - especially skipper Ted Dexter, who made 71 not out. But the home country is still 494 runs behind.

**TRACK MEET - RUSSIA - U.S.**

**TWO NEW WORLD RECORDS SET BY AMERICANS**

Los Angeles (AP) Dallas Long and Fred Hansen set world records Saturday to lead the United States to a show of strength against Russia in the first day of their two day track and field duel. Long hit 67 feet 10 inches in the shot put to erase his own world mark of 65 10 1/2 inches and his pending mark of 66 3 1/2 inches.

Hansen valuted 17 feet 4 inches, eclipsing his pending record of 17 2".

But probably the loudest roar of the crowd of 50,519 in Memorial Coliseum was raised for Gerry Lindgren, an 18 year old high school student, who beat two Russian veterans in the 10,000 meters, winning in 29:17.6. He did this with a lap of approximately 60 seconds a little over halfway through the race that brought him from 10 yards behind his Russianrivals to 10 yards in front. He kept lengthening the lead with every lap, winning by 120 yards over Leonid Ivanov. At the end of the first day the American men led Russia 61-46.

The American women led the Russian women 27-25 after the first day.

**SUNDAY - AMERICANS WIN MEET**

Los Angeles (AP) American men scored

their most decisive victory ever over the Soviet Union in the Usa-USSR track and field meet Sunday, breaking two world records in the process and winning every flat race from the 100 to 10,000 meters.

The United States won the men's division 138-97. The previous highest American score was 128 points in 1962. The Russian women won their side 59-48, but the United States score was the highest ever, the previous best being 44 in 1948.

**Results:**

400 meter hurdles Rex Cawley 49.5

200 meters - Henry Carr 20.5

Discus - Al Oertern 61.10 M.

800 meter - Jerry Siebert 1:47.5

3,000 meter steeplechase - George Young 8:42.1

High Jump: Valery Brumel, Russia, 7 feet 3 1/2 inches (2.22 m)

1.500 meters - Jim Grelle 3:41.3

Javelin - Janus Lulis, USSR 270 feet 11 1/2 inches (82.59 m)

Triple Jump - Ira Davis, 53 feet, 11 inches (16.43 m)

5.000 meters - Bob Schul 14:12.4

1,600 meter relay - USA 3:03.4.

**Women's Results:**

200 meters - Edith McGuire 23.3

80 meter hurdles - Irina Press, USSR 10.8

800 meters: L Gurevich USSR 2:07.5

Shot Put: - Tamara Press USSR 59 feet 4 3/4 inches (18.105 m)

Borad jump: - T Shchelkanova, USSR 21 feet 10 1/4 inches (6.66 m)

**Decathlon**

L. Kuznetsov, Russia 7,842.

**BULLETIN - MISSING DANISH SAILOR**

Boston (AP) The 28-foot Danish sloop, Marco Polo, which the Coast Guard had been looking for, came into Newport R.I. at 23.15 GMT Sunday night, the Coast Guard reported

They said they were informed Pederson was in good condition. His crossing took 60 days. He was first reported safe by Canadian authorities.

**SUNDAYS'S BASEBALL SCORES**

Detroit (AP) The New York Yankees

**THE ICE BIRDS**



Design - Benny Motzfeldt  
Price: n. kr. 17.70 (\$ 2.45)

We would like to welcome you to Oslo's Glass & Ceramic Scandinavian Design Centre

Quality modern designs from  
All Major Norwegian Glass & Crystal Designers

The famous Designers from  
Arabia, Finland

The leading Swedish Designers:  
Orrefors & Boda

Norwegian & Bavarian  
China & Cutlery  
Internationally known for trustworthiness



The best at reasonable prices

**Sandsverk**

Grensen 10 Tel. 33 49 27  
Entrance on Øvre Slottsgate

**EVEN MR. MAGOO**



WILL FIND  
HIS WAY  
WITH THE  
**NEW**

ANTI-REFLECTIVE  
ZEISS LENSES  
IN MODERN FRAMES

**Optisk-Kompagni**

Grensen 12b. Phone 33 42 44

**DID YOU KNOW THAT:**

- \* "The pearl of the Oslofjord" is located on the isle of Hankø?
- \* Is an ideal place for week-end relaxation and recreation?
- \* has a nice sandy beach?
- \* has free parking and free ferry service?



**HANKØ FIORDHOTEL**

The Pearl-Island of Oslofjord. 170 beds ☆ Reduced Moderate Rates ☆ Dancing to Orchestra six nights per week ☆ Fully Licensed ☆ Supervised Kindergarten ☆ Babysitters ☆ Sailing School ☆ Motor-row-sailing boats ☆ Canoes ☆ Water-skiing skin-diving ☆ Deep-sea fishing in Oslofjord ☆ Tennis, Badminton, Volleyball, Croquet, Boccia ☆ Mini-bowling alleys ☆ Golf course, 9 holes, 25. min. by car; free use for hotel-guests. Newly built cabins for renting by day - by week - by month. Moderate rates. Deep-sea diving, compressor available. Sandy beach ☆ Free parking ☆ Free Ferry ☆ Catering to Private parties and Banquets ☆ Operated by an American couple ☆ Only 80 min. by Hydrofoil or 1 1/2 hour by car from Oslo. **Oslo Fredrikstad 32 105**



**THE OSLOFJORDHOTEL FOR THE VACATIONING FAMILY**

Editor: R. Massey

7 Refstadsvingen



# 500 NEGROES IN U.S. RIOTS

## Police stoned: Whites' shops looted

## NIGHT CURFEW: BAN ON DRINK SALES

GUY RAIS

Daily Telegraph Staff Correspondent

ROCHESTER, New York State, Sunday.

**N**EGRO looters were this morning carrying spoils from white-owned shops plundered in a night of violence in Rochester. Negro mobs fought police with bricks, sticks and stones in the city's two Negro quarters.

An 8 p.m.—7 a.m. curfew was placed on this city of 325,000 people where, in two days and nights of race rioting, one white man has been killed and scores of police and Negroes injured, many seriously.

Mobs of Negroes screamed "Death to the whites" as they fought steel-helmeted police and State troopers. Every available man in the city police and from the sheriff's county force, totalling about 500, remained on duty throughout the night,

aided by 400 State troops.

The National Guard, whose numbers have been kept secret, are still confined to their depots, ready to move into the Negro districts if the situation gets completely out of police control.

### TEAR-GAS USED

#### No shooting

So far, it has been contained in two areas of the city where about 25,000 negroes live. Five hundred Negroes, including 30 women, have been arrested on charges of looting, defying the curfew and attacking police.

Tear gas was used in an effort to break up the milling mobs. To the credit of the authorities there has been no shooting. Every man on duty was told to fire only if his life was in danger.

Mr. H. Jensen, deputy chief of the police force, said: "We knew if we used firearms indiscriminately anything might have happened in such an explosive situation."

The city was quiet this afternoon, but police chiefs and officials were working on plans to combat race violence should it break out for the third night.

A ban on liquor sales has been extended another 24 hours and covers not only Rochester but neighbouring small towns. Hotels will not serve drinks to travellers.

### DEMANDS TO MAYOR

#### Citizens' committee urged

At the height of the riots, six Negroes, three of them clergymen, met the Mayor Mr. Frank Lamb, and made several demands to end the rioting. These included the setting-up of a citizens' committee to keep the peace, the establishment of more Negro businesses and help for the Negro unemployed.

Mr. Lamb said their requests would only be considered "when the violence and disorder on our

streets has stopped." He said: "I will then appoint a committee in the areas affected to consider any legitimate demands."

The rioters, among them hundreds of teenage Negroes and women, ignored the pleas from leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples, to go home as they began an orgy of destruction. The situation was worsened as they broke into liquor stores, drinking large quantities of spirits.

Fortified by drink and their temporary power, and urged on by groups of militant Negroes from the notorious Black Muslim organisation, they continued pillaging until dawn, when many of them, exhausted, slept in the roadways in a drunken stupor.

### ROCKS AND STONES

#### Patrol car attacked

The chief of police, Mr. William Lombard, who drove into the centre of a group of gesticulating Negroes who were shouting "Freedom now," had his car overturned and set on fire. Stones were thrown at him, but several Negroes, including two women, helped to get him to safety.

Early this morning, I drove into the district in a police patrol car. At one corner we watched groups of Negroes taking radios, bedding and foodstuffs from the wrecked shops. Only the white-owned shops were systematically sacked. The Negro stores were left untouched.

Patrolman Bob Hill said: "I should be celebrating—my wife gave birth to a daughter early to-day and I haven't yet been able to see her." Fortified by black coffee and "hot dogs" he and co-driver Lee Parrini, had been on duty for 26 hours.

Over the radio cracked the terse message: "Two officers in trouble in Glasgow Street." Hill turned

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 5)

Missing









Times-Union Photo by Ken Spencer

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN practice riot control at Culver Road Armory. They were activated yesterday.

Times Union July 27, 1964

## City Streets Calm This Morning

By DOUGLAS KERR

Streets in riot-torn sections of the city were peaceful this morning.

People on their way to work walked along the streets carrying their lunch bags. It was like any other Monday morning in the city except for litter and boarded stores.

The streets looked as if merchants and store owners had prepared for a hurricane that had already struck.

Signs on several store fronts read: "This store is closed until further notice."

• • •

**MOST STORES** were boarded with plywood in the two key trouble areas: Clinton North and adjacent Joseph

Avenue on the north side of the downtown business district and Plymouth South-Jefferson Avenue sector across town on the west side.

Men stood on street corners talking about the weekend riots. Police stood nearby. They toyed with their billy clubs in the earlier morning sun.

At Chatham Garden Apartments, the scene of riots Friday night and early Saturday morning, a mother pushed her child in a stroller along the sidewalk.

**Merchants were cleaning the sidewalks in front of their stores. Many were inside checking damage.**

Streets were remarkably clean, considering what happened. City public works personnel were picking up trash the merchants had stacked along the streets.

Ralph Fiscus, building superintendent of Amalgamated Clothing Workers headquarters at 476 Clinton North, estimated damage to the building at \$3,000.



# Rioting Ceases; Loss Expected To Hit Millions

Rochester is an armed camp today as authorities seek ways to clamp a tight lid on violence and pillaging that has raged for three nights and two days.

The Monroe County grand jury, which had been excused Friday, was recalled to investigate the rioting.

There was some easing of tensions today, but the city continued under the state of emergency proclaimed Saturday by City Manager Porter W. Homer.

The citywide dusk-to-dawn curfew will remain in effect through tonight at least, and perhaps through tomorrow night, according to the office of Public Safety Commissioner Donald Corbett. Hours, however, have been changed to 8:30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

A countywide ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages is in effect until 5 p.m. tomorrow and perhaps longer.

The weekend of rioting has brought death to four persons—three of them killed in a fiery crash of a helicopter—injuries to an estimated 350 other persons including about 50 policemen and 10 firemen and the arrest of more than 800 persons on charges including rioting and looting.

Estimates of property losses through vandalism and theft range into millions of dollars.

The rioting, which began Friday night when police attempted to arrest a trouble-maker at a Joseph Avenue street dance, finally subsided last night.

About 1,200 helmeted and armed National Guardsmen, mobilized speedily on orders from Gov. Rockefeller, are in the city to reinforce more than 1,000 city, state and town policemen and sheriff's deputies if the Negro mobs get out of control again.

One Guardsman said he was told to prepare for a week's service.

Other developments included these:

An FBI spokesman said in Buffalo that the bureau's agents have found no evidence of subversive activity in the Rochester rioting.

Refuse collection schedules suffered. Public Works Commissioner Vernon L. Packard said about 150 employees of the refuse division failed to report for work today.

Packard said he suspects some of the men might have been arrested over the weekend.

The DPW absenteeism will require some juggling of refuse collection schedules, and some routes may have to be skipped temporarily, Packard said.

Officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board are seeking the cause of the helicopter crash about 3 p.m. yesterday on Clarissa Street near Tremont Street.

The crash killed the pilot, James B. Docharty of Brighton, and two occupants of a house on which the craft fell.

Robert N. Abbott, county Civil Defense director, who was studying a trouble area from the craft was injured critically.

Police still are trying to unravel the circumstances which led to the death of a man identified as Judson Brayer of Wayland.

He was struck by a rock or other missile about 10 p.m. Saturday in Clarissa Street, then was beaten by an unidentified assailant and left lying on the pavement

where he was struck by an auto. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

The City Council, its members stunned by the violence, met in emergency session today.

The councilmen directed Homer to "conduct a thorough inquiry into the origins of disorder."

Homer was asked to report his findings at the "earliest possible time" with his recommendation for action "that may be taken so that there may be no recurrence of this disorder."

## 'Causes Deep'

The violence was deplored in a statement issued by the Rochester Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The statement said, however, that there are "deep,

underlying causes at the root of the disorders."

It cited what it called a lack of Negroes at policy-making levels in the city, a lack of communication with Negroes and understanding of their problems, and "militant opposition" from some white elements to school administration plans to reduce racial imbalance in classrooms.

The executive director of the Monroe County Human Relations Commission, Loftus

C. Carson, said "the consequences of lip service to the tenets of democracy and to law and order have been clearly demonstrated to be highly volatile."

## Many Charges

City judges and court aides tackled the job of arraigning the more than 800 persons arrested. About 75 per cent of them are Negroes.

Many were charged with

(Please turn page)

(Missing)

Times Union July 27, 1964

## AN EDITORIAL:

# Opportunity for All, Immunity for None

These are the real messages from the rioting in Rochester:

Civil rights for any minority group has little or nothing to do with it.

Rather, the rights of all 600,000 residents of this county are at stake.

"Police brutality" has nothing to do with it, either.

Rather, brutality TO police is involved.

Every hour that passes makes it more clear that thrill seekers, drunks and hoodlums seized a chance to run wild, to defy authority, to jeer police officers.

During the first 48 hours, an undermanned police force followed a policy of tolerance and lenience and great patience.

To that, the hoodlums reacted with greater violence and a seeming determination to show that their mob rule was stronger than the government.

On Sunday, calling out the National Guard to augment the police so that a tougher policy could be followed was a significant and proper step. Its result became quickly evident. Any show of force meant something to the hoodlums.

Now, keeping the Guard and other police forces at proper strength and readiness to prevent any recurrence of the insurrection is a mandatory next step.

The significance of that will be felt not only in Rochester, but in the nation.

This city in recent years has set many examples of equal opportunities — from jobs to housing to education. Brotherhood has been practiced here. That message must be made unmistakably clear.

More should be done, and will be done. But in the meantime we can set another example.

Rochester can now demonstrate what must be done when hoodlums, under the guise of a racial problem or civil rights agitation, seek to defy the law and place themselves above authority.

Both these messages must be clear, here and to the nation:

Opportunity under the law belongs to every man.

Immunity from the law belongs to no man.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

More Editorial Comment, Page 12A:

... How Did It Happen Here?

... Order Must Be Maintained.



Times Union July 27, 1964

# Copter Crash Climaxes Riots

## 3 Killed as Blast Rips Clarissa St. House

Only two hours after he had chafed at not being in the thick of Rochester's weekend fray, Col. Robert N. Abbott was catapulted in flames from a helicopter in which he was surveying riot damage.

As an Army officer who earned a reputation in two wars as a man in the thick of the fray, Abbott had grumbled a bit at having to stay away from the action that ripped the city.

"I've been on the fringes of it," he complained to a newspaperman shortly before 1 p.m. yesterday at the Public Safety Building. As county Civil Defense director, he explained, he had to check on Civil Defense policemen who were relieving city patrolmen of traffic-directing chores. Two hours later, action came fast and tragically.

The helicopter in which Abbott and two others were surveying riot damage from treetop height suddenly lurched, clipped the roof of a house, plunged to the sidewalk and exploded in flame.

The pilot and two persons in the house were burned to death almost instantly.

SEPARATE investigations into the crash were launched by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency.

The CAB probe will attempt to determine the cause. Investigators Daniel Sayer and William Butler arrived from New York City and went to Genesee Hospital, presumably to talk to Robert Cannioto, one of two passengers who escaped death. Later they were expected to examine the wreckage of the three-place aircraft which is roped off in the Sheriff's garage.

The FAA investigation is headed by Gomer W. Games, supervising inspector for the FAA in Rochester. He said this probe is to check for any violations of FAA regulations.

"We want to find out whether the craft and the pilot were properly certificated," he said. "So far, everything is in order."

He said the pilot of the helicopter had about 10,000 hours of flying time.

ABBOTT, 47, pulled from the wreckage by state troopers, suffered massive third-degree burns over approximately half his body. He was listed in "satisfactory" condi-



COL. ROBERT N. ABBOTT, city-county Civil Defense director, at command post.

tion at Strong Memorial Hospital today.

Injured in the crash or in fighting the fierce fire that resulted were a passenger in the aircraft, several troopers, four firemen and two occupants of the auto it struck before it hit the pavement.

Executive Deputy Police Chief Henry E. Jensen collapsed at the scene and was treated at Strong Memorial Hospital for smoke inhalation and exhaustion. He was in "satisfactory" condition today.

THE CRASH occurred on Clarissa street, one house away from the corner of Tremont Street.

Theotis Washington, 34, of 445 Clarissa St. watched the helicopter approach, tree top high, from the porch of his house across the street.

"It was low enough to hit the house. It looked like it was going to land in the

road. The propeller hit the peak of the roof and broke off. It fell right down there and burst into flames." Another witnesses said the helicopter seemed to stop in mid-air and drop.

Moe Taylor, 28, of 13 Morgan St. was standing on the corner watching police break up an incipient fight farther down Tremont Street when the copter clattered overhead. Suddenly there was an explosion.

"At first I thought the chopper had dropped a bomb. Pieces of wood flew all over the place." Taylor at first jumped behind the corner house, away from the blast, then returned.

The copter after striking the roof at 452 Clarissa St., glanced off the house's porch, hit a stalled 1956 Buick at the curb and mushroomed into flames between the car and the house. Taylor saw the car's driver leap out and run across the road. Another passenger hung out the right hand door.

Then the car's gas tank apparently exploded, blowing the man out. Taylor said he and a state trooper pulled the man out by the feet and pulled out his flaming clothing with a rug.

MEANWHILE, State Police Sgt. Joseph Christian and

Troopers John Ryan, George Tarris, Warren Johnson, C. M. Schrenkel and J. L. Schmidt pulled Abbott from the flames.

JOHNSON and Tarris said they had to use their nightsticks to club through some of the helicopter's glass "bubble" to get at Abbott. The bubble had fallen between Abbott and the troopers.

Someone brought a door-mat and vain efforts were made to roll Abbott in it to put out the fire. Finally, the troopers said, "they rolled Abbott into a mud puddle to extinguish the flames."

Tarris suffered face burns. Both were resting this morning at the Culver Road Armory.

Cannioto, 31, an employee of Page Airways, owners of the

copter, got himself out. He was in "fair" condition at Genesee Hospital today with cuts and fractured vertebrae.

The dead pilot was James B. Docharty, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton.

An autopsy was being performed this morning by the medical examiner's office.

The other two bodies, burned beyond recognition, remained unidentified at that office.

It was not clear how many other persons were at home in the eight-apartment house, although owner Raymond Hunter of 84 Edward St. said 16 persons lived in the building.

Three dozen firemen from Battalions 3 and 4 fought for more than an hour to stop the flames that destroyed the entire inside of the house and burned part of the side and roof of the house at 456 Clarissa.

Firemen injured at the crash scene, according to Chief Joseph Donovan: Battalion Chief Charles Zimmer, who fell from a roof; Firefighters Michael Biondi and Adrian Mauffett, who suffered smoke inhalation, and Lt. Lawrence Peters, injured knee. The first three were treated at hospitals and sent home.

Given oxygen at the scene were Firefighters Alfred Van Norman and Leo Shaw.

THE HELICOPTER was a \$36,000 Hughes 300 which Page Airways bought a month before.

Drawn by billowing smoke, a crowd that may have numbered 1,000 people gathered within a few minutes. Most were Negroes. After an hour, the crowd grew restive and the angry anti-white sentiments that sparked the weekend rioting grew evident.

One Negro angrily told a State Trooper to stop talking to a Negro woman. "I can't talk to your women—don't you talk to ours," he said. He threatened to punch another Negro who tried to calm him.

### Riot Guard Costly

Albany (P) — State officials estimate the daily cost of maintaining Guardsmen and State Police in Rochester would exceed \$24,000 in pay alone.





FIREMEN pour water into the remains of a house at 452 Clarissa St. after a helicopter in which Civil Defense Director Robert N. Abbott was observing a trouble

area hit the house and crashed. The pilot and two persons in the house were killed. Abbott was seriously burned. Another passenger was injured.

The Times-Union  
Mon., July 27, 1964

3A

## Grand Jury Probes Riots

By EARL B. HOCH

Full force of the district attorney's office today was thrown into the investigation of the weekend rioting as the holdover June County Grand Jury reconvened in the Hall of Justice.

Dist. Atty. John C. Little Jr. said his entire staff would be used if necessary.

Members of the grand jury, of which Kenneth D. Gallinger, 910 DeWitt Road, Webster, is foreman, were summoned by telegram. The jury had been excused Friday.

Thirteen men, including the foreman, and seven women were present when the grand jury reconvened.

Little said the jury would investigate the over-all riot situation as well as specific

cases where charges have been brought.

Of the more than 800 cases stemming from the rioting, those pertaining to charges of riot, burglary, theft and other felonies as well as related misdemeanors will be investigated, Little said.

Those involving curfew infractions and minor violations will not be handled by the grand jury.

6A

The Times-Union  
Mon., July 27, 1964

## Police Nab 3 Youths With Rifle

A police patrol stopped a car containing three white youths at Main Street and Canal Street at 9:45 p.m. yesterday long after curfew.

Ptl. Jerry Luciano, with State Troopers Thomas O'Brien and Stanley Chwala and Livingston County deputy sheriff Richard Kane in the car, spotted the car heading east on Main Street and pulled it over.

In the back seat they found most of a case of beer; under the seat, a high-powered varmint rifle.

Loops in the leather sling of the Winchester 22-caliber magnum sporting rifle contained 29 hollow-point cartridges.

"Can I get in trouble for this?" asked the driver, owner of the rifle. Replied Luciano, as the youths were put into a patrol car: "Brother, you ARE in trouble."



Times Union July 27, 1964



**JAMES B. DOCHARTY**  
... helicopter pilot

## Copter Pilot Was Flier For 18 Years

James B. Docharty, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton, who was killed yesterday when the helicopter he was piloting hit a house on Clarissa Street, had been a pilot about 18 years. He was employed by Page Airways for the past 10.

Gerald G. Wilmot, Page's president, said Docharty was "always thinking of the other guy." He was a "lovable, likeable guy."

In World War II he served in the Navy in the Pacific theater.

He was born in Summit, N.J., and lived in the Rochester area most of his life.

He attended St. Boniface Catholic Church and was a member of the Q.B.s, a flying group.

Survivors include his wife, Jill; his mother, Mrs. James B.; and four sisters, Mrs. H. Lynch, Mrs. Ethel Ostema, Betty Docharty and Mrs. Julius Gudell, all of Interlaken.

# Guard Mobilizes 1,200 In 'Show of Strength'

By JOHN STREET and  
CHARLES HOLCOMB

The last units of a 1,200-man National Guard contingent rolled into Rochester soon after daybreak today.

One unit commander said the first order of business after breakfast would be "sharpening up on riot control and the use of tear gas."

But, indicative of the apparently lessening tension, Lt. Col. Donald Atkins of Weedsport, commander of the first Battalion (Mechanized) 108th Infantry, said he hoped his men might get in a little softball at their bivouac area in Cobbs Hill Park this afternoon.

It was one of the few times the guard has been called out because of civil strife in New York State—but not the first time.

In 1943, following the Harlem race riots in which five persons were killed and 500 injured in New York City, some 6,000 city and military policemen and air raid wardens patrolled Harlem streets for days afterward.

And 8,000 members of the National Guard were under orders to stand by at armories. The guardsmen sent into the city did not actually participate in riot control.

MAJ. GEN. Almerin C. O'Hara, chief of staff to the governor and commander of the state's 28,000 Army National Guardsmen, received the governor's order to call up troops and alerted Col. Cecil E. Scott, commander of

the 209th Artillery Group at the Culver Road Armory shortly before 6 p.m. yesterday.

O'Hara arrived in Rochester about 1 a.m. and spent most of the night conferring with city officials. He toured the bivouac areas at Cobbs Hill about dawn.

Some units are stationed at the Culver Road Armory and neighboring Cobbs Hill, and others are at the Main Street Armory and Genesee Valley Park.

A National Guard spokesman said the troops "will not be issued ammunition until or unless they are committed" to action. He said the units were on "standby" duty at present.

Lt. Col. Raymond Joyce, public information officer for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs in Albany, said he had "no idea" how long the troops would remain here.

The Rochester units on duty included the 209th Artillery Group headquarters, the First Howitzer Battalion of the 209th Artillery, Co. B of the 27th Signal Battalion and Co. C of the 727th Maintenance Battalion.

Ordered in from out of town were the First Battalion (Mechanized), 108th Infantry, from Auburn, and the Second Battalion (Mechanized) from Binghamton. The First Battalion also has units in Oswego, Geneva and Elmira.

THE GUARD'S only action

of the night came as darkness was falling.

Intended as a show of force, a convoy of 12 heavy trucks loaded with more than 200 bayonet-equipped (but ammunition-less) troops rolled down Main Street at 9:10 p.m.

Almost bumper-to-bumper and going at a 35-mile-per-hour clip, the trucks rumbled from Main Street to Jefferson Avenue, to Plymouth Avenue, back to Main, over to Clinton Avenue and then to Joseph, Central and University avenues.

They got a few cheers, a few jeers. But they made the military presence known.

The armory parking lot was jammed with state police cars. The 463 troopers called to riot duty caught moments of sleep in their off-hours on Civil Defense cots set up on the armory floor and the halls.

On the grass beside Lake Riley at Cobbs Hill, pup tents were pitched in neat rows, and trucks, jeeps and armored vehicles were drawn up in lines.

Maj. Gen. Collin P. Williams, commanding general of the 27th Armored Division, arrived shortly before midnight. At a news conference about two hours later, he said the guard had been alerted "to act to preserve peace and order and protect property in the event that this is beyond the capacity of city and state police."

## Be Firm with Mob, TIMES UNION JUL 27 1964 Psychiatrist Says

A Rochester psychiatrist believes the only way to deal with a rioting mob is with "absolute firmness."

The psychiatrist, Dr. Benjamin Pollack, assistant director of Rochester State Hospital, said yesterday there is no place for kindness in dealing with rioters because this "is simply a sign of weakness."

With the mob, Pollack said, "You can't appeal to reason. It's deeds not words, that count. You've got to show strength."

Pollack observed that the long-range solution to the race problems probably lie in such things as better housing, education and economic opportunities.

A basis of racial tensions are "feelings of difference," Pollack said, explaining:

"These people, all their lives, have been told they were lazy and told other things which have given them a sense of being inferior. Now the symbol of all their injustices, real and imagined, are the police."



# Joseph Avenue Businessmen Debate Future

By IRV WILCOVE

Shocked and hurt Joseph Avenue businessmen, their stores looted, sought answers to their business futures today in a meeting at the JYM&WA, rocked by shouting and gavel pounding.

Upwards of 125 merchants heard impassioned pleas from their leaders, Mayor Frank Lamb and other community representatives to remain calm.

Daniel M. Rothman, president of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association, summed up the sentiment of many when he said:

"We have been devastated as far as Joseph Avenue is concerned. We feel bitter about this . . . But we have not come here for recriminations.

"We are here because we are wounded and hurt, our entire lives are at stake. . . . We are here to forestall any hasty decisions in the heat of anger."

Rothman, trying to control the meeting, ruled one man out of order when the man stated: "If you people don't condemn them, they are going to continue to do it."

**THERE WAS** confusion over insurance coverage for the looting. Many merchants did not know whether or how

much they would be reimbursed for the damage.

Rothman estimated that there was about a quarter of a million dollars damage to the stores, and quickly added "and damage to our futures as businessmen."

Pledges of support and help came from Mayor Lamb, banking representatives and other merchant associations in the city.

**THERE WERE** also tears at the meeting.

Arthur Ferrell, a Negro, who is assistant director of the Baden Street Settlement, broke into tears and his voice cracked when he spoke to the crowd.

"I stand before you accused," said Farrell. He sobbed and stepped off the rostrum unable to continue. The crowd urged him to go on.



GROCER LOUIS HANZMAN speaks at meeting of Joseph Avenue area merchants.

"I didn't cause it . . . yet em!" Why? Tell me why, please. I have a family the same as you have. because of the viciousness of some," Farrell pleaded. "I can't accuse you of slavery, because you weren't there." "DON'T ACCUSE every Negro that walks the streets "Today you're saying 'Kill

every Negro did this to you. The responsible leadership of this community must be developed and found."

His comments received loud applause.

**THE MERCHANTS** formed committees to: Investigate insurance claims, assess damage, provide relief for damaged stores, work with the city, try to secure security forces to protect reopened stores, and seek city, state or federal aid where possible.

Harry Suskind, proprietor of Sunkind's Paint Store, made an impassioned plea to those merchants who might be considering moving out of the area.

"Where are you going to run? You are in a war. A war that is a race war . . . It will go on all over the country . . . Wherever you are, you won't be saved in business until this problem is solved.

"Wherever you go you can't run away from this problem, just as you can't run away from a fight."



Times Union July 27, 1964

# Police Shifted Their Tactics

By CLIFF SMITH

You might have been a frightened little man returning home near the City Market from your farm in another county.

Or you could have been a trouble-bent teen-ager with courage built of stones and clubs under the front seat of the car Daddy bought for you.

Perhaps you were only sitting on your front stoop or standing on the sidewalk, escaping the heat and enjoying the full moon.

But if you lived in the riot areas of Rochester after curfew last night and were not inside the house minding your business, you had to answer to a policeman, state trooper or sheriff's deputy.

The difference between last night and the previous two nights was organization and attitude—the police were not running from trouble but continually advancing to head it off.

"Everybody inside after 8 o'clock . . . Everybody off the streets . . . Let's go," said Brighton Police Lt. Eugene Shaw over the loudspeaker on his cruiser as he and three patrolmen alternately prowled and raced through southwest and northeast Rochester.

A voice might answer, "We're already home. Why don't you go home?" And the cruiser spotlight would pick out the speaker. But the exchange ended there—no bottles, rocks or debris, at least most of the time.

"It'll be a little more quiet tonight, but I don't think they've lost any heart," Shaw said to Patrolmen David Galen, Vincent Yodice and Richard Raz. (Reporter Smith rode with Shaw and his Brighton men.)

## Vigilantes A Problem

Before sending out the mobile tactical units under his command, Rochester Police Chief William M. Lombard had said: "Watch out for

white youths who will be out as vigilante groups."

On Central Park near Goodman Street North, the Brighton policemen chased six white teen-age boys on foot to their cars on the Goodman Street Plaza parking lot. Under the front seat of a Ford convertible was a cache of stones and clubs.

"What were you going to do with these?" Lt. Shaw asked the youths.

"We just got courage, I guess," a tall boy replied.

"We got problems, or haven't you heard," Shaw snapped. "You're only hurting us."

The youths were turned over to some city police in the area, and the words of Chief Lombard earlier in the evening were recalled:

"Don't lock anybody up for the sake of locking them up. We've got over 400 prisoners now and no place to put them."

Shaw said the Brighton men had stopped a car earlier in the evening at Central Park and Niagara Street, and "before we know it 200 people were crowding around us."

The police dispatcher said two men with a truck were backed up to a warehouse on Railroad Street, and Shaw's car took off. But two city cruisers which had reached the Noah's Ark warehouse first, reported finding nothing.

Approaching the City Market, one of the patrolmen spotted the tail lights of a pickup truck, which turned to the right before the driver put the lights out. Giving chase, police met an elderly man, shaking as he said he was just getting home from his farm in the country.

On the radio again, the dispatcher said a man with a gun was seen near the Clarissa Street Bridge. "You got to give that dispatcher credit," Patrolman Yodice said. "He's been on for at least six hours."

The Times-Union  
Mon., July 27, 1964

5A

## 91 Negroes, 9 Whites Arraigned

One hundred persons—91 Negroes and nine whites—were arraigned in City Court Saturday for participation in Friday night's rioting. All were charged with felonious rioting, a violation of Section 2090 of the New York State Penal Laws.

Judge Thomas P. Culhane conducted the arraignment proceedings in a marathon five-hour session. The number of prisoners was so great that two school buses were used to transfer 60 of the rioters from the overflowing city and county jails to the Monroe County Penitentiary.

The arraigned defendants included 79 male Negroes, 12 female Negroes, and nine white males. According to City Court dockets they were:

James Hanrahan, 22, of 103 Argyle St.; O'Neal Pressley, 29, of 120 Woodbury St.; Joseph Mitchem, 27, of 47 Weld St.; Mac Simmons, 18, of 583 Jefferson Ave.

Alex Cooper Jr., 26, of 278 Ormond St.; Anthony J. Legno, 21, of 17 Fifth St.; Willie Wallace, 24, of 127 Weld St.; Freeman Griggs, 30, of 98 Prospect St.; Raul L. Scott, 21, of 99½ Joiner St.; John Tramel, 19, of 55 Cady St.; Robert L. Brooker, 18, of Miami, Fla.

James Patterson, 18, no address; Arthur Gibson, 20, no address; Solomon Simmons, 17, of 377 Jefferson Ave.; Sam L. Parker, 30, of 12 Greig St.; Johnny Moat, 36, of 87 Adams St.

Rosa M. Martin, 20, of 298 Central Park; George R. Davidson, 43, of 36 Catherine St.; Benny F. Burnett, 25, of 48 Emmett St.; Ernest James, 18, of 157 Broadway; Christino Rodriguez, 40, of 133 Hand St.; Rinita Millaer, 27, of 139 Central Park.

Martha Mack, 26, of 119 Selingier St.; David E. Thompson, 41, of 273 Frost Ave.; Elbridge Gay, 53, of County Line Road; Michael A. Butler, 18, of 56 Elmwood Ave.; Bernice M. Sipilin, 27, of 46 Greig St.; Jimmie

L. Elshaw, 42, no address; William K. Strother, 48, 435 Jefferson Ave.

Arthur Brown, 45, of 69 Barton St.; Dianna Hardgers, 18, of 9 Summers St.; Dorisa Cook, 17, of 15 Dover St.; Sally L. Myers, 19, of 29 Philander St.; Eddie Joe Harris, 25, of 15 Buchan Park; Willie Pulliam, 25, of 51 Buchan Park; Helen Moffett, 31, of 15 Nellis Park; Alvin Thomas Tucker, 20, of 20 Gladstone St.; Booster Wright, 27, of 59 Barton St.

Robert Lee Johnson, 38, of 237 Ormond St.; Madison Williams, 27, of the Clarissa Hotel; L. B. Mathews, 39, of 34 Ward St.; Jaroy Haggas, 21, of 270 Hudson Ave.; Nathaniel Wise, 30, of 65 Hanover St., released on \$500 bail.

Josh Pitman, 38, of 46 Davis St.; Alstreta Watson, 28, of 5 Bessie Place; James E. Byrd, 33, of 21 Tremont St.; Andrew Jackson Washington, 49, of 47 Buchan Park; James Snow, 36, of 107 Lowell St.; Walter E. Spotford, 28, of 11 Concord St.

Paul Kingston, 33, of 29 Ave. B.; Willie E. Dukes, 22, of 10 Catharine St.; Johnny Lee Fulton, 19, of 109 Reynolds St.; Willie A. Holloman, 37, of 329 Troup St.; Calvin Harrell, 42, of 519 Clinton Ave. N.; Artie Cox, 30, of 273 Jefferson Ave.; Wasil Swiridenko, 42, of 50 Herman St.; John Moore, 35, of 32 Edward St.

Herbert L. Kirkland, of 22 Seward St.; Andrew Greeb, 22, of 230 Hudson Ave.; Eugene Jenkins, 31, of 32 Oregon St.; Willie James Pugh, 17, of 54 Joiner St.; Carlton Tarbit, 32, of 286 Joseph Ave.; Horace Murray, 28, of 8 St. Clair St.; Juanita High, 32, of 438 Champlain St.; Eva Dyer, 63, of 73 Stillson St.; Eddie Lee Windom, 22, of 119 Selingier St.; Joe B. Nesmith, 18, of 516 N. Clinton.

Willie Lee Sutton, 32, of 29 Edward St.; Lester Wilcox, 43, of 69 Thomas St.; Jessie Wallard, 39, of 45 Buchan Park; Willie Williams, 28, of 65 Cady St.; Willy C. Webber, 26, of 139 Frost Ave.; Eddie Brown, 36, of 24 Buchan Park; Rafael M. Rivera, 23, of 3 Emmett St.; Wilson Rivera, 18, of 24 Gorham St.

Bobby Jones, 40, of 32 Lyndhurst St.; Arturo Pineiro, 19, of 36 Oakman St.; Perley Lee Cade, Jr., 27, of 35 Catharine St.; Hortense M. Langston, 42, of 37 Catharine St.; Alfreda Winstead, 27, of 23 Baden St.; Sylvester Sampson, 42, of 624 Plymouth Ave.; Israel Cyler, 18, of 15 Herman St.; James Cyler, 20, of 15 Herman St.



## FRIEND OF NEGROES

# But Druggist Isn't Spared

TIMES UNION JUL 27 1964

By BETSY BUES

A man who says "the proudest part of my life was representing the Negro people," surveyed his smashed and looted drugstore at 326 Plymouth Ave. S. today and said he still couldn't believe it.

Lester C. Peck, Third Ward Republican supervisor for three terms from 1956 to 1961, and his wife stood their ground Saturday night.

They refused to budge when friends and relatives asked them to get out of the area Saturday.

"I had faith in the people," said Mrs. Peck. "We love the colored people here. We didn't think they would hurt us."

But the Pecks were not spared. They watched from their apartment above the drugstore Saturday night as three groups of Negroes converged at Adams Street and began the plunder that left no white merchant in the area untouched.

"I felt this was my home. We have been good to the kids. I've lived in the Third Ward and I'm going to die in the Third Ward," said Mrs. Peck. "But now I'm petrified. I'm scared stiff."

Negroes threw ketchup bottles through the windows of Peck's Drugstore, a Third Ward landmark since 1901, scattered pills around, broke bottles, took ice cream and cosmetics, and about \$150 worth of cigarettes.

"Don't tell me this is a social problem," said Peck today. "This is a black and white war. These radicals are using the people for a pawn."

THE PECKS refused to believe that the Negroes they had known and loved were responsible.

"The children call Lester 'Doctor,' said Mrs. Peck, her voice breaking. "They'd come in with colds and sore throats and no money and he would make up prescriptions for them. They're a loving people."

"And she's collected clothes for years for these people," said Peck. "Our association with the rank and file Northern Negroes has been good. But these South-

ern Negroes have been filling up this area since 1950. No social problem is solved by looting."

Peck's father, Charles W. Peck, now 88, of Frost Avenue, opened the business at the corner of Adams Street in 1901. The store opened at its present location in 1923.

Now Peck doesn't know if he will reopen. "I don't think the white people should start running away. I don't think that's going to solve anything. Before this flareup we always said we'd stay here. But we don't know now. These conditions are driving us out of here," said Peck, who is 64. He said his health hadn't been too good lately.

Mrs. Peck said she was

never afraid before. "But I wouldn't go from here across the street at night now."

Peck says that sympathy isn't the answer. "They don't want sympathy and sympathy isn't going to help. What they need is guidance and education. They've got nobody to blame but themselves. Rochester is one of the fairest cities in the country to the Negro."

Peck insisted that a root of the problem is that there is no outstanding Negro leadership that has real contact with the people.

He said the looting Saturday night seemed organized to him. "They had a pattern."

Now the Pecks are waiting and watching. "But I'm staying right here and I'm not running away from anyone. I'm not afraid of these people," said Peck. "A lot of them came in yesterday to tell me they were sorry."

## Family Tells Of Bomb Ordeal

TIMES UNION JUL 27 1964

"Why couldn't some of the National Guard protect our children and the older people?"

Mrs. Lillian Rodgers, mother of five, raised this question early today after experiencing "the worst night of my life."

She and her husband John, a custodian at East High School, did what the law told them to do last night. The Negro family stayed in their two-bedroom apartment on the 7th floor of Hanover Houses, where a shower of gasoline-filled bottles rained down from apartment roofs.

But terror came to them anyway.

About 10 o'clock, the Rodgers and four of their children, Gregory, 16, Darlene, 9, Corinne, 7, and John Jr., 5, were watching television "to relieve tensions."

Three-year-old Alan was asleep in the bedroom facing Herman Street.

"All of a sudden bomb-throwing began," Mrs. Rodgers said. "We heard gun shots. Gangs ran through the halls. They banged on the door and yelled for bags and newspapers (for the bombs)."

She got Alan out of the bedroom just as water from high pressure fire hoses drenched the two beds. Firemen on Herman Street were attempting to rout the bomb throwers.

Rodgers barricaded the door.

The whole family tried to sleep on wet mattresses between a wall and the living

room couch. But there was no sleeping.

"The children were hysterical," the mother said.

Sporadic gun fire continued through the night.

Times Union July 27, 1964

## Riots Put Heavy Load On Phones

The trouble here over the weekend put a heavy load on telephone circuits.

Rochester Telephone Corp. said there weren't enough circuits to handle all the long-distance calls that were made.

Delays were attributed to the number of calls coming into the city.

On a normal Saturday, there are about 90,700 attempts to make long-distance calls in and out of the city. Last Saturday there were 199,000. The normal Sunday figure is 85,000. Yesterday it was 173,000.

The heaviest concentration of calls came between 9 and midnight last night.

One local woman said it took her parents from noon Saturday to 9:30 p.m. yesterday to get through from Erie, Pa.

For every long-distance call from Rochester, the telephone company said, there were two incoming calls.

## Oldsters' Trip Off

The Senior Citizens' trip to the Mormon Pageant in Palmyra has been canceled, it was announced by Helen D'Amanda, supervisor of adult recreation for the city.



The Times-Union  
Mon., July 27, 1964

3B



OUTSIDE CITY COURT today the corridors are crowded with police, defendants and others.

## Arraignments Begin for 650

By EMERSON MORAN

Arraignment proceedings for 650 men and women arrested since Saturday afternoon got under way at 10:15 a.m. today before three City Court judges in separate courtrooms.

The presiding judges were Sidney Z. Davidson, Thomas Culhane and James Sheehan.

All prisoners were being charged with the felony of riot, the misdemeanor of being part of a mob or the offense of disorderly conduct.

BAIL FOR the felony of riot was \$10,000, and \$250, cash, for the two lesser charges.

The first court to convene was Judge Davidson's, in the Traffic Court chambers, at 10:15 a.m. The prisoners were brought in from the adjoining "bull pen" cells 10 at a time and placed in the courtroom's benches. About 230 prisoners finally filled the court.

THE PUBLIC was not al-

lowed into the heavily guarded courtrooms. State troopers and Rochester police stood guard inside and outside the chambers. The corridor outside the courtrooms was filled with relatives and friends of arrested persons.

The crush of onlookers hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoners became so great that a cordon of police and troopers was thrown around the entrances to the Public Safety Building.

The prisoners sat quietly in the court as the proceedings began. Many of the men wore dressings over wounds suffered during the weekend.

One young Negro man sat looking straight ahead at the bench, his head wrapped in white gauze, his shirt torn and bloody. Another had his left arm wrapped in heavy white tape.

ABOUT 25 PER CENT of the arrested men were white, mostly young. One blond boy in his early 20's wore sneakers, khakis and a sweatshirt with "Lake George, N.Y." lettered on it.

Upstairs, on the third floor, Judge James Sheehan

was conducting the arraignment of 56 females in Women's Court. The court planned to be arraigning men in Women's Court this afternoon to ease the pressure on Judges Culhane and Davidson.

Judge Culhane's court convened shortly before noon.

About 10:25 a.m. a man in the middle of Judge Davidson's court suffered what appeared to be a seizure. He was immediately removed on a police stretcher.

He was taken to Highland Hospital and identified as William Satterfield, 48, of 145 Columbia Ave. He is charged with disorderly conduct and was arrested on Bronson Ave. at 1:15 a.m. Sunday.

According to a representative of the District Attorney's office, those arrested for violations of the 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew were arraigned on the offense of disorderly conduct.

Reuben Davis, former president of the Rochester NAACP, and attorney for about 75 of the defendants said, "There is no such thing as a curfew violation. It isn't on the books."

## TIMES UNION JUL 27 1964 Theaters Trim Hours To Meet Curfew Law

Rochester's motion picture theaters are operating within the framework of the emergency curfew now in effect. Those who offer matinee performances are continuing these showings, closing in time for patrons to observe the 8 p.m. curfew.

Others whose performances are listed only during evening hours are remaining closed.

Area theaters beyond city limits are operating under normal time schedules.

All theaters will return to normal schedules as soon as the curfew is lifted.

Herewith are feature times as arranged by theaters during the emergency.

LOEW'S — "Flipper's New Adventure," 12:15, 3:25; "Gold for the Caesars," 1:50, 5.

PALACE — "Bedtime Story," 1:50, 5:30;

"Lover Come Back," 12, 3:40.

PARAMOUNT — "Robin and the Seven Hoods," 12:15, 2:40, 5:05.

REGENT — "Good Neighbor Sam," 12, 2:25, 4:55.

LITTLE — "From Russia with Love," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35.

MONROE — "What a Way to Go," 12, 2, 3:45, 5:30.

RIVIERA — "Mediterranean Holiday," 2.

LYELL — "Viva Las Vegas," 1:15, 4:10;

"Devil Ship Pirates," 2:40, 5:35.

WARING — "How the West Was Won," 1:15, 3:55.

STONERIDGE — "The Long Ships," 8:35;

"Quick Gun," 7.

CAPRI — (E. Rochester) — "Cleopatra," 8.

### DRIVE-INS

CENTRAL — "Flipper's New Adventure" and "Gold for the Caesars."

EMPIRE — "How the West Was Won."

LAKE SHORE — "How the West Was Won."

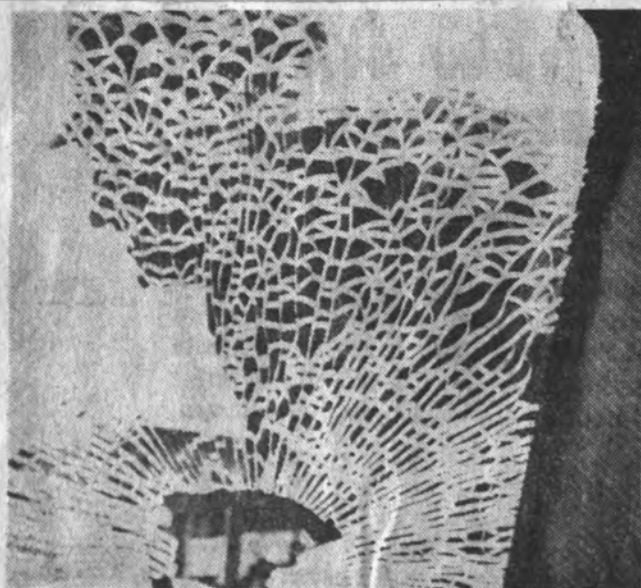
ROCHESTER — "How the West Was Won" and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

STARLITE — "Flipper's New Adventure" and "Gold for the Caesars."

WASHINGTON — "Viva Las Vegas" and "Devil Ship Pirates."



Times Union July 27, 1964



SMASHED WINDSHIELDS, such as this one on a police car, led to many of the injuries. Behind it sits policeman.

## Here Is Riots' Casualty List

Four people died during the weekend rioting, and 169 were treated at city hospitals for injuries attributed to the riots.

Three of the persons were involved in the Clarissa Street helicopter crash, and the other was pushed into the path of a car on Saturday night near Clarissa and Atkinson Streets.

The injured include **Col. Robert Abbott**, county director of Civil Defense, who is suffering from third-degree burns at Strong Memorial Hospital.

**Henry Jensen**, executive deputy chief of the city police, is in Strong suffering from smoke inhalation and exhaustion.

The dead are the helicopter pilot, **James B. Docharty**, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton, and two others from the helicopter crash still not identified. The street victim was **J. T. Brayar** who when he checked in at a Rochester hotel on Thursday gave his home town as Wayland.

The injured also included 46 policemen and six firemen.

Here are those treated at city hospitals since 9 a.m. Saturday. (All have been discharged, except as noted.)

The following policemen were treated:

### GENESEE

**Louis Davis**, glass in eyes; **Emmett Feeley**, head and back injury; **Vincent Gallo**, nose injury; **Gaylon Louth**, scalp cuts; **Phillip Mills**, chest bruise, abdominal injury; **Henry J. Panus**, glass in eye; **John Perticone**, leg injury; **Samuel Pecorella**, elbow cuts; **Robert Oppen**, scalp cuts, upper leg injury; **Ernest Benetti**, 32, 1604 East Main St., glass in eye; **Norman R. Krapp**, 30, 262 Sanford St., infection; **Joseph Kinsella**, 38, 4063 Lake Ave., ankle injury; **Joseph Argenti**, 27, 232 Wahl Road, Irondequoit, hand burns; **John Vassallo**, 30, 115 Ontario St., bite.

### NORTHSIDE

**James Mohn**, 30, Cheektowaga, cut finger; **Gilbert Kunzer**, 32, 600 Klem Road, Webster, hand and leg injury; **Eugene Magrin**, 40, 623 Beverly Drive, Webster, wrist injury.

### ST. MARY'S

**Donald Weaver**, Warren Johnson, **Ralph O'Heare**, Richard Fairchild, **Edward Weichman**, **Eugene LoChima** and **W. F. Townsend**.

The following firemen were treated:

### GENESEE

**Samuel Polizzi**, 44, 1005 Fern-

wood Park, foot wound; **Michael Biondi**, 23 Costar St., smoke inhalation; **Adrian Maffett**, 29, 90 Evangeline St., smoke inhalation; **Leo Shaw**, 53, 31 Lozier St., smoke inhalation.

The following civilians were treated:

### GENESEE

**Robert Cannioto**, 31, hand and head burns, possible spinal injury, in good condition; **Mary Lou Carrier**; **Barbara Chatman**, knee cuts; **Arthur Grant**, scalp cut; **Albert Herman**, rib injury; **Chester Holden**, shoulder and neck strain; **Harry Ingham**, neck, shoulder and arm cut; **Ralph Joslyn**; **Clarence Jackson**, bruises; **Frank Jackson**, scalp and ear cuts; **Clifford Lawson**; **Mary Letta**; **George Leva**, cut elbow; **Inez McDowell**; **George Mitchell**, arm cut, admitted.

**Frank Olandese**, ear cut; **Pickett (baby)**; **Mattie Sawyer**, tissue injury; **William Shaw**; **Hubert Singletary**, arm cuts; **Walter Wallace**; **Willie White**, scalp cuts; **David Tisdale**, gun shot wounds in neck and shoulder, admitted; **Catherine Elliott**, blood in knee joint.

**James Starkes**, 17, 40 Hartford St., hand cuts; **Eugene Slate**, 43, facial injury; **James Pugh Jr.**, 15, forehead cuts, wrist injury; **John Wolf**, 26, 263 Plymouth Ave. S., cut eyebrow; **Maria Ciurkun**, 52, 60 Wilkins St., face cuts; **Ernest Knox**, 43, 419 Hawley St., forehead cuts; **Doris Brantley**, 20, 91 Flint St., broken hip — gunshot wound, admitted; **Cleveland Moore**, 35, 31 Bartlett St., face cuts; **Ruth Van Horn**, 23, 558 North Clinton Ave., bruised leg; **John Van Horn**, 23, bruised arm.

### NORTHSIDE

**Lucy Marotta**, 53, 641 Scio St., shock; **Minnie Lee Cotton**, 16, 656 Scio St., thigh injury, hand cuts; **Edward Gibson**, 33, 36 Widman St., leg cuts.

Strong Memorial reported treating about 25 people with riot injuries over the weekend.

### STRONG

**Joseph O'Connor**, 37, 101 Presque St., face cuts; **Allan Yarton**, 22, 228 Verona St., cuts; **John Schmidt**, 23, Golden's Bridge, N.Y., burns on hand; **George Tarris**, 27, Gloversville, facial burns; **Henry Jensen**, smoke inhalation, admitted.





**TROOPERS' MASS**—Rev. John J. Hempel of Holy Cross Parish, Catholic chaplain of a National Guard

unit, celebrated Mass yesterday on the lawn of the Culver Road Armory for New York State Troopers.

# Clergymen Seek Role In City's Race Crisis

TIMES UNION JUL 27 1964

By SARALEE ORTON

Clergymen today suggested an investigation of alleged police brutality preceding the riots, a "committee of 100," and a statement "sharing the guilt."

About 60 Protestant ministers met at Colgate Rochester Divinity School with local Council of Churches Commission on Race and Religion leaders.

During the weekend riots many of the ministers had gathered at the Harper Sibley residence, 400 East Ave., attempting to discuss the riots with Negro leaders.

On Saturday, Negro and

some white ministers walked through Negro residential areas trying to communicate with residents.

Rev. Stanley Jarvis, Negro minister of Atlantic Avenue Baptist Church, reported that a teenager among the first rioters said their main objection was to policemen "ordering them around" at the Friday night street dance at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street. "They saw no reason for police being there."

"Rumors of killings helped to keep excitement at a fever pitch," he said. "These teenagers said to the NAACP that the organization couldn't do anything.

They would have to do it themselves. Negro churches couldn't reach these people — only personal rapport does that."

• • •

REV. ROBERT BILHEIMER of Central Presbyterian Church, who spent nearly 10 hours with Mayor Lamb Saturday, said that law and order is often seen by the Negro in the person of a "very rough policeman." He asked that the Commission consider an investigation of Negro complaints.

Dr. Oren Baker, former dean of Colgate Rochester Divinity School, was supported by many ministers when he asked for the establishment of a "commit-

tee of 100" representing industry, labor, homeowners, religion and Negroes.

He asked for a statement "recognizing the solidarity of our guilt in the conditions leading to this event" and asking others "not to draw judgments adverse to the Negro cause."

Rev. Eugene Tennis, assistant minister of Third Presbyterian Church, said that the main problem facing the Commission on Race and Religion is re-establishing communication with the Negroes. "We seem to have no avenue of approach. When order is restored we'll have to build new lines of communication."





GOVERNOR ON HAND — With Maj. Gen. Almerin C. O'Hara, left, and Lt. Col. Donald Atkins, Gov.

Rockefeller inspects the bivouac area of National Guard troops here on riot duty at Cobbs Hill Park.

Dand c July 28, 1964



Democrat ROCHESTER, N. Y., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1954

10 CENTS

Social Science

V.F. Race Problems - Rochester  
Roch. Riots

# Governor Tours Riot Areas, Says 'Situation Is in Hand'

## Situation at a Glance

- Gov. Rockefeller toured the riot areas and concluded that the situation was in hand.
- Hundreds of police and state troopers patrolled the city for the fourth night as minor disturbances and looting continued. National Guard troops stood by at Cobbs Hill Park for use if needed.
- Curfew hours were modified slightly and now run from 8:30 p.m. to 6-a.m. daily until further notice.
- Bus service returned to normal schedules.
- Most clubs, theaters and other entertainment and recreation facilities remained closed during curfew hours. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir concert was rescheduled for 5:15 p.m. today.
- A countywide ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages continued.
- NAACP leaders met with Mayor Lamb and criticized his "paternalistic" attitude toward them in discussing the rioting.
- The Monroe County grand jury and City Council began investigations of the riot. Gov. Rockefeller said no outside agitators were involved.
- Hundreds of persons were arraigned on charges of rioting and violating the curfew.
- Investigators tried to determine the cause of Sunday's helicopter crash which killed three persons.



Dand C July 28, 1964

# 'Normalcy' Now Greatest Need

By PAT BRASLEY

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, after a quick tour of Rochester's Negro areas which have been torn by racial violence, yesterday declared the "situation here is in hand."

"The problem now is the preservation of law and order, getting back to normalcy," the governor said.

The city, after three days of racial violence, was quiet yesterday. Downtown stores were open, buses were running and Rochesterians were beginning to pick up again the business of day-to-day living.

Still, an air of uneasy tension hung over the city, dramatized by hundreds of helmeted city police and state troopers who maintained heavy patrols in the 3rd and 7th Wards, the scenes of raging violence over the weekend.

The police were prepared to cope with new outbreaks as were the more than 1,500 National Guardsmen ordered into the city Sunday by Rockefeller.

The guardsmen were bivouaced in parks and armories, standing by for duty if needed.

Rockefeller said the guard and the detail of more than 400 state troopers would be kept on duty "as long as necessary to preserve law and order."

Meanwhile, the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed by City Manager Porter W. Homer, continues with some modifications.

He set the curfew hours from 8:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. The weekend curfew had been from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The ban on the sale of liquor, effective countywide, was continued through 5 p.m. Tuesday.

Rockefeller said his reaction to riot scenes was one of "shock and great sadness."

"As governor and as a citizen, I deplore this kind of violence," the governor told a news conference outside the Culver Road Armory. "This is not the way to achieve pro-

## Rioting Aftermath

Human Relations Commission hears proposal to ease racial crisis.

Page 1B

Children evacuated from stricken areas to homes in suburbs.

Page 2B

City may be liable for damages to property destroyed in rioting.

Page 9A

Internal Revenue Service sets up meeting here to explain relief for businessmen.

Page 9A

550 prisoners sent home by bus after release by judges in marathon arraignment sessions.

Page 9A

gress in a democratic society." He said the racial violence here was "clear evidence of extremism" but said there was "no indication of outside agitators."

The weekend of rioting began late Friday night, touched off apparently by the arrest by police of a drunken Negro man at a street dance in the Joseph Avenue section. It spread to other sections of the city and led to four deaths, 350 injuries, the arrest of 800 and millions of dollars in property damage.

Rockefeller flew here in his private plane, accompanied by top aides, from

Continued on Page 9A

Continued on page 65

## Dr. King Arrives In N.Y. City

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., perhaps the country's outstanding symbol of the civil rights movement, came to New York on what he called a peace mission.



Dr. King arrived by air from Atlanta and went to Dr. Martin Luther King Gracie Mansion for a meeting with Mayor Robert F. Wagner to discuss the recent outbreaks of racial violence in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Dr. King said at an Atlanta, Ga., news conference before taking off for New York, that he was willing to make "peace tours" in Harlem and Brooklyn and was willing to go to Rochester as well.

He placed the blame for the outbreaks in New York and Rochester on "the white power structure." The demands by the New York civil rights leaders were "just," he said.

"We must always make it clear that we are not responsible for violence," King said. "I would place the responsibility more on the white power structure."

New York and Rochester leaders, he said, have been lax about "getting rid of the conditions that bring violence."

King said he had been invited to Rochester before the rioting broke out and he added, "I am very sorry now that I did not go."

He said he had other commitments.



# Rocky Tours Area; 'Situation in Hand'

Continued from Page 1A

New York City in mid-afternoon. An aide said the flight resulted from a "sudden decision" to make a personal inspection of the riot scene.

After touring the scenes of weekend rioting and looting, Rockefeller met at the Culver Road Armory with City Manager Homer, County Manager Gordon A. Howe, Police Chief William Lombard, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner and other city, county and police officials.

## Emergency Session

In other developments, the City Council held an emergency session to chart ways of assisting victims of the riot and to attempt to define causes of the outbreaks.

City Manager Homer was directed by the council to "conduct a thorough inquiry into the origin of the disorder."

Mayor Frank T. Lamb and City Manager Homer met for 40 minutes with representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The NAACP leaders expressed

dissatisfaction after the session what they termed the failure to come to an agreement on settling racial problems.

Laplois Ashford, national youth director of the association, said he resented the mayor's "paternalistic" attitude and references to "you people."

Thomas Allen, NAACP field secretary for New York and New England, said the delegation failed to get any kind of specific commitment on long-range plans.

## No State Plans

Rockefeller, at his press conference, said the state is not contemplating any additional steps at this time.

He said the next step will be to determine causes of the friction that touched off the rioting.

He said he saw no connection between the riots here and those in New York City.

The governor replied with a flat "no" when asked if he thought the guard should have been called in earlier. He said he ordered the guard mobilized at 4:37 p.m. Sunday.

Rockefeller flew in at 2:37 p.m., accompanied by aides, including Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara, commander of the New York State National Guard, and Arthur Cornelius, superintendent of the New York State Police.

## 'No Trouble'

Robert L. McManus, the governor's press secretary, said there "was absolutely no sign of trouble" as the governor's party toured the riot area.

The governor never left his car, but leaned from a window at intersections to shake hands with state and local police. He was greeted by calls from white and Negro bystanders of "Hi, Rocky" and "Hello, Governor."

At the Culver Road Armory, the governor moved through a mass of off-duty troopers, most of them in T-shirts, shaking their hands and congratulating them "on a great job for the state."

The governor left for the airport and New York City shortly before 6 p.m.

## Four Fatalities

Of the four dead, three died in the fiery crash of a helicopter on Clarissa Street Sunday. James Docharty, 45, the pilot, was killed and Robert N. Abbott, county Civil Defense director, was critically injured.

An unfired deer slug was found in the ambulance which carried Abbott's body to the hospital, leading to speculation the helicopter might have been fired on. So far, there has been no evidence to confirm such speculation.

Dr. Robert M. Greendyke, county medical examiner, said yesterday that Docharty died of massive body burns and acute carbon monoxide poisoning. He issued a certificate of accidental death.

## Body X-rayed

Dr. Greendyke said the body was X-rayed first to see whether there were any

metallic fragments in it. There were none. He said an "especially careful search" for bullet wounds disclosed none.

Police still sought the circumstances which led to the death of a man identified as Judson Brayer of Wayland. He was struck by a rock Saturday in Clarissa Street then was beaten by an unidentified assailant and left lying on the pavement. A hit-and-run car struck him and he was dead on arrival at a hospital.

The rioting began about 11:30 p.m. Friday in the Joseph Avenue section. Saturday night it spread to the 3rd Ward and other sections of the city.

Throughout the long weekend, Negroes fought police with rocks, bricks, bottles, beer cans and home-made gasoline bombs.

## Fight Back

The police fought back with clubs, tear gas and an occasional warning shot. Firemen pitched in to douse rioters with jets from high-pressure hoses.

Sunday night, although fighting continued sporadically, helmeted police, reinforced

by 450 troopers and sheriffs' deputies from Monroe and surrounding counties, regained the upper hand. They enforced the curfew aggressively and maintained heavy patrols through the trouble spots.

They were aided by a show of force made by an advance contingent of guardsmen. The motorized convoys of soldiers, armed with carbines and bayoneted rifles, rolled through downtown streets before returning to their bivouac areas.

Telephoned reports of false incidents were the weapons used on police last night.

Most of the calls received at the Police Complaint Bureau were marked "no cause," according to Inspector John Pellegrino.

The report of a riot at Charlotte beach turned out to be only a group of four youths swimming after the beach closed.

The report of a bombing at School 26 on Bernard Street turned out to be firecrackers.

Police raced to Friederick Park after reports of a loud explosion. State troopers on foot patrol had heard nothing.

Inspector Pellegrino said that, although there were phony reports during the weekend, the majority of complaints were legitimate. In contrast, last night, almost all the calls to the Police Complaint Bureau were false alarms.

## Game Postponed

The Rochester Red Wings International League baseball game with the Jacksonville Suns was postponed because of the city's racial curfew.

A conference for Western New York school administrators, sponsored by the University of Rochester, was canceled yesterday on police advice.

Ironically, its subject was: "A positive look at bias and prejudice in people, schools and communities."



O and C July 28, 1964

V. F. Race Problems - Rochester



CORRIDOR SCENE — Crowds line hall of Public Safety Building durring arraignment of rioters.



OVERFLOW — Crowds of spectators wait outside Public Safety Building during arraignment of rioters in the two City Court chambers. Others were arraigned inside the County Penitentiary.



D and C July 28, 1969

Social Science

# 550 Get Suspended Sentences in Riot; 250 Still Held After Record Session

Some 550 people arrested since Saturday in connection with the riots have been released and sent home by bus after pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges and receiving suspended 30-day sentences.

Another 250, including 20 women, have been detained on charges of inciting to riot and other felonies. Each is held in \$10,000 bail.

Those who pleaded innocent to misdemeanor charges were released on bail ranging upwards from \$250 each. A small number who couldn't raise bail were detained. Their cases will be heard next week.

About 700 cases were heard yesterday in what court aides described as one of the longest sessions in the court's history. Court was held in four locations—the Criminal and Traffic Courts in the Public Safety Building, the Monroe County Penitentiary and the women's detention area.

Arraignments in the Public Safety Building and women's detention area began around 10 a.m. and ended near 7 p.m. The penitentiary session started in the early afternoon and ended around 9:30 p.m.

Those released from the penitentiary left around 10 p.m. to return to their neighborhoods on RTC buses. They were given passes allowing them to be on the streets after curfew so they could reach their homes.

The men held at the penitentiary were not taken to the Public Safety Building because of security arrangements and travel time. Two county judges, Sidney Z. Davidson and Thomas P. Culhane, heard their cases.

Representatives of the Indigents Defense Program of the Monroe County Bar Association were on hand at the arraignments. Thomas Hartzell, executive director of the program, said the lawyers will defend those accused of rioting, grand larceny and other felonies who do not have funds to hire lawyers.

Those arraigned so far are: James Hanrahan, 22, of 103 Argyle St.; O'Neal Pressley, 29,

of 120 Woodbury St.; Joseph Mitchem, 27, of 47 Weld St.; Mac Simmons, 18, of 583 Jefferson Ave.

Alex Cooper Jr., 26, of 278 Ormond St.; Anthony J. Legno, 21, of 17 Fifth St.; Willie Wallace, 24, of 127 Weld St.; Freeman Griggs, 30, of 98 Prospect St.; Raul L. Scott, 21, of 99½ Joiner St.; John Tramel, 19, of 55 Cady St.; Robert L. Brooker, 18, of Miami, Fla.

James Patterson, 18, no address; Arthur Gibson, 20, no address; Solomon Simmons, 17, of 377 Jefferson Ave.; Sam L. Parker, 30, of 12 Greig St.; Johnny Moat, 36, of 87 Adams St.

Rosa M. Martin, 20, of 298 Central Park; George R. Davidson, 43, of 36 Catherine St.; Benny F. Burnett, 25, of 48 Emmett St.; Ernest James, 18, of 157 Broadway; Christino Rodriguez, 40, of 133 Hand St.; Rinita Millaer, 27, of 139 Central Park.

Martha Mack, 26, of 119 Selinger St.; David E. Thompson, 41, of 273 Frost Ave.; Elbridge Gay, 53, of County Line Road; Michael A. Butler, 18, of 56 Elmwood Ave.; Bernice M. Sipin, 27, of 46 Greig St.; Jimmie L. Elsay, 42, no address; William K. Strother, 48, 435 Jefferson Ave.

Arthur Brown, 45, of 69 Barton St.; Dianna Hardgers, 18, of 3 Summers St.; Dorisa Cook, 17, of 15 Dover St.; Sally L. Myers, 19, of 29 Philander St.; Eddie Joe Harris, 25, of 15 Buchanan Park; Willie Pulliam, 25, of 51 Buchanan Park; Helen Moffett, 31, of 15 Nellis Park; Alvin Thomas Tucker, 20, of 20 Gladstone St.; Booster Wright, 27, of 59 Barton St.

Robert Lee Johnson, 38, of

237 Ormond St.; Madison Williams, 27, of the Clarissa Hotel; L. B. Mathews, 39, of 34 Ward St.; Jaroy Haggaus, 21, of 270 Hudson Ave.; Nathaniel Wise, 30, of 65 Hanover St., released on \$500 bail.

Josh Pitman, 38, of 46 Davis St.; Alstreta Watson, 28, of 5 Bessie Place; James E. Byrd, 33, of 21 Tremont St.; Andrew Jackson Washington, 49, of 47 Buchan Park; James Snow, 36, of 107 Lowell St.; Walter E. Spottford, 28, of 11 Concord St.

Paul Kingston, 33, of 29 Ave. B.; Willie E. Dukes, 22, of 10 Catharine St.; Johnny Lee Fulton, 19, of 109 Reynolds St.; Willie A. Holloman, 37, of 329 Troup St.; Calvin Hatrell, 42, of 519 Clinton Ave. N.; Artie Cox, 30, of 273 Jefferson Ave.; Wasil Swiridenko, 42, of 50 Herman St.; John Moore, 35, of 32 Edward St.

Herbert L. Kirkland, of 22 Seward St.; Andrew Greeb, 22, of 239 Hudson Ave.; Eugene Jenkins, 31, of 32 Oregon St.; Willie James Pugh, 17, of 54 Joiner St.; Carlton Tarbit, 32, of 286 Joseph Ave.; Horace Murray, 28, of 8 St. Clair St.; Juanita High, 32, of 438 Champlain St.; Eva Dyer, 63, of 73 Stillson St.; Eddie Lee Windom, 22, of 119 Sellinger St.; Joe B. Nesmith, 18, of 516 N. Clinton.

Willie Lee Sutton, 32, of 29 Edward St.; Lester Wilcox, 43, of 69 Thomas St.; Jessie Wallard, 39, of 45 Buchan Park; Willie Williams, 28, of 65 Cady St.; Willy C. Webo, 26, of 139 Frost Ave.; Eddie Brown, 36, of 24 Buchan Park; Rafael M. Rivera, 23, of 3 Emmett St.; Wilson Rivera, 18, of 24 Gorham St.

Bobby Jones, 40, of 32 Lyndhurst St.; Arturo Pineiro, 19, of 36 Oakman St.; Perley Lee Cade, Jr., 27, of 35 Catharine St.; Hortense M. Langston, 42, of 37 Catharine St.; Alfreda Winstead, 27, of 23 Baden St.; Sylvester Sampson, 42, of 624 Plymouth Ave.; Israel Cyler, 18, of 15 Herman St.; James Cyler, 20, of 15 Herman St.



D and C July 28, 1969

## Riot Damage May Cost Millions; City, County May Be Liable

The rioting and pillaging in Rochester over the week-end could expose the city and county governments to millions of dollars in expenses.

An old state law made the governments responsible for the costs of damage suffered by persons whose property was "destroyed or injured." Legal authorities yesterday said the law still is in effect.

At the same time, the two governments apparently will have to pay the cost of the National Guard which was sent in here to assist local law enforcement agencies.

And the crash of a helicopter from which County Civil Defense Director Robert N. Abbott was surveying a troubled area resulted in the death of three persons and severe injuries to Abbott. This too could lead to legal suits.

Section 71 of the state's General Municipal Law, entitled "Liability for damages by mobs and riots," states:

"A city or county shall be liable to a person whose property is destroyed or injured therein by a mob or riot. . ."

An administration official said City Manager Porter W. Homer and others within the government are aware of the law but are first concerned with the present emergency.

City Council, in special session yesterday, authorized the manager to investigate the ways public or private agencies can assist the "innocent victims" of the rioting, looting and violence, in rehabilitating themselves or their property. Homer said, as an example, there could be small business loans.

Homer said he doesn't yet

know the extent of damage and looting, but that another investigation authorized yesterday by the council should tell.

However, some estimates of property losses through vandalism and theft range into the millions of dollars.

It was learned that one local lawyer is preparing law suits for his clients whose business establishments were looted and damaged. He declined comment until the suits are filed.

The National Guard was mobilized Sunday by Gov. Rockefeller at the request of Mayor Frank T. Lamb and County Sheriff Albert W. Skinner.

A spokesman for the Guard said the procedure is to charge the requesting municipality or municipalities the cost of the operation. The exact cost hasn't been determined because it depends upon the pay of the men and that depends upon the rank of each man.

But he estimated \$15 a day per man as an average cost. The 1,200 men mobilized to meet the Rochester emergency therefore will cost \$18,000 a day.

There also will be a question, according to legal authorities, of the governments' liability for the deaths of the helicopter pilot and two occupants of a Clarissa Street house on which the craft fell.

## Owners of Looted Stores to Get U.S. Advice at Meeting on Friday

Owners of sacked and looted stores will get federal help Friday in claiming a tax loss.

John E. Foley, western district director of the Internal Revenue Service, yesterday accepted an invitation from The Democrat and Chronicle to meet with businessmen whose stores suffered riot damage.

Foley and a group of tax experts tentatively are scheduled to meet at 1:30 p.m. Friday at the Chamber of Commerce, 55 St. Paul St.

"We'll show them exactly what they're entitled to, and how to claim it," said Foley.

His staff in Buffalo conducted a similar tax-help meeting when merchants in that city suffered flood damage in 1962.

Daniel Rothman, president

of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association, and Jack Wynar, president of the Clinton Avenue Businessmen's Association, both expressed gratitude for help from the IRS.

"If the federal government shows it understands our plight, it would go far in urging us to rebuild," said Rothman.

He said that confidence among some of his members sorely needs bolstering, owing to destruction and despair.

"It might be easier today to arrange long-term bank loans than to get businessmen to accept them," said Rothman.

A self-help financial project, however, started yesterday under Morry Katz of the Joseph Avenue group. Katz

said small loans for immediate personal or business needs will be available to shopkeepers "anywhere in the riot area and regardless of race or religion."

Emergency funds can be arranged by calling Katz at BA 5-1140.

Large, long-term loans are being negotiated by another committee of Joseph Avenue merchants. Still another committee is investigating insurance policies. Fear was expressed that while many stores are protected from vandalism, the policies might exclude riot.

A final committee formed yesterday will seek local government cooperation. Reportedly, a large part of that will include demands for stronger police protection.

1 2

1 D &amp; C 69





BIVOUAC—Guardsmen of 209th Howitzer Battalion relax in assembly area

in Cobbs Hill Park across from Culver Road Armory, in readiness, if needed.

## Grand Jurors Start Delving into Riots

Grand jurors yesterday began fitting together the crazed pattern of racial riot.

Twenty of 23 holdover jurors responded to weekend telegrams ordering them to the Hall of Justice to consider what could be hundreds of felony indictments for riot, burglary, larceny and assault.

Few suspected felons, now held in the County Jail and Penitentiary, will get out before they are indicted or cleared. Bail, according to law, can be withheld 48 hours.

John Mastrella, first assistant district attorney, said, "Our prime purpose now is keeping rioters off the streets. There's little help in arresting these people and then sending them right out."

All accused felons initially are charged only with riot. But the district attorney's office has a list showing who made which arrests. Following police testimony on loot-

ing and attacks scores of additional criminal charges are expected to be placed against those in jail.

Dist. Atty. John C. Little Jr. marshalled his entire staff, some recalled from vacation, to delve into the present

grand jury cases, which may take weeks.

Little said he would try to outline for jurors the whole picture and pattern of marauds, first on Joseph Avenue, then on other streets. Individual indictments will

follow.

Jurors got 5½ hours testimony from Police Chief William Lombard and four patrolmen. Lombard said he gave impressions of the fight scene, and answered queries on mob organization.

## Council Probes Cause of Rioting

City Council met in special session yesterday to search for the specific causes of the racial strife that exploded in Rochester over the weekend and to seek ways of helping "innocent victims".

The councilmen unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a thorough inquiry into the cause of the rioting.

City Manager Porter W. Homer said he has no idea yet on how the study will be conducted or how long it will take.

He said he doubts Black Muslims are particularly strong here, although there are "some indications" that some member of the militant Negro separatist sect "are involved."

All councilmen, except vacationing Republican William A. Legg, introduced and adopted the other resolution. It stated:

"Numerous citizens of the city . . . not involved in the . . . rioting, suffered severe personal and property damage."

It directed the manager "to investigate . . . what steps could be taken

through public or private agencies and/or facilities, to assist these innocent victims of said rioting in rehabilitating themselves or their property as speedily as possible."

A City Hall aide said the probe into the cause of the trouble will go beyond such known problems as housing, employment and recreation. It will try to find out if there were leaders and who they were, and why the riot was started. He also said an out-of-town agency may have to be hired for the specialized probe needed.

The council also adopted an ordinance ratifying the emergency steps taken by Homer and other government officials and directing the manager to "take continued action to restore peace and order to our community."

D and C July 28, 1964



V.F. Race Problems - Rochester

# Probers Sifting Evidence

## In Fatal Copter Crash

Social Science

7-28-64 D-C

Civil Aeronautics Board investigators, working with local Federal Aviation Agency staff, yesterday started piecing together facts of Sunday's fatal helicopter crash at Clarissa and Tremont streets.

Pilot James B. Docharty and two persons in the house set afire when struck by the 'copter were killed. The two have not been indentified.

Monroe County Medical Examiner Robert M. Greendyke reported yesterday that an autopsy had revealed that Mr. Docharty died of massive body burns and acute carbon monoxide poisoning. He ruled the death accidental.

Dr. Greendyke said the body was first X-rayed to check the presence of any metallic fragments. He found none. This appeared to discredit a rumor that the pilot might have been shot.

Ambulance attendants reported discovery of an unfired deer shell in the ambulance used to take Docharty's body from the scene. But the fact that it could not have been fired ruled it out as a factor in the crash, investigators said.

The four-man investigating team, headed by Dan Sayer,

of New York, spent yesterday morning talking with the two survivors, Robert N. Abbot, Monroe County Civil Defense director, and Robert Cannioto, who was operating the radio in the three-seat helicopter.

Abbott's condition was listed as "fair" last night. He is still on the critical list at Strong Memorial Hospital, but showed a slight improvement from Sunday night. Cannioto is in "good condition" at Genesee Hospital. Executive Deputy Police Chief Henry Jenson was reported in "satisfactory" condition at Strong. He collapsed at the crash scene Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon the investigators visited the crash site, measured and photographed the area and removed the wreckage to the Monroe County Sheriff's garage.

Sayer said the investigation is "moving along pretty well." He added that tomorrow the team will take apart the helicopter's engine and transmission.

A report of the team's findings should be available in two or three weeks, Sayer said. A final report, indicat-

ing the probable cause of the crash would be available in about three months, he hoped.

Other federal agencies are also interested in the activities of the rioters.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is handicapped from active investigation because no federal laws have been broken. But an agent said that the FBI is working closely with the Rochester Police Department in all aspects at the request of the White House and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

After final disposition is made of every person arrested in connection with the riots, the Parole Division and the Immigration and Naturalization Service will move in.

A Parole Division worker said that people on federal parole or probation who are convicted of local charges can lose their freedom. The decision on this would have to be made by higher authorities.

Col. William King, regional director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said his office is interested in finding if illegal aliens took part in the riots.



Democrat and Chronicle

# Conversation Pieces

Tuesday, July 28, 1964



## Jimmy Breslin

Jimmy Breslin, who has written extensively about the race riots in Harlem, was in Rochester yesterday to investigate the current troubles here. Following are his observations:

By JIMMY BRESLIN

They had the personnel carriers on the other side of the field. They were parked side by side, baking in the hot afternoon sun, heat shimmering from the machine guns on top of them, and the caterpillars under them were ugly and out of place on the park grass. Machines that men use for killing never look nice when you put them in places where children play.

The general was proud of them. He wanted to make sure Gov. Nelson Rockefeller saw the personnel carriers.

"We have machine guns mounted on the top," the general said. "A 50 and a 30. And we put the troops down in there. A squad in each. When we move one of them in, believe me, it breaks things up in a hurry. Would you care to go over and see them?"

Rockefeller said nothing. He turned his head away from those ugly things with the machine guns on top of them. And now, with sadness on his face, he walked in the other direction.

\* \* \*

HE WAS THE GOVERNOR of the state and he was walking through this big grass field which was filled with vehicles and pup tents and National Guardsmen, and across the street, in the red brick armory, the state troopers slept in tee shirts on cots with their .45s on the floor.

And all of it was to keep people who live in New York State from destroying each other in racial violence. This is something we always felt belonged to Little Rock or some place like that.

Rockefeller walked over to a cluster of guardsmen who were in fatigues and he reached his hand out to them.

"I just want to thank you very much for what you're doing for all of us," he said. "I don't know how to thank you."

He did not say it like a politician look-

## Rochester's Race Riot -The Real Thing

Bill Beeney is on vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return.

ing for votes. And he did not smile. Nobody ever smiles during a race riot.

This was, it appeared Monday, exactly what started in Rochester last Friday night. In Harlem and in Brooklyn, the junkies and the shiftless ran in the streets and looting was more important than civil rights.

Rochester is different. Rochester is the real thing. It was kids who tried to kill the chief of police and then moved into the streets and split his force into pieces. But it was kids without police records who seemed to be in the majority.

\* \* \*

CONNIE MITCHELL sat at her kitchen table and smoked a cigarette. She is a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors, the first Negro ever elected to the board, and she lives in the neighborhood where they rioted Saturday night.

"These kids I've known them since they were four and five years old and now they're in high school and I had hopes for them as leaders", she said. "But they went

out. They told me, 'We love you and we don't want to hurt you, Mrs. Mitchell, so you stay right there on your porch.'

"I saw mothers right on this block out on the porch and crying. They were pleading with their kids not to go out. And do you know what the kids told them? They told them, 'Mother, you just don't understand.'"

"I came up under Joe Louis," Mrs. Mitchell said. "You know the picture of the good Negro. But these kids were brought up with Little Rock and Birmingham on television. We didn't realize it, and now they're gone. They won't listen to me. We've lost them."

\* \* \*

MONDAY, TWO KIDS were up on the corner of Joseph and Herman and they killed time and watched the helmeted

state troopers at the other end of the block.

They said their names were John Johnson and Robert Faber and that they were 16 and in Benjamin Franklin High School and that they had nothing to do for the summer.

"I get up about 11:30 and I walk around," Johnson said.

"Why don't you get a job?"

"Job?" Johnson asked. "When school closed I went to the board and got papers so I could work and then I went around and they would tell me to come back and I never heard from them so I figured they didn't want me."

"Isn't there anything you can do?"

"Go to the fields," Johnson said. "At 4 in the morning this bus leaves and you go out to some field and pick cherries. You work, then something happens and you got no work after six hours and you come home with \$4. The man owns the place, he takes the cherries into town and sells them to the merchants for money and they think they're smart, makin' money off a black man's back. Huh. That stuff's over."

\* \* \*

IN THE MIDDLE of the street, Morey

Stein was standing with his accounting books under his arm while he watched carpenters board up his shoe store.

"Why did they do it to me?" he said. "Why did they pick on me? I've carried these people on the books. I had no idea that this was coming. None at all. Why did they do it to me? I carried these people on the books."

These are puzzling times for white people in New York State. Only the colored people seem to understand what's happening. They sit on their stoops up here and look at the kids who walk around with bandaged hands from the riot and they say they know what it is and they do not mind it at all.

The curfew began at 8 p.m. Monday. The white man had his state troopers in helmets on the streets. It is, for now, the white man's solution.



# Curfew Ends; Peace Prevails; Liquor Sale Ban Continues

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964



DESERTED MAIN STREET, 40 minutes by the Western Union Clock at Reynolds Arcade after the curfew

went into effect. The scene is looking east from the Four Corners.

## Action Follows Caldest Night Since Friday

Rochester's dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted today by city officials, whose hopes for racial peace were buoyed by the riot-torn city's calmest night since last Friday.

But a countywide ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages will remain in effect for another 24 hours, until 5 p.m. tomorrow, at least.

Mayor Frank Lamb, saying he was "pleased there was no trouble last night," declared:

"Naturally, everyone wants a peaceful community, and I have every confidence that Rochester will immediately begin to bounce back from the senseless tragedy of the past weekend."

A decision to lift the curfew was made after city officials conferred today with city and state police authorities.

Sheriff Albert W. Skinner had said he believes the ban no longer is necessary in Monroe County outside of Rochester.

*Continued*



2A

The Times-Union  
Tues., July 28, 1964

# City Enjoys Calmer Night Since Friday

(Continued from Page 1A)

by rioters and then struck by a passing car.

Combat-ready National Guardsmen, 1,500 strong, are standing by at the Main Street East and Culver Road armories—prepared to wield rifle butts and bayonets, if necessary, to preserve the peace.

GOV. ROCKEFELLER, in a surprise visit to Rochester yesterday afternoon, made it clear that the state is determined to maintain law and order in Rochester.

"As governor and as a citizen, I deplore this kind of violence," he said. "Regardless of its objective, it cannot be justified. This is not the way to achieve progress in a democratic society."

Rockefeller flew unannounced from New York in his private plane yesterday. He landed at Rochester-Monroe County Airport even while his office in Albany was saying he had a full day of appointments.

ACCOMPANIED by Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara, his chief of staff and commander of the state's National Guard forces, the governor toured the riot-torn areas of the Third and Seventh wards.

Then he drove to the Main Street Armory, chatted with Guardsmen briefly, and went to the Culver Road Armory, where the State Police are quartered and the National Guard command post is situated.

He moved through the rows of troopers' cots, congratulating the policemen, and then visited Guard bivouac areas.

Then he met for an hour and a half with military, state police and local officials. Emerging about 5:30 into a waiting crowd of reporters, cameramen and troopers, he stated that the meeting was "primarily to see first hand the problem and responsibility the state has in preserving law and order."

Rockefeller said he could not tell how soon the National Guardsmen would be demobilized and said he saw "no indication of outside agitators" in the Rochester situation.

ASKED WHETHER the rioting and looting were the sort of extremist he condemned during the Republican convention, he replied:

"Have you been down through the streets where these riots took place and seen the boarded-up stores?"

"I think that's clear evidence of extremism, that anyone who had seen it would not hesitate to call it extremism."

Keys to a solution of problems underlying the violence are being sought by city and county officials, by leaders of Negro groups and by other community leaders.

Lamb and Homer met for 40 minutes yesterday with officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

AFTER the session, NAACP representatives expressed dissatisfaction with what they termed a failure to reach an agreement on ways of settling racial problems.

Lamb said, however, that the NAACP leaders were "out of touch" with the situation in Rochester.

An NAACP attorney,

Paul Gibson of New York, was to fly to Rochester today to confer with Rochester NAACP officials concerning possible legal help to persons arrested in the disorders.

More than two-thirds of the approximately 800 persons arrested since Friday night have received suspended sentences. About 250 others are awaiting court or grand jury action.

Continued From page 72

"There was no trouble last night," Skinner said. "I'd say we should take the ban off the county outside the city."

But Skinner added that he will confer with city officials before any formal recommendation to drop or ease the ban is made to the State Liquor Authority.

The SLA and the Monroe County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board were flooded today with inquiries, and some protests, from hotel, restaurant and grocery operators concerning the ban.

Police said many of estimated 4,000 weekend rioters were intoxicated, some of them on liquor stolen from looted stores.

THE CURFEW was ordered Saturday by City Manager Porter W. Homer, as he declared Rochester in a state of emergency following the first night of bloody rioting and looting by thousands of Negroes and some whites.

The violence continued Saturday night, then abated Sunday night.

Last night and early today, the city's streets were comparatively deserted except for hundreds of city and state policemen.

The officers stopped every vehicle approaching the weekend trouble spots—the predominantly Negro residential areas in the Joseph Avenue, Plymouth Avenue South and Jefferson Avenue neighborhoods.

Forty arrests for curfew violations were made last night. In the previous three days and nights, about 800 persons were arrested on charges including rioting, curfew violations and theft.

The curfew barred people from Rochester streets between 8:30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

The Red Wings will play this evening at the Norton Street ballpark.

The game against league-leading Jacksonville starts at 7 p.m.

THE ARRESTS last night were made between 8:35 p.m. and 1 a.m. on streets includ-

ing Joseph Avenue, Plymouth Avenue South, Clinton Avenue North, Atlantic Avenue, Broad Street and South Avenue.

Among the persons taken into custody was a 17-year-old boy who, police said, had a 32-caliber gun in his possession. It was not disclosed whether the weapon was loaded.

Police described the night as generally calm, however. There was a report of a fire bomb exploding on Lowell Street about 11:55 p.m. but authorities said there was no damage.

Inspector John Pellegrino said police were plagued by "hundreds of false calls of trouble" and some complaints about exploding fireworks.

One state trooper, on guard on Clinton Avenue North near Baden Street, said there was nothing occurring last night that Rochester police couldn't handle themselves.

"I just want to go home," he said.

About 450 state troopers were sent into Rochester over the weekend to help city and town police and sheriff's deputies put down the widespread rioting and pillaging.

The outbreaks brought injuries to more than 350 persons and property losses estimated unofficially at more than a million dollars.

FOUR DEATHS have resulted. Three persons were killed when a helicopter being used by County Civil Defense Director Robert Abbott crashed Sunday onto a house, killing the pilot and two occupants of the house and injuring Abbott and several other persons.

A 48-year-old man died late Saturday when he was beaten

(Please turn page)



# 'Plywood Blvd.' Stores Open

## But Normal Business Is in Distant Future

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

By EMERSON MORAN

"They ought to rename it Plywood Boulevard," a cab driver on Joseph avenue said today.

But in spite of the boarded-up shop fronts, and the continuing air of tension along the avenue about one of every four stores was reopened for business.

For most, though, a return to the normal commerce of last Friday afternoon seemed to be in the distant future.

The immediate problem facing all storekeepers is to assess the weekend's damage, and to finance the replacement of stolen inventories and of repairs to buildings.

**THE BURDEN** of recovery will not fall completely upon the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association, the street's commercial group.

The Rochester Clearing House Association, a group of commercial and savings banks in Rochester, has offered its assistance.

J. Wallace Ely, president of the association and of the Security Trust Company, said the association will determine what it can do for the merchants after needs are assessed.

"It's a very involved picture," Ely said, "and may take a long time to settle unless the merchants can get the city to step in."

The merchants may test the city's liability for property damage from a riot before coming to the association with specific requests, Ely said.

A contribution of \$5,000 to the merchants' relief fund was made by the Marine Midland Trust Co. today, Daniel Rothman, president of the businessmen's association said. It is to be used as the businessmen's emergency relief committee sees fit.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce is in the "discussion stage" of offering assistance to the riot-stricken stores, Worth Holden, executive vice president, said.

**PROPRIETORS** of the stores open along the street appeared discouraged. They spoke of their worries over insurance coverage, and of the slow pace of business on the first day of operation

since the riot.

Henry Weiss, owner of Miller's Liquor Store at 325 Joseph Ave., was starting to clean the debris from the store. All windows were broken, and a metal grate covering the front of the store was bent enough for a man to pass through.

"They pulled the grate away from the door with a chain and truck," he said.

In the store the debris on the floor stood in contrast to the empty shelves. A large safe in a corner was scarred with the marks of crowbars, but had not been opened.

**A HALF-BLOCK** away, Mrs. Jeanette Rapkin had just

opened up her cleaner's and tailors. Her left hand was wrapped in gauze.

"A piece of plate glass fell on me while I was cleaning out the trash from the showcases Saturday afternoon," she said.

Paul Newman has operated his meat market at 345 Joseph Ave. since 1923. Friday night rioters smashed through the windows and door, broke into the meat cases, and left cooler doors open.

"Most of my produce has spoiled," he said.

Next door, Oratz's Fish Market was taking phone orders. Only the plate glass windows were broken over the weekend. "Business is terrible," he complained, "and this is a terrible situation."

**ONE OF THE MOST** heavily damaged businesses was

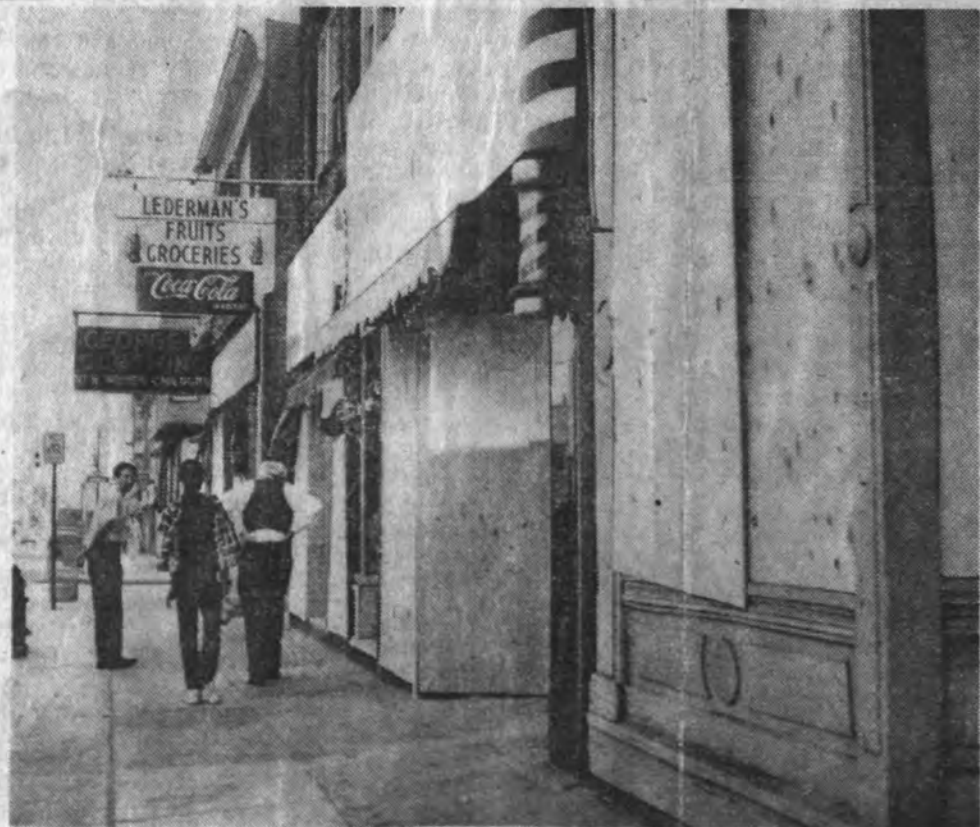
George's Clothing Store at 338 Joseph Ave. George Cohen, the owner, stood on the sidewalk and shook his head.

"I've had this store for 14 years, and employed nothing but Negroes," he said. "What I am going to do now is a good question."

He estimated the loss of inventory and damage to the store would cost him "at least \$34,000."

**NEAR** Vienna Street, a white who asked not to be identified stood in the doorway of Grossman Supply, Inc., at 406 Joseph Ave. The large appliance, hardware and fixture firm was undamaged.

"We would have had a mess here if it wasn't for our colored tenants next door," he said. "About 3 a.m. Saturday they came out in the street and screamed the crowd away."



**OPEN FOR BUSINESS**—Inside the Progressive Barber Shop, 332 Joseph, Nick Valentino and Sam Julian were cutting

hair with a pair of shears and a comb. Looters Friday night took most of their tools and a television set.



Times Union July 28, 1964

## Mrs. Sibley Calls for 'Hard Line'

Mrs. Harper Sibley, long associated with the civil rights cause here, said today that she feels the time has come to take "a hard line" in the present racial situation.

"I feel now that we must come to grips with reality in a new way," she said. Her statement:

"Because of my association with the civil rights cause, I feel compelled to make a statement today following Rochester's tragic weekend.

"First, in spite of the injustices and inequalities that exist for Negroes in Rochester, I feel that the disregard for law and order that has existed for the past three days is absolutely intolerable and inexcusable. I support the police and city government in whatever lawful measures they feel necessary to create and maintain order among both white and Negro citizens now and in the future.

"Secondly, notwithstanding the efforts and achievements of many fine Negro citizens, the events of the past weekend have shown with utmost clarity that there is no focal point of disciplined leadership that rallies the Negro community in the common cause of legitimate civil rights. I have spent many hours talking with Negro spokesmen, who ask for civil rights in generalities. Civil rights must be accompanied by civil responsibilities and all people must accept this fact before their legitimate and specific complaints can be dealt with.

"Therefore, while I will continue to support with all my energy and heart better conditions for Negroes in housing, employment, education and friendship, I recognize that what we have done to date has not satisfied the Negro. So now I call for the Negro community first to put a stop to the lawlessness that now exists and secondly, to bring forth leaders that they will trust and follow with specific suggestions as to how their conditions might be improved.

"I and other civic leaders will look forward to meeting with these people when law and order has been restored."

Mrs. Sibley is a member of the Commission on Religion and Race of the Rochester Area Council of Churches and has worked with NAACP and CORE.

### Traffic Restricted Near Guard Bivouac

The section of Norris Drive adjacent to the National Guard bivouac area at Cobbs Hill Park has been closed to all but local traffic.

A Guard spokesman said that only area residents would be allowed to pass barricades. He said the action was taken to avoid congestion and to discourage sightseers, and that the traffic curb will be in effect as long as the Guard is camped there.

The Times-Union  
Tues., July 28, 1964

3A

## Lombard Tells of Riot: 'Hot Night, They Erupted'

By TOM CONNOLLY  
Times-Union Police Reporter

A weary Police Chief William M. Lombard—who has been home only six hours since about 8 a.m. Friday—last night reflected on the rushing blow dealt the city these past three days.

"My personal responsibility, and that of the city, is to get things back on an even keel.

"We must do it. We will do it.

"It will be done not solely through our efforts but with the efforts of many in the Negro community, young and old."

LOMBARD, interviewed between phone calls, conferences and time spent giving orders for the night, said he did not honestly believe the riot was planned.

"It was a case of hundreds out on the streets on a hot summer night. When a spark set them off, they erupted," he continued.

"I don't know of any organized move on the part of any one individual, and I personally don't believe there was any.

"Thereafter, is a different story. What happened after 6 a.m. Saturday and all day and into the night is a different question."

THE CHIEF said he believed "... some individuals, since the outbreak, have taken advantage of the riot either for their own gain, through looting, or making inflammatory remarks to incite the community."

Lombard said although there have been numerous rumors of movements of outsiders coming into the city, the rumors "are without fact."

LOMBARD LOOKED back to the outbreak when he arrived at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street early Saturday morning as a crowd attending a street dance began to get unruly.

Lombard ordered police at the scene back a block while he tried to talk to the crowd. He was greeted with hoots and jeers. Stones were thrown, and some in the



WEARY CHIEF at breakfast at his home today.

crowd yelled curses. The chief's police car was tipped over.

"When I arrived at the scene," Lombard said, "I was concerned not only for my men but just as much for every other citizen who was there.

"The action I took at that time was an attempt to safeguard the lives of all persons. Hopefully, I wanted calmer heads in the mob to prevail, to control the situation.

"We did prevent the loss of life at that time, but it was obvious that control within the group did not prevail.

"Our men were detailed at perimeter points surrounding the riot area. We had police help from the towns and the Sheriff's Office.

"When everyone was in position, we moved in to disperse the mob. In about two hours—around 5 a.m.—the large part of the mob was not as prevalent."

HE SAID the mobs swelled again as State Police arrived in the neighborhood after 8 a.m.

He said there was no specific order at any time banning

use of firearms by police. He said the order was:

"Firepower is to be used only to protect your own lives or the lives of other innocent people."

"We are all working together on a joint operation—local, county and state police. The relationship has been of the highest. Many wouldn't believe so many law enforcement agencies could function in such harmony."

ABOUT THE RIOT and racial unrest, he said:

"Here is a problem we hoped wouldn't confront us. But here it is.

"Since the New York City rioting we checked our own and other police departments. All our sources gave no indication of anything here to indicate a riot.

"In the past we have tried carefully to evaluate the situation here. This problem—the race problem—has been discussed at many staff meetings.

"We're aware the rights of all persons, regardless of color or creed, must be preserved.

"Our efforts have been expended in that direction for all segments of the community.

"I feel that in the past years there has been tremendous progress and we must continue it in the future."

IN REFERRING to the crash of the helicopter Sunday in which three lives were lost and Col. Robert N. Abbott was critically burned, Lombard said he tried to talk Abbott out of making the air tour.

"Col. Abbott wanted me to go with him or have me assign a man," Lombard said. "I told him I didn't think the trip necessary for police planning now. I shudder to think what might have happened if I had assigned a man."



## Commission Maps Action

The Monroe County Human Relations Commission met at noon at the Chamber of Commerce today to consider ways to reach the grassroots of Rochester's Negro community.

The meeting was called after a 3½-hour session at Temple B'rith Kodesh last night in which some 40 religious and civic leaders, minority group representatives and others made suggestions on what the commission might do in the present crisis.

## Rep. Horton Calls Riots 'Futile'

Rep. Frank Horton told the House of Representatives yesterday that "the cause of equality suffered a serious setback" in the Rochester riots.

In a speech on the House floor, the Rochester lawmaker described the vast majority of Negroes and whites in his city as "anguished to the point of despair because of the blot which has been left by this weekend's bloodshed and havoc."

Horton, who witnessed some of the rioting first hand, called it "dangerously futile," and said that the riots were directed "against the very elements in our democracy that preserve our freedom — law and order."

He said that he is certain that the responsible leaders of Rochester, both Negro and white "will find a way back."

NEW YORK'S two U.S. senators also condemned Rochester's riots and declared that the path to racial peace lies only in putting an end to violence.

Describing himself as "deeply troubled" by the riots last weekend, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-Rochester, expressed the hope that steps would be taken to see that "such incidents do not recur."

## City Looks at Law On Riot Damages

City officials want to find out what proof is needed in law suits against a city or county resulting from property damage by a mob or riot.

Section 71 of the state's General Municipal Law states:

"A city or county shall be liable to a person whose property is destroyed or injured therein by a mob or riot, for the damages sustained thereby, if the consent or negligence of such person did not contribute to such destruction or injury, and such person shall have used all reasonable diligence to prevent such damage, shall have notified the mayor of the city, or sheriff of the county, of a threat or attempt to destroy or injure his property by a mob or riot, immediately upon acquiring such knowledge, and shall bring an action therefor within three months after such damages were sustained."

CORPORATION Counsel Arthur B. Curran Jr. said the city had never been sued under this section.

"We plan to look up cases decided elsewhere to see what kind of proof is necessary," he said. "We need an interpretation of the law as to when a person can recover damages."

Curran said the police responded "immediately" when the riot began late Friday night and that all available men were sent to the scene.

"I don't think the city was

negligent," he said. "We tried to do whatever was necessary to contain the riot."

Section 71 goes on to state:

"A mayor or sheriff receiving notification of a threat or attempt to destroy or injure property by a mob or riot shall take all lawful means to protect such property; and if he shall neglect or refuse, the person whose property shall be destroyed or injured, may elect to bring his action for damages against such officer instead of the city or county."

## Negro Flocks Asked To Pray, Fast a Day

Negro ministers in Rochester have called for a state-wide day of prayer and fasting in Negro churches tomorrow in connection with the city's riots.

About 24 Negro ministers in the Rochester Area Ministers Conference met yesterday at the Church of God, 408 Clarissa St.

Wednesday is the usual prayer meeting day in Negro churches, said Rev. Herbert C. Shankles of the Church of God.

He said that ministers have

asked their people, most of whom weren't involved in rioting, to spend each day praying.

The conference said: "While we do not condone lawlessness, we understand the underlying motives which may have prompted recent acts of civil disobedience in our city."



## Baden Teen-Agers Told To 'Cool It'

A hastily-called meeting of residents of the Baden-Ormond neighborhood was held last night at the Baden Street Settlement for the purpose of getting teen-agers to "cool it."

"You did more damage here in Rochester than in Harlem, Brooklyn or anywhere else," said Mrs. Mildred Johnson, 136 Baden St. "You've shown your dissatisfaction. Now they want it stopped."

"If we continue we will all be known as hoodlums. We don't approve of the Ku Klux Klan. If we kick this up again we'll be no better."

William Green of Chatham Gardens, an attorney, estimated that 90 per cent of Baden-Ormond residents "do not go along with violence and looting. But if we just sit by and do nothing about it, we're as guilty as the rioters."

The civil rights movement is not a movement that throws rocks at police and tosses bombs off the roofs, Green said.

• • •  
A SOCIAL WORKER at Baden Street Settlement, James McCuller, said "this was full-scale war. . . . When they (the National Guard) come down here and throw bombs, they be in our living room. We can't possibly win."

"We can't say you cannot get a job because you can," he told the many teen-agers at the meeting. "You may not be able to advance to the position you feel you deserve, but you can get the job."

"And you can't say you cannot buy a house. You may not have the job that allows you to afford it or get the credit to close the deal."

• • •  
A LACK of supervision at the street dance in the 7th Ward Friday night permitted the situation to get out of hand, said Mrs. Delpatra Hucks of 17 Nassau St., who heads the organization that sponsored the dance. "The man who was supposed to be the supervisor started fighting," she said.

A previous dance was held in a roped-off area of a playground, Mrs. Hucks said. "But this time they wanted it on the street. I told them that was no place for a teen-age dance because everybody comes in, young and old."

ONE TEEN-AGER at the meeting, referred to only as "Scofield," said "we've already heard that people might get killed. But we're running out of time." Another teen-ager said adults as well as teen-agers were looting.

One boy said "you can't explain anything to these guys. When they throw a bomb and hit a cop on the head that gives them a feeling of superiority."

The teen-agers at the meeting were asked to go to Hanover Houses and speak to their friends. In less than five minutes two of those at the meeting returned with two cases of pop bottles filled with gasoline, the so-called Molotov cocktail, which they had collected.

## Jury Hears Times-Union Photographer

Testimony picturing the Friday night outbreak and the Saturday rioting in the Joseph Avenue section was presented today by Dist. Atty. John C. Little Jr. to the holdover June County Grand Jury.

Ivan Conklin, Times-Union photographer, described scenes he saw and photographed. Newspaper photographs of people and property involved in the rioting were shown.

Times-Union reporter Cliff Smith testified shortly after noon.

Moving pictures taken by Charles Plannert of WROC-TV, with testimony by Richard Tobias, news director of WHAM radio station, and Charles Platt, WHAM news reporter, also were presented.

Testimony of a number of police officers was to follow, Little said.

The jury, reconvened yesterday at Little's request, is being given the over-all picture of the rioting. Later specific cases will be investigated.

Yesterday Police Chief William M. Lombard and two patrolmen were the first witnesses.

Times Union

July 28, 1964



RESPIRE after a weary weekend for police and troopers —as they relax in the Public Safety Building.



**In Rochester**

# *Rocky Inspects the Troops*



*Times-Union Photos—Ron Kiley*

*Gov. Rockefeller confers with Lt. Gen. Almerin C. O'Hara (left), commander of the New York Guard, and Lt. Col. Donald Atkins, commander of group assigned to Rochester.*



*The governor visits with mess personnel of the National Guard.*

*Times Union, July 28, 1964*



12A

The Times-Union  
Tues., July 28, 1964

## Military Drill on Cobbs Hill Playground



Times-Union Photo—Claude Brown

*National Guard troops practice bayonet drill today at Cobb s Hill, just east of the pond, where some 1,500 are encamped.*



*As Readers See It*

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

## Comment on Rioting

By Lida Bell Lunt

This is the time for patience and renewed faith in our fellow men.

We sorrow with our fine Negro citizens who have contributed so much to the life and welfare of our city that a small segment of their race has resorted to mob violence.

We understand their dilemma and we, like they, are in part responsible for the grievances and problems that ignited the action.

However, on both sides there must be complete understanding that for white or Negro violence and lawlessness will not be tolerated. Let the word go out that no ends will be gained that way.

Let us commend our magnificent police force under Chief Lombard. It has worked tirelessly through long hours and has restrained itself not to resort to violence even when taunted and physically injured by the crowds.

Now let us get about future business when all men can be given an equal chance, judged on their merit.

We have much business to do and Rochesterians can lead the way.

18 Arnold Park

### There Is

#### 'A Simple Answer'

By Gene Bolles

It has happened in Rochester.

Violence, panic, complete disregard of authority and civic responsibility by a small group of people, both Negro and white over a routine arrest for disorderly conduct.

Mob hysteria, mass destruction have struck home and people are afraid. It is unbelievable, yet it has happened. Many have been physically hurt. Many are in jail over a spontaneous burst of emotion that has been smoldering across the nation for too long.

On all levels of government, on all levels of community consciousness, competent people have been deeply concerned over integration and the progress of the Negro in American society. Laws have been passed. Force has been used. Courts have decreed; and yet the riots and violence persist. There is a simple answer.

MY SISTERS and I virtually were raised by two Negro "mammies" in our formative



Liederman, Long Island Daily Press

#### 'Grist for the mill'

years in Montclair, N.J. They lived with us, cooked for us, loved us as we loved them. The eldest of the two we called Honkie, and as far as I know, she still resides in Montclair.

Honkie was our protector, a place to run to, an ample breast to cry on. She scolded and praised. And when she smiled, there was peace and quiet and security. She made the best home-baked bread any man ever had, and her pop-over muffins were indescribable. No one then or now was like Honkie.

• • •

WHEN WE MOVED to Newark, N.Y., we did not take her with us. It was discovered there were then no Negro families in that area. We all cried, and were bitterly disappointed. Her parting words to us, I shall never forget as long as I live.

She said, "I am going to miss my family. Help each other, and remember what I told you—never do anything in anger."

"Never do anything in anger." I know today that Honkie cannot be proud of the violence between her people and ours.

She knows that hate and fear and violence cannot build a healthy society. It can only destroy the good things that made this country great.

Thank God for people like Honkie.

Honeoye Falls

### Cites Negro Role

#### For Integration

By Arnold R. Petralia

I am appalled at recent racial developments in Rochester.

Ostensibly, the Negro desires equality. He wants to be integrated into the white

man's society, he wants to be accepted by the white man, he wants to be liked by the white man. But who can, in all sincerity, condemn any white man for resisting integration after what has occurred in Rochester and New York?

It has also become fashionable to discount any reference to the Negro's own duty by saying that any attempt by him to better himself would be futile because he is a member of a minority group hampered by the color barrier.

During the course of our country's existence many minority groups have come to our shores. They too were compelled to live with others of their race. In the early days there was no job equality for them.

Yet, the majority of these groups worked hard despite their lot and raised themselves to a level of acceptance without the aid of special laws and government intervention.

Even if we grant that the color barrier is as serious as liberals and Negro leaders would have us believe, what has prevented Negroes from establishing businesses in their own communities?

It would be very nice to achieve, someday, a happily integrated society. But while we are trying to achieve that society let us not ignore that the Negro can, and should do more. Let us not become so indulgent as to condone civil disorder.

126 Tyringham Road.

### 'Can Only Hinder

#### The Negro Cause'

By W. Gerald Norton

The deplorable weekend riots can only hinder the Negro cause.

The Negro, while condemning the extremism of certain politicians, tacitly permits a double standard concerning his own affairs. I maintain that moderation in the defense of justice is a virtue and hope the Negroes of Rochester will adopt a non-violent and more fruitful form of protest.

Citizenship has a duty for every right it grants.

While I sympathize with the Negro struggle, I cannot, help but be repulsed by the form of the weekend protest.

86 Bernard St.



# Guard Duty--Boring,

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

## But 'Getting Results'

By Spec. 4 RALPH MORROW

Little or no sleep. Heat and humidity discomfort. And boredom.

Life in the activated National Guard is hurry up and wait.

Yet, despite doing almost nothing in our first 24 hours of encampment at the Culver Road Armory, there has probably never been as much esprit de corps in Headquarters Battery, 209th Artillery, New York Army National Guard.



Morrow

We're doing nothing, yet almost to a man, we feel we're accomplishing something just by being here. We've been given a job of backing up the New York State Police and city and county law enforcement officers. We feel as if we're doing our job. And we think we're getting results.

(Ralph Morrow, a Times-Union sports writer, is a member of one of the Rochester National Guard units mobilized Sunday. Here is his account of his first 24 hours on duty.)

**AFTER ARRIVING** back in Rochester from a weekend trip, I quickly reported to the Armory at 11:30 p.m. Sunday.

A Specialist Four signed me in, told me to report to my usual job, draw my weapon (.30 cal. carbine), wear my gas mask attached to my side and wear my steel pot (which after a day feels as if it weighs a ton).

I reported to my section, assuming my job as headquarters clerk and began typing a Daily Staff Journal from notes made by officers.

At about 1:30, a private first class told me I was to

relieve the guard at the rear door to the armory. I reported in and took my post at 1:45 a.m. yesterday.

It was quiet at the Armory throughout the night. The State Police were using cots in the floor of the drill hall. While some slept or tried to sleep, others were being transported by city buses to the troubled area.

Meanwhile the cooks of our unit were beginning to prepare a field kitchen behind the armory and prepare breakfast.

When I had reported for the guard detail, I was given two clips of ammunition, each

carrying 15 rounds. I was given no specific orders.

"Someone said you're only supposed to shoot to save your life," he said. "And you're not to put the clip in your weapon until you need it."

At about 3:50, I awoke my relief and shortly after 4 a.m., I was in a cot left over by the State Police. After getting only about three hours sleep on Saturday night, I had no trouble getting asleep, but at 6:45 I was back on guard again.

I never did find out exactly what I was to guard. There were also guards at all of the entrances leading into the

Armory and they could have readily stopped anyone long before they reached my post.

• • •

THEN, it was back to guarding that door. I counted State Police cars; ended up with a guess of 100. At about 11 a.m., the sergeant who heads my section told me that he had requested I be relieved two hours early. It seems he had a lot of typing for me to do.

Lunch consisted of two hot dogs, two pieces of bread, a tossed salad, a pint of white milk. It was good, but not enough and some of the flavor is lost when you're

eating it out of a mess kit.

About 1:30 I was permitted to drive home to replenish my personal supplies. I had brought only the essentials with me—shaving kit, wash cloth, towel, one change of underwear.

• • •

NO ONE REALLY asks the question that everybody wonders about—"How long will we be here?" We don't know and apparently neither does anyone else.

My sergeant suggested a week. Maybe it will be. When I went home that's how long I planned for—besides get-

(Please turn page)

## Guard Getting Results

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

(Continued from Page 1B)

ting a shower, getting five minutes of relaxation and telephoning my wife.

By the time I got back to the armory, I had heard on the radio of Governor Rockefeller's impending arrival.

Work immediately stopped. Some of us watched out the window as he finally arrived.

He waved to us all, waved to the "civilians" who were

lined up and down the sidewalk and after skirting a group of reporters, he immediately went into conference.

An hour or so later, after shaking hands with State Policemen, Guardsmen and civilians he departed.

Back to the Daily Staff Journal.

Dinner was at 6 p.m. (1800 hours Army time). Roast

beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread and butter, asparagus (I passed), milk.

Turned on the radio. And back to the Daily Staff Journal.

The announcer said the Guard is doing a great job.

In the first 24 hours, I have guarded a door for about seven hours, slept for 2½, and kept a record of our activities.



## 2 Killed by Copter Said Identified

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

The Medical Examiner's Office today said it has "tentative identifications" of the two men killed in the house at 452 Clarissa St. when it was hit by a helicopter Sunday.

Identifications given were: John Riley, about 40 to 45, of the Clarissa Street address, and Willie Jones, about 40, of 4 Eagle St.

The office said both men are missing and there is reason to believe they were in the house.

**THE CRASH** also claimed the life of the helicopter pilot, James B. Docharty, 45, of 5 Lilac Drive, Brighton, and critically injured Col. Robert N. Abbott, Civil Defense director.

The death of Mr. Docharty was ruled accidental by the Medical Examiner's Office which reported the cause, as determined by an autopsy, as massive body burns and acute carbon monoxide poisoning.

Abbott, severely burned, was reported in "fair" condition but on the danger list at Strong Memorial Hospital. A second passenger on the aircraft, Robert Cannioto, was listed in "good" condition at Genesee.

Executive Deputy Police Chief Henry Jensen, who collapsed at the crash scene, was reported in "satisfactory" condition at Strong.

The Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency investigations into the crash were continuing.

**DAN SAYER**, CAB investigator from New York City, talked to both Abbott and Cannioto. Mechanics were stripping down the wreckage to permit a detailed examination of the engine, transmission and rotor assembly. Assisting is a representative of the manufacturer.

Sayer said he believed there would be sufficient information to determine the cause of the crash.

## Church Group Maps Statement On Rioting

The board of directors of the Rochester Area Council of Churches was to meet this afternoon in the council offices and draw up a statement on the weekend riots.

Earlier, a closed meeting of Rochester Protestant clergymen and others was held to discuss a statement.

About 75 ministers and a small group of lay observers met at Colgate Rochester Divinity School at 9 a.m.

A number of observers identified themselves before the meeting as representatives of the YWCA and Temple B'rith Kodesh.

Rev. G. Kenneth Tuttle, director of social welfare services of the Council of Churches, was to present the group with the draft of a statement which had been prepared by a five-man committee.

Members of this committee were the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Rt. Rev. George W. Barrett, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rochester; Rev. Stanley Jarvis, Negro minister of Atlantic Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. George Hall, minister of Corn Hill Methodist Church and a staff member of Colgate Rochester Divinity School, and Rev. Robert Bilheimer, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church.

## Most Firms Insured

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

## Against Riot

Most businesses damaged by the riots here have insurance covering riot and civil commotion, a Rochester insurance man says.

James H. Hamill, president of an insurance firm bearing his name, estimated that 95 per cent of the businesses are covered by fire insurance.

He said that of the businesses carrying fire insurance 90 per cent are covered by what is called an extended coverage endorsement.

**THIS ENDORSEMENT**, Hamill said, extends the fire policy to cover property for the same amount as the fire policy against all direct loss or damage caused by windstorm and hail, explosion, riot and civil commotion, aircraft, vehicles and smoke.

Vandalism and malicious mischief also are covered by the endorsement, he said.

Damage to vehicles involved is covered by the comprehensive section of an automobile insurance policy, he said.

Workmen's compensation insures the employees as a result of personal injury or death suffered while they are at work, he said. It would pay for medical bills and provide income in the amount set by law so employees of shop-owners who were injured in the riots will have a claim. City employees injured would be covered also, he said.

**HAMILL SAID** that about 50 per cent of the businesses carry business interruption insurance. This reimburses operators and owners for profits they would have earned if fire or other hazards insured against had not occurred. It also includes reimbursement for necessary continuing expenses such as taxes and payroll, he said.

Glass insurance insures replacement of show windows and other glass fixtures broken by vandals or thieves, he said.

## Bullets

## Taken from Guardsmen

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

By JOHN STREET

Ammunition was issued to some National Guardsmen after they arrived here Sunday night, but it was soon withdrawn.

An exception was a group of 20 to 25 Guardsmen who were assigned to guard prisoners yesterday at the County Penitentiary. They had ammunition during that assignment.

About 240 Guardsmen of the howitzer battalion traveled through the riot areas in trucks Sunday evening in a show of force. They had rifles and bayonets, but no ammunition.

**HOWEVER** on returning to the Main Street Armory at 10 p.m., the battalion was set up in battery-size teams and members of the units each got one nine-round ammunition clip to be carried in belt pouches, but not to be loaded into the weapons.

Some troops on routine guard duty in the vicinity of their units also have had ammunition.

None of the troops have ammunition now, said Lt. Col. Raymond Joyce of Albany, public information officer for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.



# Judges Release 550

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

Two City Court judges ordered the release last night of 550 people arrested since Saturday in connection with the weekend's disorders.

Those released, including 36 women, pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges before Judges Thomas Culhane and Sidney Z. Davidson and received 30-day suspended sentences. They were sent home by bus with passes allowing them to reach their homes after the curfew.

Yesterday's arraignment session, described by court aides as one of the longest in the history of the court, completed the arraigning of about 750 persons arrested over the weekend. A total of about 650 cases were heard yesterday by Judges Culhane, Davidson and James Sheehan.

A partial list of the defendants released yesterday—many arrested for curfew violation—according to City Court dockets, included:

Andrew Jones Jr., 31, of 22 Philander St.; Alton Lathrop, 20, of 3 Merrimac St.; Horace Bellamy, 29, of 37 Clifton St.; John Scott, 28, of 518 Organ St.; Clifford Chandler, 25, of 83 Adams St.; Jessie Palmer, 45, of 63 Greig St.

John Cameron, 19, of Scottsville; King Paul Coles, 21, of Names Road, Chili; Chapman Shell, 53, of 20 Clifton St.; Her-

bert McFadden, 21, of 220 Lyndhurst St.; James L. Dorsey, 19, of 236 Bronson Ave.; Edward Killings, 21, of 176 Bronson Ave.; Henry L. Walker, 20, of 11 Gladstone St.; Virgie Allen, 28, of 76 Adams St.

Ronald Abbott, 32, of 10 Vienna St.; William H. Carey, 41, of 139 Bartlett St.; John Worden, 17, of 10 Bright Oak Drive, Chili; Roosevelt McClary, 30, of 61 Greig St.; Gus Goldsmith, 24, of 210 Bronson Ave.; Willie Lovett, 39, of 210 Bronson St.; Willie Wilson, 27, of 95 Hanover St.

Sam L. Scott, 25, of 124 Allen St.; Joseph Affronti, 38, of 567 Hudson Ave.; Harold Belding, 35, of 21 Lyndhurst St.; Charles Satterfield, 38, of 145 Columbia Ave.; Donald J. Rice, 19, of 24 Luzerne St.; LeRoy Parrish, 32, of 5 Greenwood St.; Andrew Lathrop, 35, of 92 Flint St.; El-tora Wade, 37, of 4 Eagle St.

Henry Hawkins Jr., 16, of 478 Tremont St.; Henry Ben Jones, 31, of 9 Weld St.; Clarence Jerome Alexander, 30, of 33 Thomas St.; Hayward None Scott, 28, of 491 Clarissa St.; Eugene Scott, 27, of 593 Tremont St.; Ulysses Russell, 43, of 42 Prospect St.; Henry Isaac McKnight, 19, of 11 Bronson Ave.

Clifford C. Coon, 21, of 1085 Clinton St.; Spencer Carter, 38, of 20 Olean St.; Douglas Alex-

ander, 19, of 68 Bronson Ave.; Cornelius Green, 34, of 30 Vienna St.; Tollie E. Mallary, 21, of 197 Atkinson St.; James Scott, 24, of 54 Arnett Blvd.

Ernest Brown, 23, of 67 Greig St.; Clarence Sharp, 27, of 10 Vienna St.; Wilbert Smith, 23, of 22 Atkinson St.; T. R. Bradberry, 31, of 273 Jefferson Ave.; Jessie Lawson, 34, of 290 S. Plymouth Ave.; Willie Prince, 27, of 6 Edgewood Park; Edward Morales, 20, of 92 Industrial St.; Alvero L. Rodriguez, 26, of 43 University Ave.; Robert McElligott, 27, of 94 Sterling St.; George Layhee Jr., 21, of 8 Manhattan St.

Thomas J. Tindale, 29, of 8½ Emmett St.; Lawrence J. Malone, 19, of 381 Murray St.; James H. Brown, 27, of 525 Garson Ave.; Charles E. Layhee, 18, of 8 Manhattan St.; Stewart E. Smith, 46, of 20½ Bartlett St.; Calvin L. Jacobs, 39, of 33 Tremont St.; Stephen Medwid, 43, of 75 Baron St.; Lawrence A. Strapp, 39, of 149 S. Plymouth Ave.

George O. Webster, 16, of 207 Hamilton St.; John J. Wernsdorfer, 18, of 12 Strathmore Circle; Miguel Navedo, 19, of 21 University Ave.; Charles E. Affeldt, 38, of 146 Clifford St.; Arthur C. Strebb, 20, of 47 Delmaine Drive.

## 41 Given

## Suspended Sentences

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

Forty-one persons arrested yesterday in connection with rioting were given suspended sentences today in City Court by Judge Thomas P. Culhane.

Most were charged with unlawful assembly. Culhane said the charge means "in substance, violation of curfew."

Here are the dispositions, according to court dockets:

### UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY, suspended sentences:

Fred Baber, 27, of 80 Adams St.; Daniel Cane, 21, of Buffalo; Walter Hendrix, 33, of 70 Hudson Ave.; William Strong, 43, of 5 Morris St.; Marvin Soper, 16, of 6 River Place; Thomas Ortiz, 37, of 425 Clinton Ave. N.; John Wallace, 36, of 78 Adams St.; Christopher Speed, 43, of 78 Adams St.; Jesse Morton, 29, of 124 Hawley St.

Denny Harris, 35, of 75 Bronson Ave.; Charles Hutchinson, 27, of 76 Eddy St.; Sylvester Terrell, 42, of 356 Clarissa St.; Tommie Williams, 29, of 202 Chatham Gardens; Willie Pennington, 44, of 91 Adams St.; Abraham Hendrix, 29, of Exchange Street; Marshall Jones, 17, of 33 Reynolds St.; Bernard Bentley, 23, of 84 Elba St.

James Brumfield, 16, of 19 Helena St.; Barney Carter, 34, of 74 Tremont St.; Thomas Christopher, 16, of 77 Jefferson Ter.; John Holmes, 23, of 171 Columbia Ave.; Alan Pittman, 16, of Garfield; James Gibney, 18, of 75 Somerset St.; Harry L. Hicks, 21, of Cole St.; Joseph Neeley, 28, of 8 Cole St.; Elihue Jackson, 39, of 148 Bronson Ave.

Stanley Constan, 18, of 374 Sawyer St.; Ronald A. Kowalski, 19, of 181 Orange St.; Curtis N. Chattam, 32, of 29 Hart St.; William Johnson, 18, of 323 Reynolds St.; Jerry Kaczmarzky, 17, of 25 Roycroft Drive; Gilbert Robertson, 46, of 269 Clinton Ave. N.

### INTOXICATION, suspended sentences:

Arthur McDell, 24, of 590 Clarissa St.; Willie A. Smith, 33, of 329 Troup St.; Kenneth Sullivan, 54, of 4 Edith St.; Earl Campbell, 32, of 514 Gend St. N.; Elihue Jackson, 39, of 148 Bronson Ave.; George Bumpus, 39, of 84 Wilkins St.

Eddie L. Griffin, 34, of 423 Frost Ave., forfeited \$10 bail.

VAGRANCY, suspended sentences: William Collins, 58, of 204 Main St. W.; John J. Elent, 61, of 148 N. Union St.; John Meggiolaro, 54, of 102 Troup St.

10D

The Times-Union  
Tues., July 28, 1964

## Charges Placed After Rioting

During yesterday's 11½-hour arraignments of about 650 people arrested in connection with the riots, about 250 were held on charges of inciting to riot, and other felonies. All were held on \$10,000 bail each.

A partial list of those being held, according to City Court dockets, included:

Robert L. Nesineth, 20, of 28 Gorden Park, charged with the felony of riot, grand jury on Aug. 28; Leslie Campbell, 16, of 60 Third St., third-degree burglary, grand jury, Aug. 28; Joe Lee Loving, 23, of 1054 Exchange St., first and third-degree assault, grand jury Friday.

Jerard Smith, 16, of 766 Jefferson Ave., felony of riot, two counts third-degree burglary, grand jury Aug. 31; Archie Campbell, 29, of 49½ Bronson St., third-degree burglary,

grand jury Aug. 31; Thomas Wilson, 27, of 85 Prospect St., third-degree burglary, grand jury Aug. 31.

Julius Walker, 20, of 67 Greig St., third-degree burglary, grand jury Aug. 31; Clementis Torres, 36, of 3 Emmett St., felony of riot, grand jury Aug. 31; Freddie Louis Martinez, 16, of 9 Hope Place, felony of riot, grand jury Aug. 31.

Bobby L. Hill, 36, of 165 Champlain St., third-degree burglary, grand jury Aug. 31; Michael T. Stevens, 23, of 1653 Hudson Ave., possession of loaded revolver, grand jury Aug. 31.

## Curfew Violators Get Close Check Before Release

TIMES UNION JUL 28 1964

City Court Judge Sidney Z. Davidson said today suspended sentences were ordered for hundreds of curfew violators "only after city judges checked each person's background and looked into the circumstances of the arrest."

"We asked each person where he was going the night of the arrest, why he was out, and wasn't he aware of the curfew," Davidson said.

"Most replied they were trying to watch over their property and families. Some said they were going to leave the riot areas for safety's sake. Others said they were either going to work or coming home.

"Most persons arraigned for curfew violations have proved to be good, substantial persons with good jobs."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



V.F. Race Problems - Rochester - Social Science

# City Issues Warning On New Outbreaks; Situation Still Quiet

DEC 7-29-64



AT EASE—Sgt. Lawrence Adrian of Chenango Bridge reads during a rest period at the 108th Infantry's bivouac in Genesee Valley Park.

By PAT BRASLEY

City officials yesterday lifted the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed during the weekend racial rioting here with a warning any new outbreaks would be met "swiftly, harshly and conclusively."

Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett said police have been instructed to use firearms "if the situation demands it."

Early today the city was quiet despite stifling heat. Householders in the weekend trouble areas were staying close to home, according to police.

City Manager Porter W. Homer, after a series of morning conferences with National Guard, city and state police commanders, lifted the curfew that banned all citizens from city streets from 8:30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

He continued, however, for at least another 24 hours — until 5 p.m. today — the county-wide ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages by the State Liquor Authority.

Mayor Frank T. Lamb, at a joint press conference with Commissioner Corbett and City Manager Homer, described the lifting of the curfew as a "test."

"As a result of the relative peace and quiet of the last two nights, we are attempting to test the situation with the lifting by the city manager of the curfew he imposed Saturday," the mayor said.

He said any disturbance

Continued on Page 11A

Continued on page 85



Continued From page 84

# New Outbreaks To Be Handled 'Harshly, Swiftly'

Continued from Page 1A

will bring an immediate reimposition of the curfew.

"Any violations will be dealt with, and dealt with swiftly, harshly and conclusively," the mayor said.

Despite the curfew relaxation, tension still hung heavy following a weekend of racial violence which led to four deaths, more than 350 injuries, the arrest of 1,000 Negroes and some whites and millions of dollars in property damage.

The city's 600-member police force, reinforced by 450 helmeted state police and sheriff's deputies, was prepared last night to cope with any new outbreaks.

Seventy-five police cruisers prowled Negro areas last night. They consisted of 30 city police cars, 30 State Police vehicles and 15 cars from the Sheriff's Office.

Each cruiser bore three or four helmeted policemen.

In addition there were strong foot patrols.

Meanwhile, 1,500 combat-ready National Guardsmen, ordered here Sunday by Gov. Rockefeller, were bivouacked in city parks and armories on standby duty.

The guardsmen and the state troopers were expected to remain through the weekend.

City Manager Homer said the legitimate rights of citizens, whether members of a minority group or not, would be recognized.

"I want to make it crystal clear, however," he said, "that we will not be sandbagged by any pressures from any person or persons, whether from Rochester or outside our city."

## No Congregating

Although the curfew was rescinded, the manager said that large groups would not be allowed to assemble or congregate on the sidewalks, parks or streets.

Law and order will be maintained "at all costs," Corbett said.

"The Rochester police have been instructed by me to use all necessary force to protect the lives and property of all our citizens," he continued.

"Our men have been well-trained in the use of firearms,

and have been instructed to use them if the situation demands it."

Corbett said he stood firmly behind the necessary acts of every police officer in his efforts to maintain law and order. He said police performed "heroically" during the emergency.

Corbett flatly ruled out police brutality as a cause of the riots.

"Police brutality had nothing to do with the situation in Rochester," the commissioner said.

The city manager also said he knew of no "recent instances" of police brutality.

He said police over the weekend behaved with "exceptional restraint" and "in no case exceeded what they should do to meet the situation."

Some Negro leaders have charged the riots stemmed from police brutality.

## Began Friday

The mob violence erupted late Friday night when police arrested a Negro youth at a street dance off Joseph Avenue. It spread to the 3rd and 11th wards on the West Side and to other sections of the city Saturday.

Negroes fought police throughout the long weekend with rocks, bricks, bottles, beer cans and home-made gasoline bombs. The police

and troopers fought back with clubs and tear gas and an occasional warning shot. Firemen use high-pressure hoses to help quell the rioters.

Sunday night, police, reinforced by the troopers and the show-of-force by the National Guardsmen re-established control, although there still were sporadic outbursts.

Monday, the city enjoyed its first night of relative quiet as heavy patrols enforced the curfew in the riot-torn areas.

More than 150 persons appeared in City Court yesterday on charges stemming from the weekend's racial rioting and from scattered incidents Monday.

They brought the number of persons processed by the court's three judges to more than 1,000 since the outbreak began. Felony charges of riot, burglary and larceny against about 250 persons have been referred to the re-

convened grand jury.

City Judge Thomas P. Culhane presided at yesterday's arraignments.

## 550 Released

About 550 of those arrested during the rioting were released with suspended sentences Monday and yesterday. They had been charged with intoxication, disorderly conduct and other lesser offenses.

In line with the tough stand announced by the mayor, the manager and the public safety commissioner was the statement of Mrs. Harper Sibley, a civic leader who has long been active in the civil rights struggle.

"I feel that the disregard for law and order which has existed for the past three days is absolutely intolerable and inexcusable," she said.

Negro leaders, Mrs. Sibley said, ask for civil rights in "generalities."

"Civil rights must be accompanied by civil responsibilities, and all people must accept this fact before their legitimate and specific complaints can be dealt with," she said.

Shortly after dark, there was a flurry of police calls, but the majority of them turned out to be for "no cause."

## Traffic Heavy

There was fairly heavy traffic on Joseph and Clinton avenues during the early evening. Many of those in the cars appeared to be white persons out sight-seeing.

At 10:30 p.m., detectives confiscated three home-made gasoline bombs beneath a back porch at 240 Jefferson Ave. Police went there to investigate reports that loot was on the premises. The search disclosed the fire bombs. No arrests were made.

In a spot-check inspection tour late last night of all neighborhoods where weekend violence was worst, it was evident that 7th and 3rd Ward perimeters were guarded tightly.

State Police radio cars especially were noticeable in and on the fringes of key sectors.

They were in constant communication with the command post in the Public Safety Building—as were roving city police and sheriff's cars.

Few persons were on streets or sidewalks by 11 p.m. In predominantly Negro sections, such as along Joseph Avenue and environs, along with Clarissa Street, Bronson and Jefferson avenues, the Columbia Avenue-Genesee Street fringes, some families could be seen getting fresh air on porches.

But not much traffic was moving.

D and C July 29, 1964



# Rev. King, Wagner Continue Talks

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Robert F. Wagner and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. sat down in Gracie Mansion, the mayor's residence, yesterday for a second round of talks on ways of preventing further racial explosions in New York City.

The New York mayor and the Atlanta civil rights leader met while Harlem leaders were murmuring about their injured feelings over Dr. King's failure to meet with them before going to see the mayor.

Dr. King, the country's most compelling prophet of civil rights and non-violence, had arrived in New York Monday night on what he called a "peace mission" at the invitation of the mayor.

After a meeting of nearly four hours at Gracie Mansion, it had been announced

Continued on Page 11A

## Sessions Each Morning

# Guardsmen Sharpen Riot Control Techniques

By BILL CLAIBORNE

While city officials battle to head off renewed racial strife this weekend, National Guard troops encamped here are learning expertness in riot control.

Manuals describing a wealth of tactics against "civil disorder" are abundant at the Cobbs Hill and Genesee Valley Park bivouac areas. Training sessions are being held each morning to refresh guardsmen on procedures to use if violence flares again.

Troops at Cobbs Hill yesterday staged a mock riot while units moved in to practice dispersing unruly mobs.

The tactics are harsh and efficient.

Smoke bombs and volleys of rifle fire would be used in extreme conditions. Bands of guardsmen carrying bayonets and rifles would be used in rock-throwing disorders like

those which plagued state and local police Friday and Saturday nights.

Lt. Bruce Bridgeman, a Canandaigua in Company "B," First Battalion of the 108th Mechanized Infantry, outlined the Guard's riot procedures.

Depending on the riot's size, units ranging from a squad (12 men) to a company (200 men) or more would be sent to the affected area in trucks.

The truck would park a safe distance from the scene and the men would line up in columns, fixing bayonets as they organized. The rifles are usually put at "high port," Lt. Bridgeman said, with bayonets protruding well above the guardsmen's heads.

"We put the bayonets up like that for psychological reasons," Bridgeman said. "You'd be surprised how a mob is affected by a large display of bayonets."

The unit commander orders the mob to disperse

and waits about three minutes. If there is no clearing of the area, he orders the men in.

While the troops move forward, they assume an "on guard" position with rifles pointing at the mob.

Lt. Bridgeman said a variety of formations are used in charging an unruly mob, including a wedge formation or a modified V-formation with two flanks following behind.

If the troops approached a street lined with rock-throwing rioters, smoke bombs would likely be

Continued on Page 11A

## Situation at a Glance

- Dusk-to-dawn curfew lifted but police warn they'll deal swiftly with any new disturbances.
- Countywide ban on sale of alcoholic beverages continues until at least 5 p.m. today. Out-of-county stores fail to benefit.
- 1,500 National Guardsmen remain on standby duty and sharpen anti-riot techniques.
- Number of arraignments passes 1,000. Most receive suspended sentences but 250 face grand jury.

## Rioting Aftermath

Businessmen assess riot loss.

Page 1B

In the line of duty.

Page 2B

Jimmy Breslin writes of two ways to stem rioting.

Page 8B

A man nobody knows.

Page 8A

Editorials on "Truth-telling" and "Togetherness."

Page 10A

Dand C July 29, 1964

## Sessions Each Morning

# Guardsmen Sharpen Riot Control Techniques

Continued from Page 1A

used, Lt. Bridgeman said.

"Smoke isn't harmful to anyone and the men wouldn't have to use gas masks . . . It usually works very well and it gives the unit a lot of cover," Bridgeman said.

Guardsmen are ordered not to shoot unless their lives are in danger.

### When to Shoot

"If you think somebody's going to kill you, you've got to shoot," Bridgeman said. "But then, you go for the legs."

"The idea is," Lt. Bridgeman said, "to break up and disperse the mobs. Then we pick up the leaders and

apprehend anybody who offers more trouble."

The Guard units have been awakening at 5:30 a.m., attending training sessions until noon and "resting up for night work" in the afternoons. Bridgeman's unit, which is based in Geneva, has had riot training "off and on" for about a year.

### No 'Shooting on Sight'

Bridgeman, who teaches at Canandaigua Academy, dispelled the common notion that "the Guard shoots looters on sight."

"You can't shoot anyone on sight . . . If they don't stop, you fire a shot over their heads and then aim for the legs," he said.

In cases where the opposition is armed and using weapons, Guardsmen are instructed to take cover, use tear gas and fire when fired upon.

Lt. Bridgeman's company will continue riot control drills as long as they are here.



# Churches Praise Police, Stand by Mrs. Sibley

V.F. Race Problems - Rochester 7-29-64  
Social Science

The board of directors of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, Inc., yesterday gave its unqualified support for law enforcement measures taken here since racial violence began Friday night.

In a statement, the board also commended Mrs. Harper Sibley for her leadership of the council's Commission on Religion and Race during the current crisis.

Mrs. Sibley, acting as an individual and not as a commission member, yesterday called upon the Negro community to put a stop to the "disregard for law and order" and to "bring forth leaders they will trust and follow with specific suggestions" to improve their conditions.

Here is Mrs. Sibley's statement:

"I feel now that we must come to grips with reality in a new way.

"Because of my association with the civil rights cause, I feel compelled to make a statement today following Rochester's tragic weekend.

"First, in spite of the injustices and inequalities that exist for Negroes in Rochester, I feel that the

disregard for law and order that has existed for the past three days is absolutely intolerable and inexcusable.

"I support the police and city government in whatever lawful measures they feel necessary to create and maintain order among both white and Negro citizens now and in the future.

"Secondly, notwithstanding the efforts and achievements of many fine Negro citizens, the events of the past weekend have shown with the utmost clarity that there is no focal point of disciplined leadership that rallies the Negro community in the common cause of legitimate civil rights.

"I have spent many hours talking with Negro spokesmen, who ask for civil rights in generalities. Civil rights must be accompanied by civil responsibilities and all people must accept this fact before their legitimate and specific complaints can be dealt with.

"Therefore, while I will continue to support with all my energy and heart better conditions for Negroes in housing,

employment, education and friendship, I recognize that what we have done to date has not satisfied the Negro.

"So now I call for the Negro community first to put a stop to the lawlessness that now exists and secondly, to bring forth leaders that they will trust and follow with specific suggestions as to how their conditions might be improved.

"I and other civic leaders will look forward to meeting with these people when law and order has been restored."

In endorsing the police action, the council statement deplored the recent violence, emphasized the need for using legitimate means of solving problems, recognized the lack of communication between the races and pledged continued efforts to search for a solution.

Although the church council never formally protested against local law enforcement agencies, many clergymen associated with it affiliated with the Interfaith Clergy Committee formed in February 1963 to urge formation of the Police Advisory Board.

## Help Squelch Violence

### Baden Teen-Agers 'Cool It'

Teen-agers of the Baden-Ormond area yesterday were credited with playing a key role in preventing new violence in their neighborhood.

These were the youths who banded together two nights ago to carry a "cool it" message around the area to other teen-agers.

Parents and community leaders of the area admitted there was a "good chance" of more trouble, and the action by the youths may have been the force that prevented it.

The youths, after deciding to act, called their own meeting in Baden Street Settlement House and mapped out their own plans. About 25 took part.

One group, on a visit to Hanover Houses, brought back two cases of pop bottles filled with gasoline, the mak-

ings of the so called Molotov cocktail.

Maxwell I. Walters, supervisor from the 7th Ward, said he was "never more proud of our teen-agers."

"They said it had gotten too hot," Walters related, "and they wanted it cooled."

Walters and several other adults in the community were asked by the youths to attend their meeting.

One of these adults, Mrs. Mildred Johnson, of 136 Baden St., told the youths:

"If we continue, we will all be known as hoodlums. We don't approve of the Ku Klux Klan. If we kick this up again, we'll be no better."

She said more damage was done in Rochester than in Harlem, Brooklyn or anywhere else. "You've shown your dissatisfaction," she said. "Now they want it stopped."

William Green of Chatham Gardens, an attorney, esti-

mated that 90 per cent of the Baden-Ormond residents "do not go along with violence and looting. But if we just sit by and do nothing," he said, "we are as guilty as the rioters."

D and C

July 29, 1964



V.F. Race Problems - Rochester

## Human Relations Unit Makes Racial Plans

D+C 7-29-64

Social Science

The Monroe County Human Relations Committee yesterday appointed two subcommittees to help untangle the knot of racial tension now gripping Rochester.

One of the subcommittees will aid the city manager and his administration in attempts "to bring order out of chaos," according to Loftus C. Carson, commission executive director.

The other subcommittee

will make contacts with the leadership of the strife-torn 3rd and 7th wards to determine what can be done to bring peace to those areas.

At a meeting of commission members and other interested parties Monday night, several persons suggested that the commission establish field offices in those wards to maintain closer contact with residents.

Members of the first committee have not been appointed. Its chairman will be Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, spiritual leader of Temple B'rith Kodesh.

V.F. Race Problems - Rochester Riots

## On Such Truth-Telling as This Racial Gains Can Be Built

D+C 7-29-64

A time of plain talk has come upon Rochester.

Truths are being spoken and written and confessed, and this is a good thing.

A better tomorrow gets a little closer whenever a truth is spoken, no matter how unpleasant that truth. Truths silence demagogues.

The Board of Directors of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, previously critical of police action as individuals, spoke truths when it resolved unanimously (1) to deplore violence and to support lawful measures of enforcement agencies to re-establish order, (2) to recognize that although inequities exist, they must always be met through legitimate ways, (3) specific action is the order of the day, no more generalities, and (4) work must continue toward achievement of human dignity.

That's strong stuff from good men and women.

Mrs. Harper Sibley, long a leader in church causes and civil rights movements, spoke truths when she termed disregard for law and order "absolutely intolerable and inexcusable" and supported the city government and the police "in whatever measures they feel necessary to create and maintain order among both white and Negro citizens." She pledged herself to continue good work AFTER law and order are restored.

That's strong stuff from a nationally-known figure.

Assistant City Manager Dr. Seymour

Scher said the power of all good and reasonable forces must be marshaled against a "white backlash." He couldn't have spoken more truth. The white community has tens of thousands of members who by persuasion, by indoctrination, by the example of others, have been brought to see the need to end all discrimination under this form of government. The smallest shove—and maybe the weekend was that shove—can undo years of hard work and rebuild a body of white resentment. Here is the gut tragedy of the riots. It must not happen.

Mayor Frank Lamb spoke the truth when he told visiting and local NAACP leaders that they were out of touch with the situation. They are. Another great tragedy now is their apparent inability to see that trying to make gains from incidents of violence and bloodshed can only breed resentment and nourish anger.

This is not a nicey-nicey editorial.

Yet through the gloom and heat, we can see great good coming. We can see a foundation for specific helpful projects being laid.

Rochester is telling the truth. Its public figures are telling the truth. Its civic leaders are telling the truth.

From the truth we will move on to solid steps helpful to Negro and white; with truth we can fight the demagogues who are never silent for one hour.

Let's have more truth . . . more and more.



V.F. Race Problems - Rochester

Social Science

PAGE 4, SECTION 1 THE HOUSTON POST  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1964

## Rochester Curfew Is Lifted; Rioters Warned on Revival

ROCHESTER, NY—(AP)—Swift, harsh retribution Tuesday night was promised any persons who renew racial rioting by officials who lifted a dusk-to-dawn curfew in a city bloodied and battered by last week end's violence.

Tension still hung heavy, although three days of Negro rioting and pillaging ended early Monday, as Mayor Frank Lamb announced that "we are determined . . . that law and order shall prevail in Rochester."

"ANY VIOLATIONS will be dealt with, and dealt with severely, harshly and conclusively."

He added that law enforcement men, who have used firearms sparingly during the rioting, "have been well-trained in their use and have been instructed to use them if the situation demands it."

Despite their firm stand, officials privately expressed concern that rioting might flare anew during next week end when factories shut down and thousands of workers leave their jobs temporarily.

While rescinding the curfew, but not a county-wide ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages, the city manager announced that "large groups of persons will not be permitted to assemble or congregate on the sidewalks or other public places."

BY PUBLIC places, he said, he meant parks and streets. He explained that theatres and other such facilities could operate normally.

Homer said he was lifting the curfew "in view of the relative peace and calm" prevailing in the city. At the same time, he warned that "any recurrence of violence or disorders will result in the immediate reimposition of the curfew."

Meanwhile, hundreds of state and local police, backed by 1,500 combat-ready National Guard troops, maintained their vigil in the battered Negro sections. A city official said he expected the guard and state troopers would remain through the week end.

● NEW YORK — (AP) — Mayor Robert F. Wagner and the Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr discussed Tuesday possible increased federal help in city programs as a means of solving racial strife and rioting.

The meeting between the Mayor and Dr King, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and advocate

of non-violence, was their second in less than 24 hours.

A NUMBER OF city officials and civil rights leaders attended the session in Grace Mansion, the mayor's official residence.

Leslie Slote, acting executive assistant to the mayor, told newsmen the meeting was "cordial and fruitful."

He said aides of the mayor held telephone conversations with aides of President Johnson and various federal agency officials in a "joint effort by all participants to increase federal participation" in various programs.

● WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Senate judiciary subcommittee acted favorably Tuesday on President Johnson's nominees to fill two vacancies on the Civil Rights Commission. Senate confirmation was predicted without further delay.

The nominees are Eugene Patterson of Atlanta, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mrs Frankie Muse Freeman of Saint Louis, a Negro attorney active in the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People.

PATTERSON was nominated April 23 and Mrs Freeman March 11, more than three and four months ago respectively. But both names were sent to the Senate during the prolonged fight over the civil rights bill, which extended the commission another four years, and no action had been taken since until Tuesday.



Houston Post July 29, 1964

## EDITOR REVIEWS RACIAL FLAREUP

# Why Did It Happen Here? People Of Rochester Asking Themselves

*The author, executive editor of the Gannett Newspapers, with headquarters in Rochester, is the editor and director of "The Road to Integration" series of articles which this year received a Pulitzer special citation for public service.*

By VINCENT S. JONES  
Written for Associated Press

ROCHESTER, NY — Why did it happen here? Days after racial riots reduced parts of this quiet upstate city to an armed camp, this question still was unanswered by city officials, by most residents, and especially by outsiders who think of Rochester as an ultra-respectable community, famed for good works and a sort of built-in, indestructible brand of prosperity.

Rochester erupted the night after the flames died down in Harlem. Everyone had expected trouble in Harlem. No one, especially city officials, had expected anything really serious in Rochester.

Second-guessing has produced the usual crop of omens and rumors: Black Muslims systematically preaching hate in a

housing project; a truck driver who took his rig home for the night because there was going to be "trouble"; vague threats of "big trouble" just around the corner.

**BUT ROCHESTER** is not New York City. Its prosperity, in terms of employment, wages, housing and sales, usually is at the top of most indices. Furthermore, Rochester has a well-deserved reputation as a city of good will, a bit parochial, perhaps; a city long in the black book of any hell-bending traveling salesman because of its penchant for pulling in the sidewalk walks at sundown.

The Harlem riots were triggered by the controversial killing of a boy by a policeman. Rochester's week end of terror started with an ordinarily routine attempt to handle a drunk at a block dance.

Harlem's half million Negroes live in tall tenements. Most of Rochester's 30,000 Negroes (about one tenth of the city population) live in two or three-story dwellings, many of them decrepit, inherited on one side of town from earlier and more fortunate immigrants and on the other side from the aristocrats of the last century, whose descendants long ago moved to the suburbs.

**MOST OF** Rochester's Negroes came since 1950 and they came suddenly and in great numbers to a community which, for all its generosity, was unprepared to deal with them. For example:

Rochester has more jobs — steady jobs, at good pay — than almost any city of its size in the world. But these jobs, making photographic, optical and electronic goods and the more sophisticated parts of automobiles, are for skilled workers. There are few openings for the strong-backed men of little education or skills who drifted into town after the orchards and truck gardens had been harvested.

Some people think that Rochester has been a soft touch; that public housing and ample relief have attracted a steady stream of Negroes who had no real hope of making out here. The new immigrants have no ties with those who came before them — unlike the Irish, the Germans and the Italians, who have done so well here.

The long-established settlement houses and the well-financed agencies of all kinds have done their best to meet brand new problems. Almost overnight the old Negro leadership was overturned. The successors seem to have little influence.

**UNQUESTIONABLY** there has been some covert discrimi-

nation in both jobs and housing. On the other hand, the city has replaced the worst of the old slums with both high-rise and garden type apartments (desegregated), and recently the council approved new programs for both public housing and urban renewal. Realtors are pledged to obey the laws against discrimination. Most of the big employers have made a deliberate effort to recruit Negro workers.

The Board of Education is deeply committed both to improving the teaching and facilities in predominantly Negro areas and to open enrollment and pupil transfers, despite opposition of some white parents.

Monroe County has a human relations commission and a branch office of the Human Rights Commission which administers the sweeping state civil rights laws passed nearly 20 years before the federal program. Neither has had many complaints to process.

**A BI-RACIAL** police advisory board (one of the Harlem group's demands) was set up 18 months ago. It has yet to bring charges against the police. There have been no mass demonstrations — sit-ins and lie-ins — because restaurants and hotels here long have been open to all able to pay and willing to behave.

The city's newspapers and broadcasting stations for years have reported the racial problem sympathetically and in depth. The newspapers are members of the Gannett group, whose continuing series of stories on "The Road to Integration" this year won a special Pulitzer citation for public service, the first ever awarded to a group or chain.

And so, the riots of last week end caught city officials and most citizens completely by surprise, especially the dedicated civic leaders who have worked tirelessly on the racial problem.

**IRONICALLY**, the creation of the police advisory board hurt police morale. It may have contributed to the disaster. For two days the police, long accused of "brutality", held their fire — and took a most brutal beating. When tactics were changed and the police, backed by national guardsmen, began to enforce the law, the situation came under control.

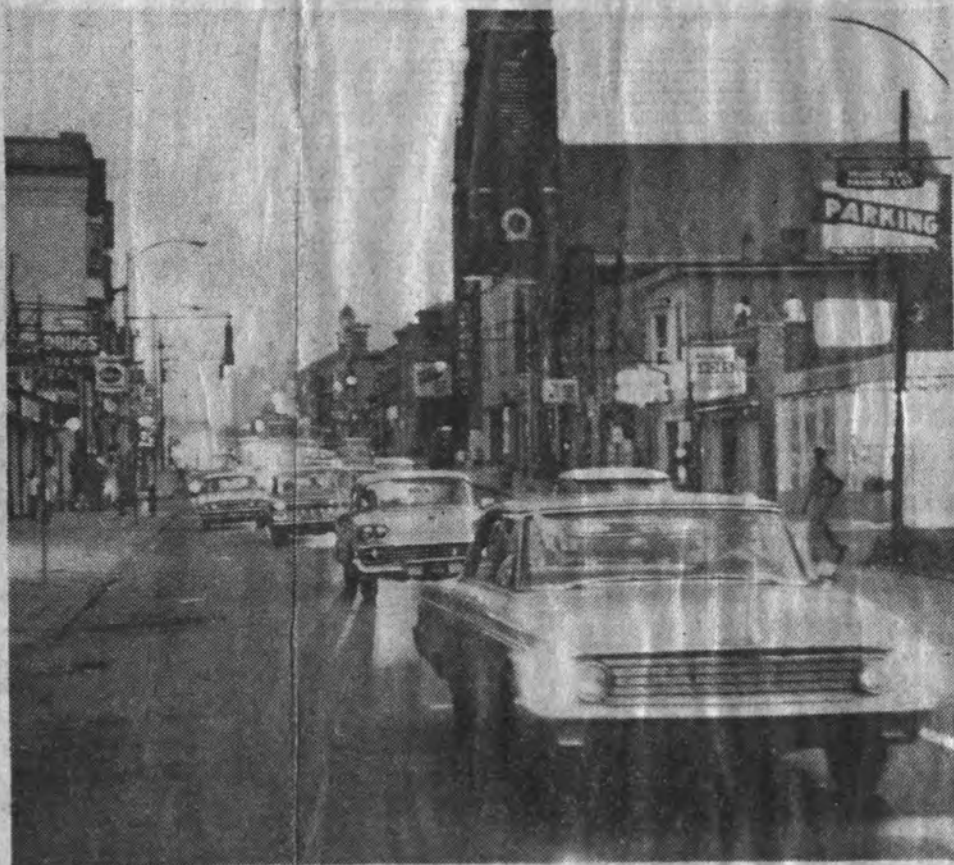
Weather may have played a part. This has been one of the hottest, stickiest, and ugliest Julys in Rochester's history. Last Friday was another one of those nights. There is some evidence of well-organized evil forces fanning the flames once trouble started. Most Negro-owned stores escaped damage.



# State Troops to Keep Weekend Vigil on City

TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964

## Ban Lifted On Sale Of Liquor



CARS STREAM along Joseph Avenue (the view is south near Herman) last night after the curfew is called off.

State troopers and National Guardsmen will maintain an armed vigil over Rochester this weekend to prevent new outbursts of violence.

And city officials, encouraged by the "calm reaction" to the lifting of the curfew, decided to lift the ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the county at 5 p.m. today.

City Manager Porter W. Homer and Sheriff Albert W. Skinner requested the order from the State Liquor Authority.

"The state of emergency continues," they pointed out, "and with any further outbreaks the liquor ban will be reimposed."

The ban went into effect at 5 p.m. Saturday, the same day the curfew was imposed.

## 'Tourists' Jam Joseph Avenue

Joseph Avenue was open last night and through most of the early evening it was choked with carloads of sightseers.

The helmeted policemen who occupied almost every corner, the boarded up windows and the glass fragments remaining on some of the pavements were the only reminders of the riots.

Except for the cars, policemen and windows, it looked like any summer night, on the surface.

"Everything's back to normal," said Mona Webb, a Negro mother who was pushing her child in a stroller along Herman Street.

"They're sitting outside like they used to before," she said, and everywhere you saw families sitting on porches or walking.

Alongside the Hanover Houses, where Molotov cocktails had landed, youngsters now ran their footraces.

They all seemed glad the curfew was over.

Mrs. Juanita Jones' eight young children were cooped up in the family's top-floor apartment at 36 Herman St. the past three nights.

"The troopers let us sit on the stairs, but we couldn't come out after the curfew." The store windows below them had been shattered over the weekend. "We went to bed with our clothes on and there wasn't much sleeping," Mrs. Jones said.

Last night her family was outside, cooling off. "I hope with all my heart the trouble is over," she said.

State police in cruisers and unmarked cars added to the traffic on Joseph, Jefferson, Clarissa and Herman.

MEANWHILE, city police are drawing up a new mobilization plan to insure that a large number of officers will respond quickly to any future emergency.

Police Chief William M. Lombard also said the Police Bureau now is redeploying its forces for maximum efficiency.

This action follows the third consecutive night of peace in Rochester's Negro areas as officials turn their attention to the weekend.

Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett said the test lifting of the dusk-to-dawn curfew "went very well."

Corbett said traffic was returning to near normal, people were out on the streets and there were practically no incidents.

"I see no reason why everything should not remain quiet and peaceful."

Corbett emphasized that a "young lawless element" was involved in the rioting. This element, he said, constituted only "a very small segment" of the Negro community, and does not represent the vast majority of Negroes, who are lawabiding.

Continued on pg 92



92

Continued From page 91

Where for three nights and two days there was mob violence and death, last night there were sightseers. Cars streamed through the riot areas of Joseph Avenue and Jefferson Avenue as the curious had a night out.

Police reported that the Joseph Avenue section was unusually trouble-free. There was scattered looting last night in the Jefferson-Clarissa Street area.

Although the curfew was lifted last night, helmeted city and state police stood at virtually every corner and patroled the streets of Rochester's Negro sections.

And some 1,500 members of the National Guard were standing by, ready to swing into action with fixed bayonets if necessary.

Chief Lombard said today his entire 510-man force is working in 12-hour shifts, most at night. A special detail of 300 men is covering the riot areas.

Two-thirds of the city's 100 detectives are on duty nights, 100 Civil Defense po-

Continued on  
page 93

### Wagon Load of 'Loot'

Police load a station wagon with wine, food, household items and clothing they said were stolen during weekend rioting. This haul came from 372 Plymouth Ave. S. There were no arrests. Several similar "raids" are planned for today.

Times Union July 29, 1964



Continued From page 92

**Continued from Page 1**

lice are standing by and 30 sheriff's deputies are prowling trouble areas at night.

• • •

**THE 450-MAN** State Police contingent here has 250 men working nights in and around trouble spots. Of these, about 200 are on foot and 50 in cars. Another 150 stand by in case of trouble and the other 100 work days at trouble spots.

Col. John A. Roche, deputy superintendent of the State Police, said, "We've been conducting a holding operation so local police can regroup."

Chief Lombard said he hopes to set up a plan to get 300 extra men on duty within an hour in an emergency. Early Saturday, 100 off duty policemen were called up.

City officials promised yesterday that there would be swift, harsh and conclusive action against any renewal of violence.

Corbett said the city's police have been given orders to maintain law and order with "all necessary force."

Corbett said the police have been instructed to use firearms "if the situation demands it."

He also said he is considering setting up special riot-control squads in the Police Bureau similar to those in New York City.

Today, police are trying to piece together a detailed picture of exactly what happened to touch off the rioting.

Deputy Chief Clarence G. Deprez and Capt. William L.

Hamill are conducting the investigation, which is aimed at, among other things, cutting through rumor surrounding the situation.

City Manager Porter W. Homer, in an interview yesterday, said he feels that "this was simply a riot that was then seized on" by some civil rights leaders or aspiring leaders "to try to make some of their points."

At about 11 a.m. today, police recovered clothing and household items they said were stolen during the rioting. They filled a police station wagon with the items

## Guardsmen To Stay Through Weekend

TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964

found in an apartment house at 372 Plymouth Ave. S.

• • •

**LAST NIGHT** police who were investigating a report of suspected loot found three home-made gasoline bombs beneath a back porch at 240 Jefferson Ave. They confiscated the bombs. No arrests were made.

At about 4 a.m. today, police stopped a car on West Avenue. It contained several new men's suits and a quantity of gin.

Three men were charged with possession of stolen

goods and police are investigating to see if the people were involved in the looting or if they bought stolen goods from the weekend rampage.

The number arrested in the rioting, looting and curfew violators totaled about 900. More than 150 appeared in City Court yesterday.

At least 550 persons have been released with suspended sentences. They had been charged with intoxication, disorderly conduct and other lesser offenses.

Cases have been referred to the reconvened Grand Jury for about 250 persons under felony charges of riot, burglary and larceny.

• • •

**TWO EMPLOYEES** of Rabbin's Clothing Center, 282 Joseph Ave., looted in the rioting, were scheduled to testify before the county grand jury today.

The witnesses, Al DeMayo, 395 Warren Ave., and Ted Merin, 445 Seneca Park Ave., were in the store during Friday night's events.

Other witnesses listed included: The Rev. Gabre Kristas Mikael, 40 Henry St., who went through the Joseph Avenue area Friday night pleading with people to go home; Peter B. Hickey, director of photography for The Times-Union, who was hit by a car while covering the riot, and a number of policemen and civilians.

Ten witnesses were called by Dist. Atty. John C. Little Jr. yesterday, including Times-Union Reporter Clifford W. Smith; Albert Gerber, a Bausch & Lomb Inc. employee who was attacked at 1

a.m. Saturday while driving home from work; Mona Webb, who was assaulted by a man with a knife, and William Ferro, dispatcher at police headquarters, who received the first riot call at 11:38 p.m. Friday from two detectives.

City Manager Homer also said yesterday that the rights of citizens, whether members of a minority group or not, would be recognized.

"I want to make it crystal clear, however," he said, "that we will not be sandbagged by any pressures from any person or persons, whether from Rochester or outside our city."

The manager said that although the curfew was rescinded, large groups would not be allowed to assemble on the sidewalks, parks or streets.

Homer and Safety Commissioner Corbett said "police brutality" was not a cause of the riots. Corbett said it "had nothing to do with the situation" and Homer said he knew of no "recent instances" of police brutality.

The rioting led to four deaths, more than 350 injuries and millions of dollars in damage. One man died in street fighting and three died as the result of a helicopter crash.

Dan Sayer, a Civil Aeronautics Board investigator from New York City, said there is no evidence so far that a bullet was fired at the helicopter. There have been rumors the copter was fired on just before it crashed Sunday in Clarissa Street.



**CHIEF AND BROTHER**—Rochester Police Chief William M. Lombard gets a chance to talk to one of the troopers moved here for the riots — his brother, Edmund, of the Pulaski substation. The chief is an ex-trooper.





FAMILIAR SIGHT—Groups of state police were in evidence throughout the city today. This scene is at Plymouth Avenue Circle and Edinburgh Street.

## Just What Happened? Police Collect Facts

By TOM CONNOLLY

Police today were trying to draw—fact on fact—a picture showing exactly what happened to touch off the weekend riots.

The Internal Inspection Office headed by Deputy Chief Clarence G. DePrez and Capt. William L. Hamill has been assigned to get detailed statements from police, civilian witnesses, some arrested persons, etc.—all who were actually at the riot scene.

Two of the first persons arrested were taken to DePrez's office for questioning; several policemen have already given statements.

DePrez said uppermost in police minds is to sift through all the rumors and develop the established facts.

**ONE RUMOR** is that a police dog bit a girl. Police officials emphatically deny this.

Two police K-9 teams arrived at the scene after some of the crowd grabbed a man police were trying to arrest and helped him get away. Police say the dogs, held on leash, were used to open a path in the crowd to reach the man, identified as Randy Manigault, 20, of Nassau St.

Police say the two dogs were returned to their station wagons and removed from the scene; two other

### Chief's Mail

#### Favors

#### Police Action

Police Chief William M. Lombard's mail is running heavily in favor of police actions during weekend rioting.

A spokesman said today that 80 per cent are highly congratulatory. The rest express diverse views on how to handle the situation.

The chief received about 35 personal letters today and nearly as many yesterday.

dogs were not released at all from the wagons.

Police say a girl may have been cut by glass on the street or even bitten by a stray dog.

• • •

**THE INTERNAL** Inspection Office has taken statements from Patrolman Roger Bacon and Anthony Cerreto who were detailed to the dance neighborhood, and from Plainclothesmen Salvatore Arnone and Daniel Funk, who

came to the patrolmen's aid after the crowd grabbed Manigault.

Manigault was handcuffed at the time. Police say he fought with police and knocked Bacon down as he was being placed under arrest.

Police arrested Manigault after dance sponsors reported someone was causing trouble.

Manigault and several others were the first arrested as the commotion grew.

Six of them later were released temporarily by police after they reportedly promised to return and try to help quiet the crowd.

Police say that at least one of the six later engaged in looting, that none of them made any efforts to quiet the crowd. The six are being returned to police custody and will face riot charges.

## Catholics To Pray For Peace

Bishop James Kearney of the Catholic Diocese of Rochester today asked Catholics to pray daily for a week for "peace and a just recognition of the dignity of every individual."

His statement said in part: "The events of the last weekend are most unfortunate, first because they create a false notion of the spirit of the Negro community in this city; unfortunate also because they injure seriously the fine relationship that has existed between white and Negro communities here. Unfortunate finally because they embarrass very much the many fine organizations, interracial councils and human relations committees that have been working conscientiously, sincerely and untiringly to prevent such a tragedy as took place last weekend."

Congregations in Catholic parishes will join in a prayer for peace at all Masses Sunday, and priests will add a prayer for peace at daily Masses next week.

Bishop Kearney deplored the "harrowing experience" to which police and fire officials were subjected.



# Lesson for Lawmen

TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964

## Riots Teach Them Value of Mobility

By JOHN STREET

State police officers say they learned much from the "guerrilla" war they were forced to fight during the riots.

Perhaps the chief lesson is the value of mobility, according to Col. John A. Roche, deputy superintendent of state police.

"We were set up for a riot in one place," Roche said. But when new battles flared in widely separated areas the problem was to get there quickly.

Roche, who has been in command of all riot-control forces here since Saturday morning, said the police could have used a piece of equipment they didn't have—a windowless bus.

Borrowed Rochester Transit Corp. buses used by police only provided targets for window smashers.

When troopers tried to race 50 or 75 men to a new trouble spot in cars, streets became congested. And parked police cars were an invitation to rioters to overturn or damage them.

ROCHE INDICATED thought would be given to providing troopers with their own buses.

Roche and other state police officials had time today to review their activities of the last five days.

The state police committed nearly a third of the 1,500 uniformed troopers to Rochester. It was the largest concentration of power in state police history, Roche said.

Capt. John P. Nohlen, commander of Troop A in Batavia (which covers 11 western counties including Monroe), led the vanguard of troopers into Rochester about 7 a.m. Saturday.

Nohlen said he was notified of the riots, and of the possibility troopers would be called, about 3 a.m. Saturday.

Since then, the troopers have borne the brunt of riot duty.

The first shifts worked 20 to 24 hours without sleep and with little food. The shifts now are down to 12 to 14 hours.

PUBLIC SAFETY Commissioner Donald J. Corbett said today that city police held the fort in the first outbreaks Friday night, but were exhausted. "If the troopers hadn't arrived, we would have had a very rough time," he said.

Rochester Police Chief

William Lombard, a former state policeman, said the troopers "performed in the highest tradition of police service." He said they were well organized and an inspiration to city police and himself.

About 200 of the troopers were from Nohlen's Troop A. Others came from troops in Malone, Sidney, Loudonville, Oneida and Hawthorne.

Until Roche arrived about 11 a.m. Saturday, Nohlen was in charge of all troopers.

He received a go-ahead to enter Rochester about 5 a.m. from the governor's office.

...

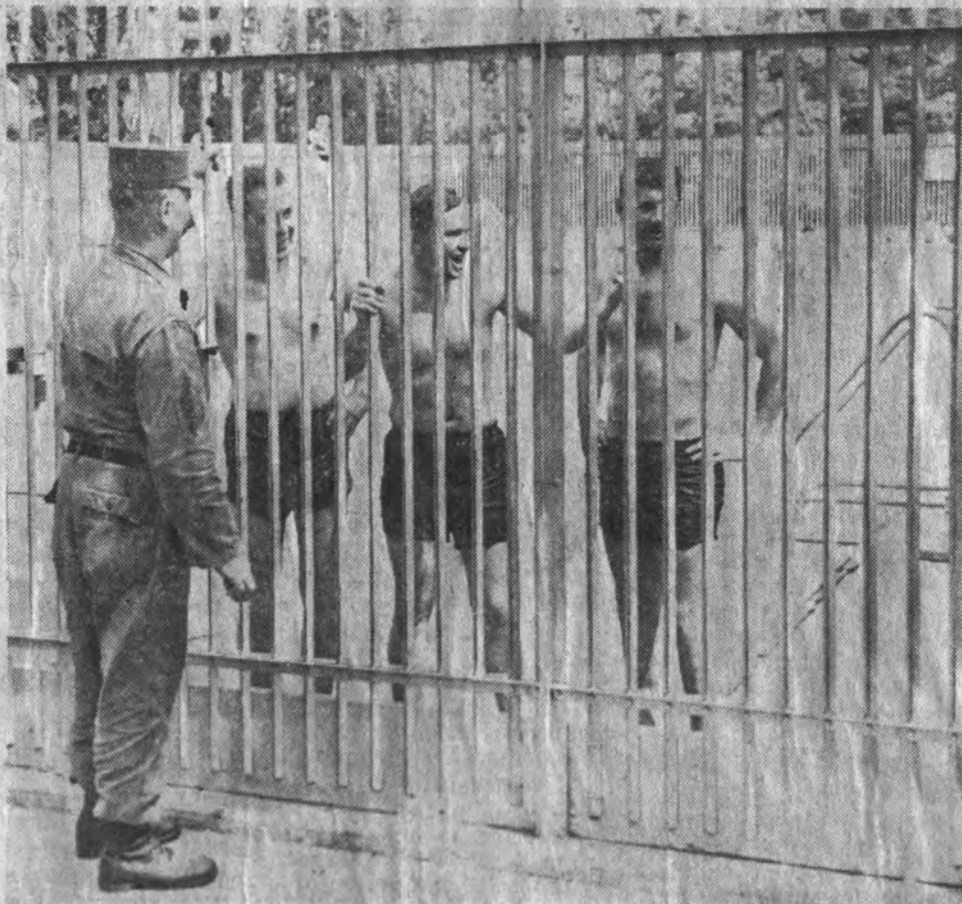
AFTER MASSING at Henrietta substation, the first 50 troopers entered the city, were briefed at the Public Safety Building and went by

bus to the Joseph Avenue riot area.

The first state police action was to draw up a line formation—one of three basic riot formations troopers learn—and move abreast down Joseph Avenue in an effort to clear the streets.

The first of about 10 troopers injured in the

(Please turn to Page 3B)



SWIM BREAK for National Guardsmen is at Genesee Valley Park pool.

## Riots Hold Lesson for Troopers

TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964

(Continued from Page 1B)

riots was hurt in this fracas.

Among the most vicious weapons used against troopers were panes of broken glass scaled at them by rioters.

By noon, the state police force had increased to 150 men. It reached full strength Sunday.

Troopers learn riot control at the State Police Academy and in periodic drills. Their equipment includes a .38 caliber revolver, a baton or nightstick, a steel helmet and handcuffs.

They were under instructions to use guns only if necessary to save their lives or the lives of citizens.



Times Union July 29, 1964

## Joseph Ave. Merchants Seek Former Customers

By EMERSON MORAN

Joseph Avenue merchants were concerned today about convincing the people of Rochester that it is safe to shop at the scene of last weekend's riots.

"The merchants need to know they haven't been deserted," Morry Katz, chairman of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association's committee for immediate aid to store owners, said.

"What we need is for the people from outside the area to come back and shop," he said. "Our business has been cut 90 per cent, and we need to get back on our feet."

The association has expanded its program for riot recovery to take in stores throughout the city damaged during the weekend.

"We're taking in merchants from the unorganized areas — wherever the looters hit," Daniel Rothman, president of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association said. About 125 shopkeepers are affiliated with the association.

Merchants in riot areas were continuing cleanup operations. Contributions from throughout the county are helping finance the process of reopening the business.

"Right now about \$5,700 has been donated from private sources," Katz said.

YESTERDAY Arthur M. R. Hughes, president of the Marine Midland Trust Co., of Rochester, contributed \$5,000 to the businessmen.

"It's not a contribution, it's an investment," Hughes said. "Our Joseph Avenue branch is a valuable part of our business, and we've got a lot of good friends in that area," he added.

"I have great admiration for the Joseph Avenue merchants," he said. "At first many were saying, 'Let's pull out,' but now they're thinking in terms of rebuilding their businesses, and making them even nicer."

High school dropouts in the City-County Youth Board were assigned to assist the merchants in cleaning out the debris from the damaged shops.

"We now have 15-20 boys, and will use as many as we can get," Robert Mikols, a supervisor said.

The Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association will hold a meeting Friday at 1:30 p.m. at the Chamber of Commerce to explore the areas of possible financial assistance to the owners of looted stores.

Representatives from the Rochester Clearing House Association, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Small Business Administration will attend.

J. Wallace Ely, president of both the Security Trust Company and of the Clearing House, said the association of Rochester commercial and savings banks would meet today to discuss the merchant's problems.

"It's a little hazy what kind of authorization I will get for the meeting without knowing what the needs of the merchants are," he said.

J. Wilson Harrison, branch manager of the Small Business Administration in Syracuse, said yesterday that

Rochester businessmen applying for loans up to \$15,000 will be given priority treatment. He said applications can be processed with "minimal" red tape in about four weeks.

HE NOTED, however, that merchants could not get loans by having the city declared a disaster area. Disasters, he said, are limited to natural calamities and not outbreaks of civil disorder.

Rothman said the nature of individual merchant's insurance coverage "is questionable."

"We will probably be able to compensate for the initial losses," he said, "but how do you finance the merchants until business gets better?"

Katz said reports that the merchants would sue the city are "just rumors."

"I have heard, however," he added, "that the insurance companies may all get together and sue the city."

\* \* \* \* \*

## Copter Probe Finds No Trace of Bullet

No evidence of a bullet has been found so far in the Civil Aeronautics Board investigation of the helicopter crash Sunday that claimed three lives.

There had been rumors that the helicopter, being used to survey the riot scene, had been fired upon.

Dan Sayer, CAB investigator from New York City, said today that "to date we have found no evidence of a bullet." The investigation of the crash "is still in progress," he said.

Neither Sayer nor Gomer Games, supervising inspector in Rochester for the Federal Aviation Agency, are permitted to say what their investigations have uncovered.

\* \* \*

YESTERDAY the wreckage of the helicopter was stripped down to permit a detailed inspection of the engine, rotor assembly and transmission.

It is believed that each part was inspected individually in an attempt to determine whether there had been malfunction or broken parts.

The wreckage was released late yesterday to Page Airways, which owned the craft. Sayer expects to complete

his work in Rochester and return to New York tonight.

HE WILL FILE a report with his Washington office which will make the facts available to the public probably in two or three weeks. The Washington office will study and analyze the facts and, in about two months, will issue a report giving the probable cause of the crash.

Games said his investigation will continue for 10 to 14 days.

The FAA investigation is centered on determining whether any of its regulations were violated.

Robert N. Abbott, county Civil Defense director, who was burned in the crash, was reported in "fair" condition and still on the danger list at Strong Memorial Hospital today.



The Times-Union  
Wed., July 29, 1964

3B



FOOD IS DISPENSED by the Salvation Army at Public Safety Building.

## How To Feed 1,050 Police

### Charity Groups, Merchants, Churches Aid

Religious and charity organizations have aided in feeding the 600 city police and 450 troopers and sheriff's deputies now on duty since Saturday morning.

The Salvation Army has had a canteen truck at the Public Safety Building garage since 6 a.m. Saturday, under the direction of Brigadier Ernest Baxendale. The truck has been staffed by volunteers.

The logistics of feeding the small army of police in the city are staggering.

Since Saturday the Salvation Army has supplied 10,000 bottles of soft drinks, 400 gallons of coffee, 12,000 hamburgs and hot dogs, and 5,000 sandwiches.

The local Canada Dry Corp. bottling company has had a soft drink and hot dog stand in operation at the garage since Monday morning.

Police stationed in the Third Ward and the Joseph Avenue area are being fed at their posts by several organizations.

Valley Echo, a catering firm, had two trucks touring the riot areas early in the week. The caterers now feed the off-duty troopers at the Culver Road Armory.

Volunteers from St. Michael's Church parish have been preparing food for the police at the parish hall at Clinton Avenue North and Clifford Avenue since 11 a.m. Saturday.

Police and troopers have consumed 5,000 cups of coffee, 4,500 sandwiches, 1,000 cartons of milk and 80 gallons of ice tea from the church. Last night 1,500 hot roast beef dinners were delivered to officers at their posts.

A coffee bar at an all-night garage at Cleveland Street and Hudson Avenue has been supplying coffee and snacks since Sunday night. The coffee bar is operated during the crisis by the Hudson Avenue Area Association, and the food has been donated by area merchants.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Times Union July 29, 1964

## More Sleep, Better Food -- KP

(Ralph Morrow, a Times-Union sports writer, is a member of one of the Rochester National Guard units mobilized Sunday. Here is his account of his second 24 hours on duty.)

By SPEC. 4 RALPH MORROW

The second 24 hours at Culver Road Armory was improved by better food, more sleep and better organization.

After getting less than three hours sleep Sunday night, I slept for seven hours Monday night, then was selected for kitchen police—KP.

And that's how I spent more than 13 hours yesterday—scrubbing pots and more pots. Yes, the Army still peels potatoes by hand, but luckily we had baked potatoes which don't require peeling.

Late Monday evening, my section sergeant, William Connelly, and I put up a pup tent in the large field behind the armory. I imagine we wouldn't have had any trouble finding empty cots inside the Armory, but we decided it would be quieter

and cooler sleeping outside.

As it turned out, I had the tent all to myself. SFC Connelly couldn't find the tent in the dark, so he slept inside on a cot.

KP consists mainly of scrubbing all officers' dishes, pots, pans and four large cans used by enlisted men to clean their mess kits. This is done for each meal, but by the time you've done it for one meal, it's just about time to do it all over again.

Karl Greenhagel, who works for Rochester Telephone Corp., and Murray Notebaert, a pharmacist for Chilson's Pharmacy, were my partners. We took this highly specialized work quite seriously.

BREAKFAST was scrambled eggs, bacon, coffee. Lunch was pork chops, baked potato, fruit cocktail, juice. Dinner was spaghetti.

Under the conditions, the cooks, Sgt. Alan Caul, Jim and George Hyde and Fred DiNoto do an excellent job—

despite having to put up with everyone's complaints no matter what there is to eat.

So far, there is little griping about our stay here. I have no idea how many of the National Guardsmen are losing money by being here. But, it seems to matter very little to most of them.

I finished KP at about 8 p.m. and showered and shaved.

I started to walk toward a corner telephone booth—they have installed several in the area but the waiting lines are always long—to call my wife, Patricia.

But, as I was walking down the sidewalk, I spotted my mother-in-law driving past, hollered at her and we talked for a few minutes. And in a very few more minutes, my wife walked up the street and we spent the next hour or so sitting and talking on the grass across the street from the armory.

There were several other couples from Rochester there, too.

There was also an outdoor movie set up in the field across the road last night.

Efforts seem to be concentrated on seeing to our comforts and conveniences.

## Street Dance Permit

### Issued in Standard Way

Police Bureau officials report that "standard procedure" was followed in the issuance of a permit for a neighborhood street dance at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street last Friday night.

The rioting on Joseph Avenue began when police arrested a troublemaker at the dance.

Application to hold the dance was made four days before to the office of Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett by the Northeast Mothers' Improvement Association. Mrs. Helen Myricks, 9 Nassau St., represented the association.

Corbett's office referred the application to police for checking. This is normal procedure on permits.

AN INVESTIGATION was made three days before the dance by the police license squad. They checked on whether there was adequate adult supervision for the affair. They also spot checked residents of the area to determine if the dance met with their approval. Police said the dance was held to raise funds for playground equipment.

An aide in Police Chief William M. Lombards' office said the license squad cleared the application. It was referred to Deputy Chief Clarence DePrez who also recommended approval and forwarded it to Corbett's office. The permit was issued the day before the dance.

DE PREZ PROCESSED the permit in the absence of Chief Lombard who was out of town attending a convention. A chief's aide said a copy of the permit was forwarded to Lombard when he returned to his office last Friday. Two policemen were assigned to the dance.

Lombard indicated that police handling of the permit was a routine matter and there was no need to handle it any differently.

He added that police checks had been made earlier with two or three different sources and there was no indication a riot might break out here.



# EDITOR'S WEEK

## First Secure Law and Order; Then Make Progress Programs Work

By PAUL MILLER

Everybody has an explanation, and nobody has one really. Truth is, there are no experts. The only point on which all can agree, grieving at the nationwide violence, is that it can't go on.

Every obvious approach to restoring and maintaining law and order must be taken. That is No. 1. Thereafter, or even at the same time, the worthwhile programs for Negro progress which have been harmed or halted across the nation must be pushed ahead, and strengthened or supplemented.

A depraved minority has set everything back. In Rochester, as elsewhere, belatedly in many cases, the miscreants are being locked up or shut up, or both.

It now is being recognized by more, at long last, that whatever the living conditions in areas where they often begin, the riots are the work of kooks, drunks and bums. And subversives. President Johnson's investigation will show whether there was any connection between any of the riots.

There still are some who haven't learned, or won't. Even amid the devastation of Detroit, there were curious cries for police restraint. Yet what really is needed is more intensive training for police and National Guardsmen. And the very latest in equipment. Plus stern courts.

### ... Good Police Work

Rochester was prepared. The moment a handful of "young adults and older teenagers" appeared and started on a rampage, a police plan snapped into effect to protect the trouble-makers' own community and the community at large. They were stopped.

Regrettably, police were forced to fire; a fatality resulted. To the credit of authorities, those who with unaccountable wrong-headedness tried to cite the shooting as the basis of another claim of "police brutality" were given the indignant response they deserved. And City Manager Seymour Scher

### QUOTE OF THE WEEK:

*"The violence must be stopped — quickly, finally and permanently. . . . The only genuine, long-range solution for what has happened lies in an attack upon the conditions that breed despair and violence."*

—President Johnson, in a speech announcing a panel to study race disorders.

said later:

*"When there is a specific incident in which a person is shot by police action, this is an unavoidable by-product of lawlessness."*

Gov. Rockefeller was among the first if not the first governor to call for a review of the readiness of law enforcement agencies to deal with rioting. Rochester's emergency plans undoubtedly will be studied by others.

But action for better training at the national level is equally vital. That was indicated, or seemed to be from this distance, at Detroit. Almost beyond belief, considering that riots have ravaged cities for years, was a dispatch by the chief of the Washington Bureau of the Wall Street Journal:

*"This reporter rang up a key Pentagon man to inquire whether there'd been any thought of offering the National Guardsmen training in domestic riot control. 'No', was the answer."*

The President has now corrected that with his order for Secretary McNamara "to issue new riot control procedures" to the National Guard, and to expand training.

After the era of "police review boards" and criminal-coddling at many levels, and in light of what the country has undergone, a more even-handed administration of justice may be near.

Continued on page 100



Continued from page 99

Dead, surely, is the make-your-own-laws concept which even some churches encouraged. This was the view that one need not obey a law that was "wrong."

There is no sure way to judge to what extent official and do-gooder softness, even when well meant, has unwittingly promoted anarchy.

But none has to be reminded today that the minority responsible for the burning and the shooting and the looting might never have dared many of their acts had they not believed that they could get away with anything.

Even in some of the latest riots, police stood by at the start—as they did in Rochester three years ago—while looters wrecked and ravaged.

No, this can't go on.

### ... Lack of Management

There is something else that can't go on, or shouldn't. That is the maladministration, wherever it may be found to exist, of programs aimed at relieving poverty and the causes of poverty.

There are so many so-called poverty programs in Rochester alone that probably no one could list them all. Certainly no one can tell how many are really doing their job.

The sounds emanating from meetings of the directors of the largely federally-financed Action for a Better Community (ABC) in Rochester seem to suggest an appalling lack of management. This agency is spending millions, and—without meaning any reflection on any individual concerned—one wonders whether anybody really is in charge.

The director is under fire. His predecessor was forced out. His successor probably can expect a similar departure. It is hard to see how any management could manage under the setup there now. One need is for a manager who, given a clear delineation of what his job is, then has authority to do it.

### ... 'People Power'

President Johnson said Thursday night:

"The only genuine, long-range solution for what has happened lies in an attack—mounted at every level—upon the conditions that breed despair and violence. All of us know what they are: Ignorance, discrimination, slums, disease, not enough jobs."

We have good programs now, lots of them.

A national effort at every level, and particularly at local level, is needed to make them work. In this, there is no room for militant "black power" or "white power." But "people power." Only responsible whites and responsible Negroes together, can make them work. Only responsible whites and responsible Negroes together, can find the "genuine, long-range solution."

## Rochester Outbreak TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964 Wasn't Expected

By DAVID H. BEETLE  
Times-Union's Own Bureau

Albany—Nothing in the statistics or experience in its 11 branch offices around the state would have made the New York State Human Rights Commission expect racial difficulties to break out in Rochester rather than elsewhere.

That was the view J. Edward Conway, a commission member, expressed here today.

He added, however, that Rochester seemed proportionately to have a rather large number of Negroes who had come up more recently from the South and who needed technical training to get jobs.

He acknowledged that this group found itself in a city which overall had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state.

THIS OPINION came as background at a conference in which Conway commended news media for their thoughtfulness in not reporting things in a way that would have endangered further racial disturbances.

He called attention to the fact that this thoughtfulness on the part of the news media was even more important at this time when people might pick up any report or phrases used carelessly.

Asked whether he was equally concerned whether police throughout the state are sensitive to present conditions and are prepared to deal with them intelligently, Conway said he had worked through the Office of Local Government to make sure that new recruits in all police departments got at least two hours training on civil rights problems.

He added that sometimes recruits were put in police departments with older men who had not been similarly backgrounded and he said that this was a matter of some concern.

He noted that Syracuse, with the help of the commission, had provided background in this field as in-service training for all of its policemen, and he suggested that this was desirable throughout the state.

HE MADE IT CLEAR that in expressing himself on these issues he did not feel that this was an emergency and critical situation to which he was responding, but that he felt it

important that news media should be fully aware of its role in the civil rights picture.

He said that beginning some years ago he had found newspapers and other media most cooperative in not identifying people as Negroes where race was not an issue and where the use of a person's race was not needful in the bringing an escapee to justice.

He said that the Human Rights Commission staff of 200 was the number which had been asked for in this year's budget but that he personally was hopeful the commission would get some expansion in its force next year. Over-all, he stressed the importance of having the commission extend and expand its educational program.

He added that the commission had had an ever-increasing number of complaints in the field of housing, but he did not think that this indicated the situation was worse but rather that the law which the commission had to enforce had been expanded.

July 29, 1964 Times Union



4B

The Times-Union  
Wed., July 29, 1964

# Human Relations Group Urges 'Total Effort'

The Monroe County Human Relations Commission called today for "a total effort" at solving Rochester's social problems.

Commission members, upset by the weekend rioting and stung by charges by Negro representatives Monday night that the commission is ineffective and its image bad in Negro areas, voted yesterday to set up two committees.

One committee, headed by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, was to meet with city officials to offer the services of the commission and its staff in investigating the cause of the rioting.

The other, chaired by Rev. Andrew N. Gibson of Memorial AME Zion Church, was to set up meetings with Third Ward Supervisor Constance Mitchell and Seventh Ward Supervisor Maxwell I. Walters and other potential Negro leaders in those wards, in an effort to help develop leadership for Rochester Negroes and to prevent future outbreaks.

The committees were to report back to the commission at a noon meeting Friday.

THE STATEMENT, author-

ized at a commission meeting yesterday, said:

"The Human Relations Commission deplores violence and lawlessness at any time.

"Recent events indicate that some problems in Rochester are too broad and vast to be solved by anything less than a total effort. The commission has been aware of underlying problems in Rochester. However, the commission felt that a pretty fair job was being done, for example: Open enrollment in schools, a major youth training project, opening of a wide range of new employment opportunities and very recent public housing programs.

"This progress is slow and difficult, but it is progress. We believe that the citizens of the community hope to see it continue and expand and, in fact, the pace of such progress has been faster in recent months than ever before.

"But apparently this progress was not enough to forestall irresponsible actions. Therefore, if anyone has some new ideas, let us hear of them. We, and Rochester, need your help. Meantime, the commission is pledged to

work with any group or any interested citizens."

...

**COMMISSION CHAIRMAN** Kenneth M. Storandt appointed commission members Peter D. Chabris, Monroe V. Dill, Mrs. Naomi Chamberlain and himself to Rabbi Bernstein's committee to work with the city.

To the other committee he named commission members

Joseph Silverstein and Reuben K. Davis, along with Herman Walz, chairman of the commission's legal advisory committee, and Elmer Lewis, executive director of the Jewish Community Council.

At yesterday's commission meeting, Silverstein, Storandt and others urged that "outpost" offices of the commission be set up in the Third

and Seventh wards to establish closer contacts with these communities.

Executive Director Loftus C. Carson said he felt that such outposts were not necessary and observed that of 977 persons who got jobs last year through the New York State Employment Service which has a Seventh Ward office, 553 had been downtown to see the commission first. He said that what was needed

was greater coordination among agencies providing services to Negroes.

## Riots 'Surprised' Luke Easter

TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964

Luke Easter looked puzzled and hurt when he walked out of Joseph Fico's Food and Vegetable Store, 366 Plymouth Ave. S. last night.

Fico was back in business yesterday, three days after rioters broke his windows and carried off \$5,000 in cash, food and watches.

Some people were saying last weekend that one reason for the broken windows and looted stores was the way white merchants had treated Negro customers, but ball-player Easter couldn't agree.

"How can a Negro be mistreated when he's given something to eat on credit?" Easter asked.

Easter said Fico would always make a sandwich and supply soda for a Negro who came in at night, short of cash. "He's really been good to me. I'd laugh and talk for hours after a game with him and his sons," Easter said.

Fico couldn't believe that the people in the neighborhood had looted him. "It must have been strangers."

His regular customers were back last night, buying groceries, watermelons and soda as fast as Fico could sell them.

Easter, as he left, just shook his head.

"I'm so sorry and surprised."

He'd been in Columbus, Ohio, during the riots and hadn't seen the trouble coming.

"These kids, what do they gain by destroying? They don't have any kick coming. Any man can get a job. Progress takes time—you can't take the law into your own hands."

Easter wasn't giving a sermon; the words came slowly.

"I don't see how any good can come of the rioting. I don't see what they were fighting for. I hope it doesn't happen any more—and any place but here."

"Rochester is the most up-and-coming city I've been in. I spoke so highly of it wherever I went."

The Times-Union  
Wed., July 29, 1964

5B

## Temporary Help Aids City on Refuse Pickups

The city has been hiring temporary help to fill in for Public Works Department employees who have failed to show up this week.

Alfred S. Ancello, executive director of the DPW, said there were about 150 absentees on Monday. With the help of temporary employees, refuse collections were brought up-to-date late that night, he said, and bulk pickups were back to normal this morning. By Friday morning, Ancello said, no extra help should be needed. He said no DPW employees had been fired as a result of the weekend riots.



# They Waited

## *Times Union July 29, 1964* 'I Just Started Crying ...

## I Wished It Would End'

"Every night when he went out, I thought he wouldn't be back," said the wife of a policeman of only four months.

"There didn't seem to be anything to do; nothing was enjoyable," said her sister-in-law of five months, also a policeman's wife.

"I've been sick about it, waiting to hear if they were all right," said their mother-in-law, mother of two policemen who battled rioters through a long hot weekend.

Mrs. Angelina Rotolo of 75 Ambrose St. is the mother of Patrolmen Michael

and Dominic. She was proud of her sons. "They did such a good job, and they don't begrudge it at all," she said.

Dominic and Jean Rotolo, married five months, live at 60 Raines Park. Michael and Donna Rotolo and three little children live on York Street. Michael has been on the police force four months and Dominic almost two years.

A PHONE CALL at 3:30 a. m. Saturday from Dominic woke Joan. He'd been cut when a brick came

through his patrol car window. He was at a hospital and his arm cut needed 14 stitches.

"I didn't believe him at first. I didn't think it could happen in Rochester," Jean said.

She paced the floor. Her husband came home at 6 a. m., returned to duty Saturday evening while Jean went to spend the night at her mother-in-law's home, worrying and cat-napping while watching television for news. Dominic was home Sunday afternoon, back to duty Sunday night.

MICHAEL, a day patrolman, worked 22 hours straight starting early Saturday. "I couldn't sleep or do anything, I was so nervous," Donna recalled. "I sat on the porch with my mother and grandfather and I listened to the bulletins.

"Once they said two police officers were hurt, and they didn't give names. I just started crying. I wished it would end."

"I asked him to call and tell me if he was all right, and he did, but it was a long time to wait."

**POLICE FAMILY** — Patrolman Dominic Rotolo, at the right, with his mother, Mrs. Angelina Rotolo (right) and his wife, Jean. A brother, Michael, also is a policeman.





# and Feared

## A NEGRO MOTHER'S STORY

### *She Had To Keep Children Occupied*

By SARALEE ORTON

Mrs. Jerry Jenkins of 181 Hebard Street spent the weekend trying to keep her four small children occupied in the house, waiting for violence to end and hoping "no one would hurt us, because we never bothered anyone."

Jerry, who is a construction worker, and Alma Jenkins came here from Memphis, Tenn., six years ago, and have just returned from a vacation there. Mrs. Jenkins works at Delco Appliance Division of General Motors Corp.

RIOTS FLARED around the corner from their house.

"The kids didn't understand what a riot was. They kept asking me why those men were tearing up stores and things . . ."

There are four children, a baby girl 10 months old, two other girls, aged 7 and 10, and a boy, 10.

"Saturday I went out and bought food . . . I wanted to observe the curfew and

I wanted to be well-supplied. I didn't know how long this would go on and I figured if I had to start making bread, I could do that."

Only one small fruit store and a small grocery store were open yesterday in the neighborhood.

MR. AND MRS. JENKINS kept the children inside Saturday evening and gave them pretzels and ice cream while they watched television.

"It wasn't too noisy then, but Sunday evening we saw a gang of white teenage boys ganging up across the street. They said they were just getting prepared and they wouldn't hurt us. . . . That worried me."



**APPREHENSIVE**—Mrs. Jerry Jenkins and daughter Stephanie, 10 months old.

Times Union July 29, 1964



# 'Life Without Father'

Continued From  
below  
TIMES UNION JUL 29 1964  
(Continued from Page 1D)

for him of course. Fortunately, he was so tied up at the Public Safety Building he didn't go into the riot area."

The phone at their Genesee Park Boulevard home kept buzzing, and Mrs. Lamb didn't get much sleep herself over the weekend. "Some of the callers were insulting, but we also got calls from one of Frank's brothers in Dallas and relatives in Boston. They were more worried than we."

Mrs. Lamb found she could help best by keeping a clean shirt on hand and "seeing that he got rest and quiet when he needed it. I haven't asked him any questions about what he's been doing."

FOR MRS. HOMER and their five children, life has often been interrupted.

"When we were first married we were in Kansas City during a big flood, and I got used to it right then and there," she said. A family trip to Glacier National Park, scheduled for next Monday, may be postponed or canceled. But Mrs. Homer has kept train reservations in Chicago, hopeful that they can still get away.



MRS. PORTER HOMER

None of the five children, aged 8 to 13, were particularly upset. "You might say we're of the world he lives in."

The only thing the

Homers had planned, noted Mrs. Homer, was that "our plums are ripe and we might have picked them."

## With Wives Of Mayor, Manager

MES UNION JUL 29 1964

By BETSY BUES

It was "life without father" for the families of Mayor Frank Lamb and City Manager Porter Homer this weekend.

But Janet Lamb and Laura Homer are used to disrupted schedules and eating meals without their husbands.

Homer left the house at 1776 Highland Ave. shortly before midnight Friday and didn't come home again until Monday at 7 a.m.

Mayor Lamb was called about 4 a.m. Saturday and came home for a two hour nap from 6 to 8 a.m. Sunday.

Both men had been scheduled to fly at 8:50 a.m. Saturday for the American Municipal Association meeting in Florida. Homer was the head of a committee. Mayor Lamb was to have spoken to the group yesterday.



MRS. FRANK LAMB

Their wives were left to cancel arrangements for them and take over as the head of the family, a job they're used to by now.

The big difference was that detectives were outside their houses every night during the crisis.

THE MAYOR had just returned from their two-week vacation. "He had been worn out and that helped him a lot. I suppose he'll need another one after this, though," his wife said.

She wasn't worried herself, but "I was frightened

(Please turn page)

Continued above



How Trouble  
Started

# Teen-Age 'Group'

## Linked to Riot Outbreak

By EARL CALDWELL

A teen-age "group" with an estimated 250 members and no ties to area social agencies was unmasked yesterday as a prime force in triggering the city's weekend riots.

Deputy Police Chief Clarence G. DePrez named the Upsetters as the riot-sparking group.

In Friday's situation, according to DePrez, members from this group moved in on police in an attempt to prevent the arrest of Randy Manigault.

The police had been called to remove Manigault from a Nassau Street dance after he became disorderly. After a scuffle, Manigault was put in handcuffs.

D. & C. JUL 30 1964

And then, DePrez said, the unidentified members of the group — all older teenagers — took it on themselves to assist Manigault.

Their actions, he said, served as an open invitation for others to follow. And the brick-throwing riot erupted spontaneously.

Manigault, a 20-year-old with three prior brushes with the law, eventually was arrested by police and remains in custody.

A handful of the teen-agers, identified as being associated with the Upsetters, also were taken in by police before the night was over.

Members of several other teen-age "groups" — the Imperials, Bishops, Down-

towners and Chicos — were subsequently arrested by police for their roles in the rioting as it spread to other areas of the city.

Lt. Andrew Sparacino, director of the Police Bureau's youth squad, said Manigault reportedly is a member of the Upsetters. Manigault denies this.

Sparacino said it has been his finding that there are two factions of this group. One with teen-agers between 17 and 19 and some young adults. The other is composed of younger teen-agers.

The background of the group as far as the police are concerned was clean until Friday.

A professional youth worker, who

asked to remain unidentified, described the Upsetters as one of the inner-city groups he had been "trying to make contact with."

He said the group was "not a gang in that the members are not a closely knit group."

He estimated that some 250 Negro teen-agers belong to the organization and many wear jackets showing their association.

From his meetings with various members, he called the Upsetters "unaffiliated" with any of the area social agencies. He referred to individual members as the "untouchable type."

Although Deputy Chief DePrez made public these early findings, the police department was continuing its own investi-

gation as to what touched off the riots and the conduct of police officers involved.

Capt. William Hamill said this investigation was ordered by Police Chief William Lombard and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett.

Questioned thus far by Hamill were Manigault, the second person arrested, civilian and police witnesses.

Hamill emphasized his investigation is solely for internal use in an effort to "find out what happened and why in as unbiased a way as possible."

A separate and similar investigation is being conducted by the grand jury.

The street dance where the blowup

was touched off was sponsored by a group of Nassau Street mothers as a means of raising funds for equipment for a neighborhood playground.

Application for a permit to hold the dance was made four days before to the office of Corbett by Mrs. Helen Myricks, 9 Nassau St., president of the Northeast Mothers' Improvement Association, the sponsoring group.

An investigation was made three days before the dance by the police license squad. They found the site adequate and the residents of the area didn't object. Deputy Chief DePrez processed the permit in the absence of Chief Lombard who was out of town at a convention.

DePrez said police checks had been made earlier with two or three different sources and there was no indication a riot might break out.



# Liquor Ban Removed; D. & C. JUL 30 1964 City Quiet

By PAT BRASLEY

Officials yesterday lifted the ban on liquor sales here as Rochesterians, enjoying their fourth night of respite from racial rioting, waited uneasily to see what the weekend would bring.

Last night was another relatively quiet night in Rochester, with no new outbreaks and police and state troopers firmly in control of the situation.

The lifting of the four-day ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages took effect at 5 p.m. yesterday.

City Manager Porter W. Homer, encouraged by this riot-scarred city's calm reaction to the lifting of the dawn-to-dusk curfew 24 hours earlier, requested the end to the State Liquor Authority ban as another step in a return to normalcy.

Despite the relative calm that has descended on Rochester since early Monday, city and police officials still privately expressed concern that new outbreaks might occur this weekend.

In line with the "get tough" policy enunciated Tuesday, Homer and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett yesterday reiterated their determination to meet any new flare-ups harshly and swiftly.

The city also was assured that state troopers and National Guardsmen will remain here through the weekend to cope with any new outbreaks of violence.

In a new move aimed at reducing tensions, police yesterday

ordered the county clerk's office to temporarily suspend the issuing of applications for pistol permits.

Fred Moriarty, deputy county clerk, said there was "almost three times" the normal number of applications for pistol permits at his office Monday and Tuesday.

Yesterday, Moriarty said, the Detective Division requested his office to issue no more pistol permit applications to city residents.

In announcing the lifting of the liquor ban at 5 p.m. yesterday, Homer and Sheriff Albert W. Skinner said it would be reimposed if there were any further outbreaks of rioting.

At 5 p.m., downtown bars—

D. & C. JUL 30 1964

closed since Saturday evening—took on their normal "cocktail hour" appearance as professional men and office workers stopped for a drink before heading home.

## Liquor Business Brisk

Business appeared brisk at liquor stores in the downtown area.

Despite the gradual relaxation of tension and the end of the curfew and the liquor ban, the riot-torn areas of the city still bore the appearance of an armed camp.

Hundreds of helmeted city police and state troopers patrolled in cars and on foot Negro sections where weekend mob action led to four deaths and some 350 injuries.

More than 1,500 National Guardsmen, combat ready with tear gas, carbines and bayoneted rifles, waited at bivouac areas in city parks and armories to cope with any new violence.

## 'Upset' by Demands

Homer said yesterday he was "upset" by the post-riot demands made by civil rights leaders.

City Manager Homer earlier told a news conference that race relations in Rochester are better "than most cities in the country."

The city manager said that for months before the riot, no one came to him "presenting specific demands or even general complaints."

No Negro leader, he said, "was in saying that tensions were building or that the situation was ready to blow . . ."

Now he and the mayor are "deluged with proposals," he said.

"We have a lot of outsiders coming in and complaining and their charges are untrue," Homer continued.

He said Rochester had made more advances in the area of race relations than most cities in the country.

## City Has Done Much

"No other city, as far as I know, has done as much," Homer said.

"We have the first Police Advisory Board in the state, a working and voluntary open

enrollment program in the schools, a 500-unit public housing program that does away with the ghetto complex, a \$1.5 million playground in the 7th Ward, a new school next to it and a tough property rehabilitation code that is being enforced."

Homer said there was no simple method of immediately improving unemployment and housing conditions.

"Any area where we have had the potential to do something, we have been doing something," he said.

The manager said he did not think the outbreak Friday began as a race riot.

He said the situation "just blew."

After it got started, he said, "various groups took advantage of it . . . Some civil rights leaders and aspiring leaders tried to put the label of civil rights on it . . ."

## Leaders Lacking

The biggest difficulty, he said, was trying to find responsible Negro leaders with whom to communicate.

The manager went on:

"Apparently, it will be necessary for us, with other responsible people in the community, to help develop a competent Negro leadership."

"The Negro community cannot label a person of their race who tries to talk to us an 'Uncle Tom . . .'"

"Every time a Negro tries to act responsibly he's immediately ostracized. . . Invariably, they either hesitate to associate with us or else adopt a rigid position."

In other developments, a member of the State Commission for Human Rights said the agency had no inkling from its field reports that the racial situation in Rochester was close to an explosion.

Commissioner J. Edward Conway of Kingston was asked if reports from the Rochester office prior to the riot differed in any way from the other nine offices around the state.

"None whatever," Conway replied.

In Syracuse, J. Wilson Harrison, branch manager of the Federal Small Business Administration, said businessmen in the Negro area who suffered losses from rioting and looting, would be given top priority in their applications for loans up to \$15,000.

Loan requests would be processed in about four weeks, Harrison said.



4A

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Thursday, July 30, 1964

# 700 Curfew Violators Draw Suspended

## Sentences in Aftermath of Riots

About 700 persons, mainly curfew violators, were given suspended sentences by City Court Judge Thomas Culhane, Sidney Z. Davidson, and James Sheehan during the massive arraignment sessions Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

Of this number, approximately 50 were women.

In explaining the large number of suspensions, Judge Davidson said that a thorough check into the background of each person was conducted before sentences were suspended.

"Most persons arraigned for curfew violations have proved to be good, substantial persons," he said.

Several of the curfew violators were going to or from work, he said, while others were trying to leave the city for the protection of their families.

A list, taken from City Court dockets, showed the following released with suspended sentences:

Fred Barber, 27, 80 Adams St.; Daniel Cane, 21, Buffalo; Walter Hendrix, 33, 70 Hudson Ave.; William Strong, 43, 5 Morris St.; Marvin Seper, 16, of 6 River Pl.; Thomas Ortiz, 37, of 425 Clinton Ave. N.; John Wallace, 36, 78 Adams St.; Christopher Speed, 43, of 78 Adams St.; Jesse Morton, 29, 124 Hawley St.; Denny Harris, 35, 75 Bronson Ave.; Charles Hutchinson, 27, 76 Eddy St.; Sylvester Terrell, 42, 356 Clarissa St.; Tommie Williams, 29, Chatham Gardens; Willie Pennington, 44, 91 Adams St.; Abraham Hendrix, 29, Exchange St.; Marshall Jones, 17, of 33 Reynolds St.; Bernard Bentley, 23, 84 Elba St.

James Brumfield, 16, 19 Helena St.; Barney Carter, 34, 74 Tremont St.; Thomas Christopher, 16, 77 Jefferson Ter.; John Holmes, 23, of 171 Columbia Ave.; Alan Pittman, 16, Garfield St.; James Gibney, 18, 75 Somerset St.; Harry L. Hicks, 21, Cole St.; Joseph Neeley, 28, 8 Cole St.; Elihue Jackson, 39, of 148 Bronson Ave.; Stanley Constat, 18, 374 Sawyer St.; Ronald A. Kwolski, 19, 181 Orange St.; Curtis N. Chattam, 32, 29 Hart St.; William Johnson, 18, 323 Reynolds St.; Jerry Kaczmarzky, 17, 25 Roycroft Dr.; Gilbert Robertson, 46, 269 Clinton Ave. N.; Arthur McDell, 24, 590 Clyarissa St.

Willie A. Smith, 33, 329 Troup St.; Kenneth Sullivan, 54, 4 Edith St.; Earl Campbell, 32,

514 Goodman St. N.; George Bumpus, 39, 84 Wilkins St.; Eddie L. Griffin, 34, 423 Frost Ave.; William Collins, 58, 204 Main St. W.; John Elent, 61, 148 N. Union St.; John Meggiolaro, 54, 102 Troup St.

Andrew Jones Jr., 31, of 22 Philander St.; Alton Lathroy, 20, of 3 Merrimac St.; Horace Bellamy, 29, of 37 Clifton St.; John Scott, 28, of 518 Organ St.; Clifford Chandler, 25, of 83 Adams St.; Jessie Palmer, 45, of 63 Greig St.

John Cameron, 19, of Scottsville; King Paul Coles, 21, of Names Road, Chili; Chapman Shell, 53, of 20 Clifton St.; Herbert McFadden, 21, of 220 Lyndhurst St.; James L. Dorsey, 19, of 236 Bronson Ave.; Edward Killings, 21, of 176 Bronson Ave.; Henry L. Walker, 20, of 11 Gladstone St.; Virgie Allen, 28, of 76 Adams St.

Ronald Abbott, 32, of 10 Vienna St.; William H. Carey, 41, of 139 Bartlett St.; John Worden, 17, of 10 Bright Oak Drive, Chili; Roosevelt McClary, 30, of 61 Greig St.; Gus Goldsmith, 24, of 210 Bronson Ave.; Willie Lovett, 39, of 210 Bronson St.; Willie Wilson, 27, of 95 Hanover St.

Sam L. Scott, 25, of 124 Allen St.; Joseph Affronti, 38, of 567 Hudson Ave.; Harold Belding, 35, of 21 Lyndhurst St.; Charles Satterfield, 38, of 145 Columbia Ave.; Donald J. Rice, 19, of 24 Luzerne St.; LeRoy Parrish, 32, of 5 Greenwood St.; Andrew Lathrop, 35, of 92 Flint St.; Eltona Wade, 37, of 4 Eagle St.

Henry Hawkins Jr., 16, of 478 Tremont St.; Henry Ben Jones, 31, of 9 Weld St.; Clarence Jerome Alexander, 30, of 33 Thomas St.; Hayward None Scott, 28, of 491 Clarissa St.; Eugene Scott, 27, of 593 Tremont St.; Ulysses Russell, 43, of 42 Prospect St.; Henry Isaac McKnight, 19, of 11 Bronson Ave.

Clifford C. Coon, 21, of 1085 Clinton St.; Spencer Carter, 38, of 20 Olean St.; Douglas Alexander, 19, of 68 Bronson Ave.; Cornelius Green, 34, of 30 Vienna St.; Tolle E. Mallary, 21, of 197 Atkinson St.; James Scott, 24, of 54 Arnett Blvd.

Ernest Brown, 23, of 67 Greig St.; Clarence Sharp, 27, of 10 Vienna St.; Wilbert Smith, 23, of 22 Atkinson St.; T. R. Bradberry, 31, of 273 Jefferson Ave.; Jessie Lawson, 34, of 290 S. Plymouth Ave.; Willie Prince, 27, of 6 Edgewood Park; Edward Morales, 20, of 92 Industrial St.; Alvero L. Rodriguez, 26, of 43 University Ave.; Robert McElligott, 27, of 94 Ster-

ing St.; George Layhee Jr., 21, of 2 Manhattan St.

Thomas J. Tindale, 29, of 8½ Emmett St.; Lawrence J. Malone, 19, of 381 Murray St.; James H. Brown, 27, of 525 Garson Ave.; Charles E. Layhee, 18, of 8 Manhattan Et.; Stewart E. Smith, 46, of 20½ Bartlett St.; Calvin L. Jacobs, 39, of 33 Tremont St.; Stephen Medwid, 43, of 75 Baron St.; Lawrence A. Strapp, 39, of 149 S. Plymouth Ave.

George O. Webster, 16, of 207 Hamilton St.; John J. Wernsdorfer, 18, of 12 Strathmore Circle; Miguel Navedo, 19, of 21 University Ave.; Charles E. Affeldt, 38, of 146 Clifford St.; Arthur C. Strebb, 20, of 47 Delmaine Drive.

Dorothy Terell, 34, 516 N. Clinton Ave.; Benito Yazquez, 48, 623 North St.; Horace J. Preston Jr., 20, no address; Emery Ware, 28, 21 Woodward St.; Willie Robertson, 38, 39 Eagle St.; Frederick Lightfoot, 38, 491 Jefferson Ave.; Clifford V. Johnson, 23, 288 Champlain St.; Luis P. Deters, 44, 7 Clinton Ave. N.; Samuel Cornish, 44, 81 Jonah St.; William P. Bauer Jr., 21, 4285 Lake Ave.; A. Z. Battle, 24, 1 Joseph Ave.; Vernon V. Broch, 25, 163 Flint St.; Jonathan Robinson, 25, 29 Leopold St.

Chester Thompson, 45, 21 Philander St.; Alfred Handfield, 21, 760 Jefferson Ave.; Ann Johnson, 14, Payne St.; George Perry, 24, 44 Fulton Ave.; Julene Lindsey, 37, 204 S. Fitzhugh St.; Joan L. Pearson, 20, 214 Columbia Ave.; John E. Payne, 32, 350 Portland Ave.; John L. Gaines, 148 Atkinson St.; Clever Foster, 530 Central Ave.; Tommy Ellington, 25, 435 Columbia Ave.; Albert M. Hogzart, 21, 103 Marimac St.; Thomas Lee, 41, 9 First Et.; Vera Perrotti, 37, 329 North St.

Melvin Smith, 30, 156 Reynolds St.; Melvin Walker Jr., 26, 27 Gladstone St.; Jerry Bush Jr., 39, 391 Troup St., apt. 3; Nathan Ficklan, 32, 2921 Troup St.; John C. Bell, 31, 16 Weld St.; Mack R. Davis, 16, 130½ Clifton St.; Walker Uwaery, 30, 543 Central Ave.; Cleveland Stinson, 16, 50 Rockland Pk.; William H. Trotter, 16, 520 Clarissa St.; Nathaniel More, 35, 310 Clarissa St.; Richard Kilpatnick, 24, 595 Seward St.; Oscar Fred Colley, 26, 490 Jefferson Ave.

Albert S. Bennett, 33, 9 St. Clair St.; Thomas Jr. Ellis, 17, 9 St. Clair St.; John Cooper, 336 Columbia Ave.; Bennigno M. Clinto, 36, 78 Lewis St.; Isaac Watson, 47, 262 Jefferson Ave.; Silas A. Harmon Jr., 25,

23 Glasgow St.; Archie Lee Machis, 16, 15 Herman St.; England Holiday, 37, 180 Bartlett St.; Robert F. Jones, 23, 49 Reynolds St.; Hosea Ale Clark, 31, 42 Rockland Pk.; Leroy Sykes, 38, 153 Columbia Ave.; Leroy Walker, 21, 421 Hawley St.; Jimmie Weldon, 32, 321 Joseph Ave.; Victor S. Sabastian, 36, 381 North St.; Johnie Singleton, 32, 77 Delevan St.; Richard Falder, 21, 216 Manhattan St.; Willie Walters, 22, 336 Frost Ave.

Richard Hackley, 17, 141 Atkinson St.; Claude R. Agee, 29, 67 Waverley Pl.; Samuel Lee Devine, 25, 114½ Bartley St.; David Scott, 20, 160 Reynolds St.; Henry Fason, 62 Joiner St.; Willie Joiner, 18, 42 Weld St.; Junior Taylor, 27, 469 Tremont St.; Damon Wilcox, 38, 600 Scio St.; Foster Leyls, 33, 384 Troup St.; Daniel McFadden, 25, 200 Sellinger St.; Randy Price, 16, 631 S. Plymouth Ave.; Charles Jones, 52, 376 Troup St.; Edward Smith, 34, 268 Jefferson Ave.

Ernest McDowell, 74 Reynolds St.; Samuel L. Glasgow, 21, 442 Champlain St.; Richard Calloway, 18, 153 Bronson Ave.; Marrmott Scott, 17, 160 Reynolds St.; Calvin Cerda, 19, 37 Winwood St.; William Thomas, 44, 20 Vienna St.; Allan C. Mattshaw, 29, 851 Clinton Ave. S.; Elvis Scott, 30, 16 Weld St.; Sam J. Scott, 16, 65 Cady St.; Eugene McFadden, 18, 220 Lyndhurst St.; Arthur Leroy Carter, 21, 2039 E. Henrietta Rd.; Wille Ford, 16, 106 Cuba Pl.; Luther Jones, 23, 48 Concord St.; Jimmie Lee Henry, 45, 522 Clarissa St.; Harold T. Wilson, 22, 106 B Chatham Gardens; George Reid, 42, 389 Troup St.

Robert Schine, 33, 44 Weld St.; Curtis Henry Williams, 25, 446 Clarissa St.; Earl Anderson, Bryant, 28, 80 Reynolds St.; James Lee McFadden, 27 Glasgow St.; Ramon Perez, 16, 413 North St.; Dudley M. Walters, 40, 437 Columbia Ave.; Jose A. Rodriguez, 25, 431 Lake Ave.; David L. Reed, 45, 21 Atkinson St.; James E. Crank, 27, 44 Fulton Ave.; Leroy Burrows, 21, 180 Broadway; David Daniels Jr., 26, 329 North St.; Domingo Rodriquez, 42, 342 Portland Ave.; Joseph Cumber, 37, 376 Troup St.; Arthur Brooks, 22, 252 Columbia Ave.; Willie Dennis, 17, 37 Day Pl.; Roosevelt Watkins, 17, 20 Hawkins St.; Theresa Walker, 17, 152 Columbia Ave.

Norman Anthony Sullivan, 53, 595 Birr St.; James Cooper, 47, 54 Joiner St.; Veldee Humbert, 40, 519 N. Clinton Ave.; Joseph Swatum, 61, 290 Joseph Ave.; James Lee Simon, 49, no home; Gene Abannon, 33, 11 Hart St.;

Continued  
on page 108



Continued From page 107

Elijah Graham, 20 Jefferson Ave.; Lee W. Horne, 37, 88 Tremont St.; Robert Clark, 40, 23 Leopold St.; Joseph Coins, 19 Hartford St.; Artis James, 43, 455 Scio St.; Henry P. Morgan, 37, 599 W. Main St.; Huber Gavin Jr., 90, 11 Ontario St.; Perry L. Barney, 44, 41 Manhattan St.; Emanuel Green, 50, 455 Scio St.; Robert L. LaPlant, 26, 411 Maple St.; Percy Robinson, 519 Clinton Ave. N.; James Pearson, 98 Prospect St.; John Love, 201 Bronson Ave.; Benjamin Larido, 40, 519 Clinton Ave. N.

Charlie Waller, 60, 12 Syracuse St.; Joseph Hale, 35, 19 Sheridan St.; Joe Baldwin, 25, 319 Tremont St.; Linton A. Bullock, 47 Davis St.; Willie Gilliam, 42, 25 Catherine St.; William James, 27, 62 Gorham St.; Shell E. Chatman, 16, 66 Bronson Ave.; Tommie Curtis Alston, 32, 29 Doran St.; Lonnie Blues, 18, 20 St. Clair St.; Willie Gray, 28, 64 Herman St.; Wm. Chandle, 32, 65 Hanover St.; Robert Cliff Brown, 23, 145½ W. Main St.; Mamie L. Harris, 26, 349 North St.; James Geddes, 34, no home; Jerome J. Hooks, 27, 34 Adams St.; Minor G. Jackson, 20, 163 Adams St.; Louis Jones, 32, 6 Edward Park; N. J. Williams Jr., 28, 41 Savannah St.; Roosevelt Smith, 27, 103 Cady St.; Curtis Ware, 34, 39 Morris St.; Anderson Terrell Jr., 27, 278 Ormond St.

William Sutterfield, 48, 145 Columbia Ave.; Thomas Wright, 18, 144 Bartlett St.; John Mounzon, 23, 105 Joiner St.; Charles Loret, 25, 693 Plymouth Ave. S.; Johnnie William, 21, 21 Atkinson St.; Leroy Levit, 25, 85 Jefferson Ave.; Moses Larkin, 40, 107 Joiner St.; Jay Lyetes, 23, 94 Bronson Ave.; Simon Peter Marimon, 26, 426 Jefferson Ave.; James Morgan, 18, 109 Cuba Pl.; Eric G. Tamblin, 21, no home; Dolly Sikes, 28, 152 Columbia Ave.; Edwin Pert, 30, 293 Troup St.; Gary H. Hawkins, 18, 131 Cady St.; Edward Cole, 16, 59 Hubbell Pk.

Milton H. Simmons, 24, 706 Clarissa St.; Pedro Rivera, 29, 4 Hand St.; Louis Rambo, 35, 171 Shelter St.; Harvey Jones, 37, 195 Reynolds St.; Andy Tisdall, 25, 35 Buchan Pk.; Rodney Rice, 27, 175 Cady St.; Dennis Oneal, 44, 18 St. Clair St.; Gene Smith, 21, 333 Joseph Joseph Ave.; Eugene Samuel, 29, 61 Weld St.; Shadrack McPhee, 34, 9 Sheridan St.; Sephus Shaw Jr., 25, 124 Allen St.; Willie Greggs, 33, 12 Thomas St.; John McFadden, 26, 229 Holley St.; James McKennon, 28, 75 Reynolds St.

Lake Peterson, 24, 55 Reynolds St.; Roosevelt Middlebrooks, 25, 60 Ford St.; Foster Devine, 27, 505 Tremont St.; Gerald Coleman, 18, 14½ Clifton St.; James E. Sprague, 54, 28 Clarendon St.; John H. Mathis, 24, 131 Cady St.; Lemeu Terry, 24, 334 Columbia Ave.; Thomas Allison, 23, 3 Morris St.; Leon Chandler, 27, 285 Columbia Ave.; Mary Ann Galady, 30, 134 Clarissa St.; Noah Brazil, 25, 34 Tremont St.; Calvin A. Allen, 17, 30 Leopold St.

Mildred Archie, 29, Joseph Ave.; Elvina Willis, 28, 3 Stanley St.; Arthur Grant, 29, 372 Plymouth Ave.; David Lewis Jr., 22, 23 Violetta St.; Mary B. Lewis, 23, 65 Flint St.; Billy Lee McNurly, 31, 372 Plymouth Ave. S.; Cleo A. Hunter, 39, 18 St. Clair St.; Charles Earsley, 21, 725 Sawyer St.; John Fairm Jr., 22, 95 Hanover St.; LeRoy McGhee, 28, 546 Plymouth Ave. S.; Henry L. Madison, 31, 39 Savannah St.; Ernest N. Brown, 26, 510 Clinton Ave. N.

Robert Buckman, 19, 10 Gorham St.; Lillie Brumfield, 17, 4 Catherine St.; Vernon Mitchell, 29, 366 Joseph Ave.; Walter H. Williams, 29, 301 Clarissa St.; Daniel Taylor, 27, 88 Tremont St.; Roosevelt Rucker, 21, 174 Bronson Ave.; Levon Robinson, 18, 52 Cole St.; Rosemary Turner, 39, 42 Lyndhurst St.; Cecil Patterson, 32, 83 Andrews St.; Harvey Murray, 36, 3 Ward St.; James T. Adams, 41, 10 Syracuse St.; Charles G. Williams, 35, 529 Tremont St.

Frank Washington, 36, 449 Exchange St.; Timothy Nole, 20, 344 Columbia Ave.; David Petrillo, 29, 465 Alexander St.; Stanley Turner, 29, 43 Lynhurst St.; Tommie L. Walker, 41, 649 Clarissa St.; Olean Greggs, 27, 337 Plymouth Ave.; James Kelly, 43, 10 Syracuse St.; Queenie Johnson, 37, 13 Waite St.; Elm Louis, 29, 482 Central Ave.

Jack C. Wallforth, 20, 247 Field St.; Eddie Chestnut, 19, 274 Ormond St.; Walter Claiborne, 20, 9 Edgewood Pk.; Roosevelt Belcher, 37, 486 Central Ave.; John Watkins, 20, 20 Hawkins St.; Floyd P. Welch, 22, 77 Bronson Ave.; Willie Herman, 46, 44 Jay St.; Bernice Washington, 31, 40 Emmett St.; Otis Williams, 24, 136 Clifton St.; George R. Pearson, 29, 214 Columbia Ave.; Jim King, 42, 211 Fitzhugh St.; Candelario Velazquez, 58, 9 Wadsworth St.; Louis Brown, 29, 3 Arklow St.; LeRoy Brown, 17, 3 Arklow St.; Roy Willis, 29, 70 Troup St.; Charles R. Rockefeller, 29, 83 Andrews St.; LeRoy Gregory, 36, 345 Troup St.

Thomas White, 32, 5 VanAcker St.; John Fearon, 35, 30 Washington St.; Cornelius Austin, 58, 85 Andrews St.; Billy Grey, 22, 460 Clarissa St.; Gerome Gibson, 20, 95 Hebard St.; Robert L. Gibson, 25, 135½ Clifton St.; Herbert Thomas, 36, 20 Henry St.; Ermelindo Leon, 22, 10 Grover St.; Robert Johns, 54, 69 Loimer St.; Rudolph Slade, 41, no home; Charles J. Dunn, 39, 235 Ormond St.; Morgan L. Jones, 34, 46 Central Ave.

Eddie L. Thomas, 30, 17 Woodward St.; Aljay Williams, 30, 88 Tremont St.; Michael C. Robinson, 16, 490 Central Ave.; Forrest Stephens, 35, 527 North St.; Wade Washby, 30, 267 Flint St.; Clinton Wallace, 36, 290 Frost Ave.; Charles Powell, 28, 598 North St.; Adelbert Shileds, 35, 9 Walton St.; Brennan Bruce, 36, 183 Frost Ave.; Andrew Daniel, 33, 53 Concord St.; Jimmie Jones, 17, 434 Seward St.; Barbara Chatman, 20, 25 Reynolds St.; Charles B. Ansley, 26, 77 Edward St.

Willis Rash, 38, 15 Ritz St.; Elijah Grant, 35, 11 Atkinson St.; Cherris Chapple, 25, 166 Atkinson St.; Benny Collier, 29, Camden, N.Y.; Andrew Billingslea, 32, 289 S. Plymouth; Emanuel Williams, 37, 34 Kelly St.; Florence L. Thomas, 42, 20 Henry St.; James Cooper, 47, 54 Joiner St.; Perry Robinson, 25, 15 Atkinson St.; Carol Ann Gravely, 24, 8 Manhattan St.; Ulysis Frances, 37, 16 Nash St.; Miguel Otero, 27, 135 Geneva St.; Melvin Lucius, 38, 15 Gordon Pk.; Pedro Martinez, 21, 212 VanBuren St.; Ernestine Kendrick, 18, Edison Hotel; James Wilson, 46, 36 Atkinson St.

Geraldine Simpson, 30, 32 Tremont St.; Calvin Presley, 28, 118 First St.; Lutrus Poole, 23, 77 Central Pk.; Elenor Greenlea, 38, 25 Reynolds St.; Burgors Taylor, 23, 8 Fenwick St.; Jasper Pearson, 38, 346 Jefferson Ave.; Ben F. Sims, 32, 56 Davis St.; Edward Stallings, 29, 232 Bronson Ave.; Bonnie Woods, 30, 197 Portland Ave.; Eddie Fuller, 24, 71 Prospect St.; James Dancio, 33, 10 Syracuse St.; Willie Braxton, 23, 70 Lennox St.; Rubin F. Goff Jr., 23, 324 Frost Ave.; Joseph Scott, 22, 39 Grieg St.

William H. Thompson, 30, 197 Portland Ave.; Georgio B. Robinson, 30, 341 S. Plymouth; Clarence Bonner Jr., 32, 342 Jefferson Ave.; Robert L. Gardner, 44, 466½ W. Main St.; Jim C. Taylor, 22, 8 Leopold St.; Robert Britt, 19, E. Williamson; Robert J. Miller, 32, 10 Syracuse St.; Melvin H. Simmons, 24, 96 Edinburgh St.; Lesesne Brown, 40, 46 Grieg St.; Butch L. Redman, 35, 310 Clarissa St.; Jessie Smith, 34, 65½ Magnolia St.; Bessie M. Robinson, 40, 341 Plymouth Ave. S.

Lawrence Wilson, 28, 346 Jefferson Ave.; Richard Pender, 26, Hilton; Claude Walker, 34, 229 Clarissa St.; Samual Warden, 17, 40 Concord St.; James Anthony, 40, 399 Clarissa St.; Freddie Dunham, 28, 14 Madison St.; Robert Johnson Jr., 22, 360 Joseph Ave.; Nathaniel A. Smith, 21, 39 Weld St.; Hayes Braggs, 39, 76 Adams St.; Lawrence Charles, 18, 171 Shelter St.; James Scott, 31, 180 Flint St.; Lovett Crumpler, 37, 52 Humboldt St.; Richard Allen, 16, 60 Tremont St.; Howard Hickman, 29, Edison Hotel; Winfield Ingram, 52, 33 Tremont St.; Will H. Jackson, 27, 118 Bronson Ave.; Abbott Market, 25, 403 Clarissa St.

William Gumby, 32, 655 Jefferson Ave.; Jose Colon, 24, 202 E. Main; Edwards L. Donowa, 32, 20 Thomas St.; Ulyses Burney, 35, 1 Ontario St.; Mack Market Jr., Sodus; Griffen Cells, 32, 46 Buchan Pk.; David Willborn Jr., 170 Troup St.; Jessie L. McFadden, 28, 3 Stephany Pl.; Melvin H. Hankins, 42, 33 Leopold St.; Andy Murphy, 39, 16 Syracuse St.

Richard T. Murray, 16, 34 Leopold St.; James Williams, 25, 64½ Atkinson St.; Willie Williams, 21, 403 Clarissa St.; Issiah Williams, 24, 47 Ward St.; Charlie Weldborn Jr., 28, Richford Hotel; Earl Watson, 30, 15 Skyview Dr.; Walter Warren, 25, 278 Tremont St.; Orlandus White, 30, 140 Reynolds St.; Jim E. Ellis, 32, 16 Bronson Ave.; Thomas L. Archer, 19, 873 Jefferson Ave.; Earley Gross, 23, 242 Lexington Ave.; Bob J. Danson, 19, 70 Herman St.; Eugene Hoover, 25, 10 Grieg St.

Stanford Davis, 53, 83 Andrews St.; Robert L. Cummings, 20, 118 Bartlett St.; Homer J. Smith, 22, Marion, N.Y.; Andrewson Scott, 37, Hamlin; Lascola Parker, 26, Newark; Wilmer Jones, 40, 19 Gordon Pk.; Charles Lee, 19, 53 Morris St.; Moses Shannon, 45, 4 Eagle St.; Robert Miller, 39, 408 Clarissa St.; John Hillis, 35, 38 Baden St.; William H. Allen, 40, 66 Atkins St.; Ernest Davies Jr., 27, 20 Vienna St.; Rufus Jackson, 41, 57 Bronson Ave.; Robert Donaldson, 42, 416 Champlain St.; James Trimble, 51, 29 Almira St.; Roosevelt Washington, 17, 213 S. Fitzhugh St.

George William, 19, 34 Kelly St.; Ernie Shaw, 50, 300 Joseph Ave.; James W. Thomas, 21,

Continued on Page 5A

O and C July 30, 1964

Continued on  
page 109



Continued From page 108

# 700 Sentences D. & C. JUL 30 1964 Suspended

Continued from 4A

335 Central Pk.; Basil Taylor, 36, 129 Herman St.; Fred McClain, 39, 177½ Bartlett St.; Laverne Moye, 24, 100 Atkinson St.; Juan Carmona, 27, 26 Manhattan St.; Willie Edward Jr., 33, 69 Columbia Ave.; Charles Cole, 36, Orchard St. Willie Balkun, 17, 8 Gordon Pk.; Charles Dowell, 28, Gibson Hotel; Sidney L. Jones, 27, 61 Thomas St.; Melvin H. Brinson, 20, 124½ Comfort St.; Kenneth Lockett, 26, 100 Magnolia St.; Eddie Joner, 24, 34 Atkinson St.; Jessie B. Brown, 30, 306 Jefferson Ave.; Frank Miller, 21, 429 Tremont St.; Jim Kelly, 32, 259 Tremont St.

Richard A. Scorse, 1464 Stone Rd., Greece; Willie Saunders, 46, 336 Clarissa St.; Michael Santiagek, 20, 212 Van Buren St.; Newark; Eddie Rosemond, 35, 74 Tremont St.; Manuel Rius, 415 N. Clinton; Willie Rambo, 28, 171 Shelter St.; John E. Presley, 22, 597 Scio St.; Elroy D. Pinkeney, 21, 11 Wentworth St.; Ronald L. Pickett, 22, 232 St. Joseph St.; Theodore Floyd, 34, 10 Vienna St.; Andrew Jackson, 19, 691 Jefferson Ave.; Richard Bell Jr., 118 Atkinson St.; Eugene Hilson, 19, 77 Atkinson St.; Walter L. Miller, 19, 25 Herman St.; William J. Mackey, 26, 22 Morgan St.; Joseph Smith, 22, 518 Joseph Ave.; Joe L. Smith, 20, 75 Bronson Ave.; Jessie Smith, no home.

Earl Walker, 57, 39 Catherine St.; Anthony Texaria, 42, Union St., Spencerport; Leon Rush, 41, 23 Kelly St.; Roosevelt Ball, 39, 48 Catherine St.; James Hoover, 38, 65 Hanover Apts.; Lucian Johnson, 50, 7 Vose St.; Jemmy Kennedy, 31, 39 Glasgow St.; Thomas C. Benjamin, 38, 109 Rauber St.; Horace Cheary, 21, 171 Columbia Ave.; Vernon Jones, 22, 353 Champlain St.; Enoch Gourdin, 37, 327 6th St.

Cary Blicher, 21, 12 Philander St.; Curtis Chin, 47, 36 Manhattan St.; Frank Hannah, 27, 27 Stillson St.; William E. Brooks, 31, 37 Gorham St.; Bertram Slaughter, 51, 58 Reynolds St.; Leavis Walker Jr., 24, 1593 Hamlin-Parma Town Line Road; Jeanette C. Prince, 22, 381 Genwood Ave.; Atrie Allison, 36, 113 Adams St.; William McCoy, 22, 477 University St.; Fred L. Thompson, 19, 14 Bartlett St.; Alexander Hall, 41, 649 Scio St.; Wade L. Daves, 24, Ormond St.; William Dumas, 39, 77 Edwards St.; Willie M. Braxton,

21, 372 Plymouth Ave. S.; William Courdian, 34, 327 Sixth St.; John L. Streteeh, 40, Box 72, Albion.

Cleveland Brooks, 8 Morgan St.; Robert Philips, 34, 350 Clarissa; Osborne Owens, 49, 53 Bartlett St.; Antonio Orte, 31, 430 Clinton Ave. N.; Florence Orte, 28, 419 Clinton Ave. N.; Catalino Grassiani, 31, 520 Goodman St.; Charles Hawkins, 38, 100 Gibbs St.; Clifford Brown, 34, 83 Andrews St.; Samuel Clark, 14 Tremont St.; Nebiasco C. Brunt, 39, Men's Service Center; Willie M. Brown, 29, 113 Ford St.; Gary Seamon, 18, 40 English Road.

Joe Jackson, 21, 437 Frost Ave.; Leroy Lovett, 25, 73 Champlain St.; William H. Garritt, 23, 808 Plymouth Ave. S.; Levey Duberry, 43, 363 Clarissa St.; Eddie Lee Irby, 18, 48 Greig St.; Roger L. Thompson, 18, 111 English Rd.; William Gamble, 25, 20 Vienna St.; Roland R. Washington, 44, 513 Clarissa St.; Edward R. Raindrop, 38, 290 Plymouth Ave. S.; Robert Sykes, 35, 17 St. Clair St.; B. J. Richmond, 21, 300 Plymouth Ave. S.; Nola Settersfield, 30, 145 Columbia Ave.; Raymond Smith, 19, 377 Jefferson Ave.; Carlos Serriano, 20, 383 Champlain St.; Eulia J. Wilcox, 353 Champlain St.; Eddie McCoy, 49, 5 Stephany Place.

## Seven Testify & C. JUL 30 1964 In Riot Probe

A county grand jury investigating the riots and disorders that swept through the 3rd and 7th wards last weekend yesterday heard seven witnesses in its third day of secret hearings.

The witnesses included police officers, residents of the affected neighborhoods and newsmen. Charles Planert, WROC-TV cameraman showed the jury about 2,000 feet of film taken during the weekend racial strife.

More witnesses are scheduled to appear today.



# 'Responsibility, Humility

D. & C. JUL 30 1964

## Are Needed Now'

I SHOULD like to offer two thoughts that might be overlooked as we bind up our wounded civic pride:

1—It is misleading to talk of the "Negro" problem, as if "they" are the ones who created it and must carry the burden of solving it. Any man who divorces himself from his brothers, and worships the idol of race supremacy, creates the problem. He drives his brothers to despair. Then he talks in a high and mighty way about "their" problem.

So the first thought is to recognize that the responsibility for solving the problem rests squarely on the shoulders of all of us.

2—Having accepted the fact that we cannot escape from doing something about it, we are faced with another trap: Asking the question, "What do the Negroes want?" and calculating what concessions might be offered to the insurrectionists. "Not realizing," as William Stringfellow says in "Free in Obedience," "that the question 'what do they want?' is no generosity, but, in fact, contains the seed of white supremacy; that very question assumes that the white man, in the churches or in society, remains and should remain in control,

in the role of deciding and ruling."

So the second thought is that we grow up and in deep humility, meet and accept and work with and care for one another as fellow human beings.

REV. DONALD A. STIVERS  
3351 St. Paul Boulevard

### Sheriff Thanks Local Citizens

I WOULD like to thank all residents of Rochester and Monroe County—and particularly restaurants, clubs and retail stores—for their unqualified cooperation during the critical and trying period law enforcement officers have just gone through. It made their task that much easier.

ALBERT W. SKINNER  
Sheriff, Monroe County

### 'Violence Inevitable Until Justice Comes'

VIOLENCE is not new to the civil rights problem. The Negro has been a victim, not only of physical brutality, in its various forms, for hundreds of years, but of the more subtle, but equally violent, psychological environment of the ghetto.

If the participants in a riot

are to be branded as "hoodlums" who "belong in jail," so must the racist and segregationist. For it is he who is greatly responsible for maintaining the conditions of second class citizenship for Negroes. Otherwise we have a double standard of justice—one for the oppressed and one for the oppressor.

On such double standards we cannot build law and order. As civil rights leader Bayard Rustin said, "Law and order spring from justice. Until justice comes for all people, violence is inevitable."

MRS. DOROTHY STEWART  
100 Nunda Blvd.

thing should have been done long ago. But what? Not giving unearned rewards, but making available the means for the Negro to help himself through education: Help in a training program of responsibility, pride of ownership, pride of ability, care of property and self, neatness, respect for the rights of others and their property, and humility, not the Uncle Tom type but true humility such as I might feel in the presence of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

I don't really believe any Negro is discriminated against by non-bigoted people because of his skin color, but because his image is one of irresponsibility. To change this image will take time, but only the individual can change it.

JOHN W. SWIFT  
41 Berkshire St.

### 'Chain Reaction Unpredictable'

A PSYCHIATRIST made the statement that the only way to deal with a rioting mob is with absolute firmness.

This is the equivalent to locking the barn after the horse is stolen. The main object is to prevent the violence in the first place.

No one realized at the time that a routine call to the police about a drunken man

causing trouble at a Negro dance could set off a chain reaction that would develop into such a terrible ordeal of rioting and destruction.

Perhaps a lot has been learned that can be of help to Rochester and other cities that are faced with similar trouble. When there is a disorder that involves a Negro group, a Negro policeman should be sent to the area.

We do not believe our public officials even begin to understand the problems the Negroes and other underprivileged people are facing.

Perhaps no last minute effort could have prevented the terrible situation in Rochester. The kettle had been ready to boil for a long time. The main thing is to make sure that it can never happen again.

JOSEPH STRONG  
Port Gibson.

### Bible Passage

WE are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed.—Corinthians 4:8-9

### 'Negroes Must Learn Responsibility'

YOUR editorial on July 28 Makes good sense. Attempts in the past to give voice to these same sentiments have only met with rejection.

Gov. Rockefeller stated that extremism was not to be tolerated. If demands given as an aftermath of rioting and looting are considered then affirmation is given to extreme actions as means to an end. This is the same as criminal blackmail.

\* \* \*

I TALKED WITH a member of the clergy a few days before all this happened and we both agreed that some-

D and C July 30, 1964



*F Race Problems - Rochester* Social Science  
**If You Want to DO Something,**  
*D & C 7-30-64*  
**Here's How to Make a Start**

The question on so many tongues now is:

"What can we do?"

Well-meaning people, Negro and white, want to do something specific to begin to bleach out the stains of rioting.

There is an easy, sound, immediate 2-step course.

Not only is it a sound course for now; it may be a sound course for all time. In it, Negroes and whites can work together. The first step leads into the second.

Here they are:

\* \* \*

**STEP 1**—End the frustrating, harmful, time-wasting search for THE Negro leadership in Rochester. We have wasted years on this, saying things will be better when we can deal with the right Negro leaders. Let's face it. This is a delusion. There is no single leadership for Negroes. There never was, never will be. No more than for whites. Nobody speaks for more than a fraction of whites or Negroes. Yet we keep on being patsys for every claimant, individual or group, who insists that he or they "can best articulate the aspirations of Negroes." It is not necessary to seek THE leadership. It is only necessary to go forward with all of the established, reputable leaders, in whatever programs should be undertaken.

\* \* \*

**STEP 2**—Give of our individual time, energy, talent (and when asked, money) to the established organizations run by professionals who know what the score is. Settlement houses. Monroe County Youth Board. Monroe County Human Relations Commission. Scores of Red Feather agencies. Planned Parent-

hood. Inspire them to new thinking, new programs, new approaches when needed.

Not lip service. Not committee resolutions. But personal service at whatever job is needed. That is what every citizen who wants to be involved can do. These organizations can do more than they have done. But not without support and help. And the support and help should be given not with milksop humility, not with doormat approaches, but with a new blend of tough understanding that demands results.

\* \* \*

SOME OF these organizations have been treated shamefully because we have been patsy to malcontents who cried "That—organization doesn't represent us!" The prize exhibit is the Monroe County Human Relations Commission. It has worked in spite of most of this community, not because of it. It has been the victim of politics and of lack of funds. It is set up excellently, with a network of committees of Negroes and whites of all faiths. Its various committees could use scores and probably hundreds of volunteers.

To ask whites and Negroes to work together now and to begin bleaching out the riot stains, is asking more than some people will give.

Others know that unless the process begins, there is no future for Rochester. Thus there is no course but to go ahead. But lip service should have died in the blood and broken bottles. And personal service is so very easy for those who want to do it . . . as easy as looking up a settlement house or a youth board or a Red Feather agency in the phone book, calling up, and saying: "What can I do?"

## It's All in Your Outlook

Detective Richard Pfunter smiled as he told the story, one of the few bits of humor to emerge from the violence of the city's weekend riots.

"I arrested this youngster in Oakman Street about 10 Saturday morning. He was carrying a whole bunch of stuff under his arms. He told Detective John Culello and me that he was 16, but we found out later he's only 15.

"He took us to a house of one of his friends in Flint Street. He had 42 pairs of pants in his cellar.

"Then we questioned one of his other

firends, who was driving the car that they stored the loot in. He had a case of radios and a couple of TVs in his trunk.

"But the payoff was when we took the kid to his own house on Bronson Avenue. I told his mother, who was sitting in front of a television set, that her son was under arrest. She wasn't too particularly interested in that. But then I pulled the plug on the TV set and told her I was taking it in because it was stolen property."

Pfunter said, the woman retorted angrily, "You know, that's what causes all these things. It's the way you cops treat us."

*D and C July 30, 1964*





## Chief's Rescuer Jailed 3 Nights

# Heroine Caught in Middle

D. & C. JUL 30 1964

By JACK TUCKER

The Negro woman who saved Police Chief William M. Lombard's life during the initial race rioting here wound up spending three nights in jail.

Mrs. Juanita High, 32, of 438 Champlain St. apparently was caught in the middle of continuing Negro mob violence.

As rocks, bottles, cans and other debris were thrown at police officers, she was seized along with other persons and booked on a felony charge of riot.

Lombard, meanwhile, was so busy dealing with the rioting that he knew nothing about Mrs. High's plight.

She finally managed to telephone the chief and, yesterday, Mrs. High was freed without bail.

Technically, her status is rather loosely defined as being paroled to an attorney under her own recognizance. Mrs. High, it was learned, will be called to testify before the grand jury now considering mass riot charges. Bail for all the others involved is \$10,000.

It was not until Lombard received the phone call from Mrs. High—who first inquired about his own injuries—that she explained she'd been in jail.

"Are you the colored woman with the little red-and-white car?" the chief asked.

Told yes, Lombard asked for her name and address and invited Mrs. High to his office.

Accompanied by an attorney, Mrs. High went there yesterday afternoon, was thanked by the chief, and volun-

tarily gave a statement, concerning the riots and what she knew about them.

The red-and-white compact car was the one used by Mrs. High in transporting many young Negroes away from the original scene of violence in Joseph Avenue.

"I kept making trip after trip," she said yesterday. "I must have got maybe 50 out of there, and told them to stay out."

It was on her last trip back Saturday morning when Mrs. High became the innocent victim of an increasingly turbulent situation.

Asked yesterday if she felt bitter about the chain-reaction events, Mrs. High said at her Champlain Street home:

"Not bitter. Just hurt. I can't say I blame the police. With all that stuff flying around and hitting them, they kept trying to break it up and make arrests. I got caught in the middle."

Mrs. High was taken to the women's detention quarters in the Public Safety Building, along with other Negro women involved in the riots. Because of crowded conditions as more female prisoners were brought in, she and some others were transferred to Monroe County Jail.

Lombard, who suffered multiple bruises when his own car was overturned and set afire, had driven into the riot-impact area alone in a vain attempt to talk down the uprising.

Continued on Page 2B

Continued on page 113



Continued From page 112

## Heroine's Plight--3 Nights in the Jail

Continued from Page 1B

He admits that "if it hadn't been for Mrs. High's actions I might not be alive today."

Mrs. High, a divorcee who has an adopted daughter, 2, and is a foster-mother to an 8-month-old boy, was injured herself by a flying rock.

### How It Happened

Here is Mrs. High's first-hand account of the riot's beginnings late Friday night and the subsequent developments in Joseph Avenue near Nassau Street:

"It was a hot, muggy evening. The children (Sandra, 2; David, 8 months) were in bed asleep. I had a baby sitter and decided to go for a ride.

"I know a lot of colored people in the 7th Ward around Joseph and Clinton Avenue and other neighborhoods there, and that's where I wound up.

"There was this street dance going on, and things were going along all right when a fight started and police tried to break up the fighting.

"They were tryin' to make arrests and the paddywagon arrived, and then police with dogs appeared and that's when the real trouble started. Our people hate the sight of police dogs.

"Pretty soon I saw crowds gathering across the street, around a car, and I could sense something going to happen. So I went over there and saw this man standing outside his car and pleading with the Negroes to behave and quiet down.

"I saw the stars on his uniform and recognized it must be Chief Lombard.

"There were four youths near me by then, and I heard them muttering and saw that they had two knives and a dagger. They were saying something about 'Let's get him.'"

"I know the chief was in bad trouble and it was getting worse, so I went up and took him by the arm and said he must leave at once. He said, 'Now wait a minute there,' and I said, 'No, no waiting, let's move out right now.'

### 'I KNEW he could be KILLED'

"The chief's car already was busted up and burning, and he was hurt himself, and I know he could be killed, and so I just kept tugging along at him and pretty soon we were in the clear and running back along Joseph toward Central Avenue.

"Meantime, the chief's men, about 20 or so, I guess, were grouped some distance away near the railroad bridge at his orders, and now they started toward him fast.

"But the chief, he waved them back and shouted at them to move back, and it's a good thing he did that, because if those police had busted in there right then, God knows what might have happened.

"I don't think the chief should have done what he did, driving in there alone, but he was doing what he thought best at the time, thinking to nice-talk those people and stopping things before they got worse.

"But they wouldn't listen. They wouldn't listen to nobody by then. The chief, he tried hard and I'll give him credit, but I really don't think he realized how big this thing was getting, and getting fast.

"Why, by that time there must have been 1,500 or more colored people milling around throwing rocks and bottles and cans and everything they could get their

hands on at any white driver that came through there, not knowing what was going on at first.

"I think maybe that what did save Chief Lombard—what gave us more time in getting back into the clear—was that two cars came along with white people in them, and the crowds turned from the chief long enough to get at those cars.

### 'I WAS ONLY trying to HELP'

"Finally, we got to where the waiting police were, and then things got awful bad and police were trying to get arrested people into the paddywagons.

"Among them were these two youths that I felt it would be better to get out of the area instead of being arrested, and so I said to Chief Lombard turn them over to me, and he did, and I drove out with the two to somewhere along Main Street and told them to stay far away."

For hours through the night, Mrs. High said, she kept driving in and out of the spreading riot sector, getting younger Negroes to safe areas, until she wound up in a paddywagon herself.

"I protested that I was only there trying to help," Mrs. High went on, "but to the police I was only part of the crowd at that stage. They were trying to bring things under control and making arrests when they saw stuff being thrown at them and their own men going down, and I was just unlucky."

"Mrs. High said Negro rioters were piling up bricks and rocks as a sort of ammunition dump. She said that bottles filled with lye were being hurled.

Asked how many K-9 Corps dogs were at the initial scene—a controversial question—Mrs. High replied:

"There were four. They were outside the cars, not inside."

### 'WHITE People look at you FUNNK'

When Mrs. High was released from jail (she said she inquired several times about contacting Lombard, but that the overflowing jail was pretty chaotic), she found her car intact except for gasoline.

"All the gas was gone," she said.

How does she feel now about the outbreak?

"I'd never want to see anything like this again. But colored people have an unwanted feeling. They can't get the good jobs and good housing.

"You could graduate from college and still not get the good jobs, the kind with futures. Things just keep piling up.

"A colored woman, she gets dressed up nice in a cocktail dress and goes with a man to a cocktail lounge. So what happens is that other people look at you funny, and you feel it and know what they're thinking and that you don't belong, you're not wanted.

"Like trying to buy a nice house out in the suburbs. A colored person tries to buy, and all of a sudden the price goes away up to where who can afford it?"

Mrs. High, who lives in a neat, pleasant house in an integrated part of Champlain Street, said "whites and colored get along wonderful here."

She said she operates a small restaurant in Bronson Avenue that caters mainly to teen-agers, mostly from nearby Madison High School.

"When the riots spread over here to the Third Ward, a restaurant operated by a white woman in the neighborhood got busted up. Mine didn't," Mrs. High said.





**CHOW LINE BOSS**—Salvation Army Brig. Ernest Baxendale, right foreground, shakes hands with one of the many policemen who eat at the Army's emergency canteen near the Public Safety Building garage.

*D and C July 30, 1964*

## Salvation Army Gains Praise Dispensing Food, Food, Food

"We'll never knock this outfit . . . They work long hours and do it with a smile . . . We think they're doing a wonderful job."

These are some of the comments by hungry policemen as they helped themselves to free food, courtesy of the Salvation Army and many food companies and individuals.

Since early Saturday morning, the Salvation Army has been in front of the Public Safety Building garage, dispensing food in almost unheard of quantities around the clock.

Brig. Ernest Baxendale, directing the operation, totaled up the figures while sitting under a huge tent donated by a local company to keep the policemen dry while they eat.

As of last night, he said, the Salvation Army has given away: 950 gallons of coffee, 200 gallons of milk, 8,000 hot dogs, 12,000 hamburgers, 7,000 cheese and cold-cut sandwiches, 700 servings of ice cream, 400 popsicles, 18,000 soft drinks, 900 pastries, 7,000 doughnuts, 200 pounds of sugar, 100 cans of beef stew and 10 watermelons.

All this with a small staff that keeps getting larger.

"They keep calling up and saying they'd like to volun-

### Woman Burned In Mobile Unit

A Salvation Army worker suffered face burns when a grill in the mobile canteen near the Public Safety Building flared up about 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

Betsy Thayer, 21, of 40 North St., was treated at Genesee Hospital. She was re-lighting the grill in the canteen when the flames flared into her face and singed her hair.

ter their services," Brig. Baxendale smiled.

His staff now consists of Salvation Army Maj. Walter Guldenschuch and Allan Crawford, Capt. Helen McIntosh, Cadet and Mrs. Floyd Thayer (from New York City), Dr. and Mrs. William McVay, Chet Champion and 50 volunteers.

Bob Seyba, 21, of 30 Virginia Ave. is one of the volunteers. A college student, he works for the city in the mornings. "A friend of mine told me they needed help so I volunteered. They said, 'Here's a spatula' and here I am helping flip hamburgers."

Also volunteering have been people, young and old, bring-

ing food from their homes and restaurants.

"On Sunday morning when a call for assistance went out," Brig. Baxendale said, "a 9-year-old boy and his dad brought a plastic bag full of hot dogs to donate. He said he had pleaded with his parents to take something down."

A little boy, his arm in a cast, came in Tuesday night, carrying 12 quarts of soda pop.

Ray Manton, owner of the Red Dome Restaurant, cleaned his shelves and donated it.

"Most of (the police) are good friends of ours and it was the least I could do," he said.

Virtually every piece of food has been donated. "We've paid for very little," Brig. Baxendale said. A list of contributors would include just about every food, soft drink supplier and dairy in the city.

Even other government agencies have contributed, Brig. Baxendale said. "The Fire Department hooked up the lights (inside the tent) with a generator. The Parks Department is sending tables and benches," he said.

"We'll stay as long as we're needed," Brig. Baxendale said.





State trooper and city patrolman stand guard in front of Joseph Avenue store.

## Anti-Riot Program

D. & C. JUL 30 1964

# Trooper Training Paid Off

New York State's rugged task force of troopers, employing military formations in containing Rochester's weekend rioting, were observed closely by top State Police commanders from throughout the state.

Other police officials came here from as far as St. Louis and Hartford, Conn., to watch the troopers in action "just in case." Pennsylvania State Police observers also studied the relatively new techniques employed.

Only 18 months ago New York's troopers were launched on an anti-riot training program, patterned along close-order drill lines, that paid off here.

"Actually, the situation in Rochester was unlike anything we've experienced or observed before, but the tight formations we'd practiced got results, and fast," said Col. John A. Roach and Capt. Louis C. Viehl last night.

Roach, is deputy superintendent of State Police. Viehl, in charge of field training, is the man who instituted what he calls combined "military-police" tactics to disperse mobs and break them down into scattered groups that cannot re-form.

The troopers don't refer to "riots." They use language such as "civil disturbance" and "crowd control." Here's how tight formation tactics work:

When the first troopers arrived Saturday in Rochester, 40 of them under Capt. John Nohlen of Batavia barged into the embroiled Joseph Avenue sector.

Forming a skirmish front with 20 on line, and 20 directly behind them to cover gaps, the big, grim-faced young men in gray swept solidly along the littered street.

"We moved 400 to 500 demonstrators with this split formation," Capt. Viehl explained.

"When the Negroes saw they couldn't break that frontal assault, they went through alleys and fences and began pelting our ranks from the rear.

"Troops also were catching a vicious barrage from upper windows and roofs, but the solid line kept right on for some five to six blocks of the impact area."

The worst missiles hurled at the troopers were jagged lengths of shattered window glass. One trooper required 11 stitches in his hand. Several others were hit by solidier objects, and wound up painfully bruised.

At one stage a big sliver of glass came sailing at the back of Ctp. Nohlen's neck. But a trooper directly behind saw it in time, and fended it away with his billy.

"This was guerilla warfare," Capt. Viehl said. "But our object was to keep scattering a large mob, badly outnumbered as we were. Depending on situations, we can of course split our strength.

"But the gray lines never yielded once, either in Joseph Avenue or later in the Jefferson-Bronson section across town."

As a result, Col. Roach and Capt. Viehl, the relentless formations succeeded in breaking up massed-type rioters, scattering them helter-skelter.

"Once that was accomplished, there never was a bigger crowd than 40 to contend with, and the situation became contained and controlled. What was left was mop-up operations."

The State Police basic role was and is to supplement hard-pressed local police who no longer are able to handle mass outbreak.

## 'Urgent Needs' Of Negroes Told to Group

For nearly two hours last night, the Monroe County Human Relations Commission listened to the "urgent needs" of Rochester's Negro community.

It was finally agreed the best move now is for the commission to leave its downtown offices and move to the areas where it can "learn what the Negro needs."

Commission members Joseph Silverstein and Reuben K. Davis promised they would act to see that the commission would "take itself to the areas where it can operate more effectively."

Two supervisors in attendance, Mrs. Connie Mitchell of the 3rd Ward and Maxwell I. Walters of the 7th Ward, urged the commission to work more closely with them to improve services to the Negro community.

Young Negro adults expressed many of what they termed the "pressing" needs of their race.

"What we want," one said, "is a chance. A chance for better jobs, and for better housing. A chance for our kids."

After listening to several speakers, Silverstein admitted he "did not know the welfare situation was that bad in Rochester. He said he didn't think the authorities did either.

The commission was rapped by another speaker who said its (the commission's) only commodity was words.

Projects such as the Chatham Gardens development also were criticized as "another example of something for the middle-class Negro." It is time, a young father said, that something be done for the guy on the bottom.

D and C July 30, 1964



Times Union July 30, 1964



### ***Riot-Linked Dance Raised \$60 for Play Lot***

Mrs. Carrie Stevens, 29, of 13 Nassau St. (above), stands in the tiny privately owned playground which is getting \$60 raised at Friday's street dance on Nassau Street.

Police attempted to arrest a man at the dance, triggering a riot which resulted in thousands of dollars of damage and looting.

The dance was to raise money for a merry-go-round for the playlot across the street from Mrs. Stevens' home. Sponsor was the Northeastern Mothers Improvement Committee, of which Mrs.

Stevens is treasurer.

The mothers sold barbecue ribs, hamburgers, hot dogs and punch in front of the home of Mrs. Helen Myricks of 9 Nassau, the president. The group was formed last year. At that time there were 18 members. Five or six are active members now.

The mothers now have \$180 in the bank.

The fenced playground has two swings, a small playhouse. It is covered with sand the mothers bought. It has a 30-foot frontage and is 100 feet deep.



## City Wanted Guard Sooner

TIMES UNION JUL 30 1964

The commander of all riot-control forces in Rochester acknowledges that city officials wanted to call up the National Guard "long before I concurred" that the Guard was needed.

Col. John A. Roche, deputy superintendent - field commander of the state police, said he concurred with the requests for the Guard on Sunday, "in spite of the fact that we felt it (the rioting) was completely under control."

City Manager Porter W. Homer was asked, at a press conference on Monday, when he first requested the state police to ask the governor to mobilize the Guard. Homer said he made the first request about noon on Saturday.

The first Guard units weren't notified of their call-up until shortly after 6 p.m. Sunday.

In a show of force, more than 200 Guardsmen toured the riot areas in a truck convoy starting shortly after 9 p.m. Sunday.

Asked if he thought it would have been helpful to have had the Guard mobilized for Saturday night, Roche said, "no."

"We actually had the whole thing under control Saturday," he said. There was "a lot of action" Saturday night, he said, but it was "not out of hand."

ROCHE SAID city officials were "desirous of the Guard long before we concurred that there was any necessity for the Guard."

Homer, however, was said to have been prepared to circumvent Roche

if Roche had not finally agreed to ask for the Guard.

Asked why he eventually agreed to ask for the Guard, Roche said he had wanted to be ready in case the riots "spread beyond our containment."

## City Near Normal, Keeps Guard Up

TIMES UNION JUL 30 1964

Rochester was another step nearer normal today as the lifting of the liquor sales ban proved successful.

But officials are not relaxing their guard as another weekend draws near.

Overnight, the city enjoyed another period of peace and quiet. So far, both the lifting of the curfew and of the liquor ban have failed to create any new tensions.

Both were imposed Saturday in the midst of the weekend of violence that claimed four lives and resulted in 350 injuries, about 1,000 arrests and heavy damage.

...

**POLICE ARRESTED** 12 persons for public intoxication overnight, and although several were in the riot areas, they were described as "ordinary drunks."

Six persons were arrested on vagrancy charges, includ-

ing a 16-year-old arrested shortly before 10 p.m. at Joseph Avenue and Herman Street. Police said he was carrying a large stick and was abusive to patrolmen.

**A 35-year-old Plymouth Avenue South man was charged with vagrancy and held for questioning in the death of a man during the rioting Saturday.**

State Police and National Guardsmen remain on watch. City officials have set forth a "get-tough" policy toward any new violence, saying it would be dealt with harshly and swiftly.

## As We See It

TIMES UNION JUL 30 1964

### They Deserve Our Thanks

Some 450 state police and 1,200 National Guard soldiers will be on hand through this weekend to help city lawmen maintain peace in Rochester's riot areas. Confidence is strong that these forces can prevent any new violence.

Most of the state policemen here have been away from their homes since Saturday. Their work has been hazardous, long and difficult. Their stern attitude and unflinching discipline are exactly suited to the need.

The guardsmen's duty proves the saying: "They also serve who

only stand and wait." Except for a show of force in a riot area, which had great effect, men from the four local units mobilized have spent the long, hot, uncomfortable hours in bivouac riot training and routine assignments. But the reserve force they have provided was crucial in clinching control of the riot and is still an effective deterrent.

This community will always be grateful to these units, as well as to its local police agencies, for their valuable service in time of desperate need.



## 2-WAY RADIOS PROVE WORTH *Help Route Buses, Spot Violence*

Times Union July 30, 1964

By CHARLES HOLCOMB

The two-way radios in Rochester Transit Corp. buses proved their worth in the rioting, RTC officials believe.

"If ever a radio justified itself, it did in this," said William A. Lang, RTC president.

Although the start of bus service in the city on Saturday was delayed from 4:30 a.m. to 6:30 a.m. because of the rioting, radio coordination enabled the bus line to unsnarl the resulting tangle by 7:10 a.m. and get service back to normal, except for detours around the vicinity of Joseph and Clinton avenues.

During the rest of the weekend, buses operated more or less normally through neighborhoods that were electric with tension.

"But the minute anything happened, we were able to locate it," Lang said. This was a big safety factor for bus drivers, but it was more than that.

Bus drivers who spotted trouble developing promptly radioed in, and the bus dis-

patcher notified police via a direct line to police headquarters.

• • •

AT ONE POINT, a bus radio played a vital role in directing the police battle against violence.

Lang said that for a time on Sunday night communications between Police Headquarters and Culver Road Armory, where off-duty State Troopers and newly-mobilized National Guard were staying, broke down.

They were re-established by a bus driver waiting to haul troopers, who relayed messages through the dispatcher.

• • •

ON SATURDAY night, service shut down gradually after the 8 p.m. curfew, halting altogether about 9:30 p.m. Sunday night was about the same. RTC scout cars were sent out to pick up the few persons who called to say they were stranded by the shutdown.

On Monday, however, RTC got police clearance to run through to the normal closing

time of 2:30 a.m., despite the curfew, in order to serve workers who quit work after midnight.

Patronage throughout the weekend was sharply off. Between loss of normal patronage and the cost of overtime, Lang estimated the weekend's activities cost the transit company \$12,000.

Lang said that although the buses were going around empty much of the time, something that usually leads transit officials to yank the bus off the run for the time being, it was felt that the presence of transit buses on the streets helped to "stabilize" the situation.

As many as six buses were in use shuttling troopers at one point Sunday night.

• • •

ONLY ONE BUS was damaged, although there were incidents.

At Reynolds street and Bronson Avenue Saturday night, a bus driver stopped to

avoid running over Negroes lying in the street.

When he halted, they hopped up and began pounding the bus with bottles, breaking the glass in the door. There were no passengers aboard.

In another instance, a car tried repeatedly to cut off a bus carrying a load of troopers to duty stations. This stopped when a trooper leaned out and hurled his nightstick through the car's windshield.

• • •

LANG SAID the RTC's new \$200,000 transistorized radio system, not completely installed yet, proved its worth. It transmits with extreme clarity, he said.

RTC, which became the first transit system in the country to use radios six years ago, also will be the first to have an all-transistor set-up.

Lang said transit officials in Buffalo and Syracuse made inquiries as to how the bus company operated during the emergency.



Times Union July 30, 1964

## The Guard 'Rides' on Paper Work

(Ralph Morrow, a Times-Union sports writer, is a member of one of the Rochester National Guard units mobilized Sunday. Here is his account of his third 24 hours on duty.)

By SPEC. 4 RALPH MORROW

The National Guard has suddenly remembered that it doesn't ride on its stomach.

It rides on paper work—bulletins, reports, orders, requests, memos.

That's what I did from 7:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. yesterday—cut stencils, ran copies on a mimeograph machine and distributed the finished product.

Both officers and enlisted men are now fairly well adjusted to the living conditions. And, instead of trying to find something to keep busy, we have found plenty of jobs, just by trying to catch up or get ahead with our usual National Guard work.

There were several problems the first few days, but most of them have been solved. We have our own telephone and radio service in full working order, now. The units across Culver Road at one time had only four rest room facilities for 400 men, but that has changed.

## Wedding Can Be 'Emergency'

TIMES UNION JUL 30 1964

By JOHN STREET

The National Guard knows an emergency when it sees one.

A wedding—or rather two weddings—for instance.

That's why two members of the 1st Howitzer Battalion, 209th Artillery, are getting "emergency leave" from riot duty this weekend.

Officer Candidate Thomas E. Doland of 3735 East Ave., Pittsford, will marry Margaret Taylor of 44 Manor Parkway at 11 a.m. Saturday in St. Boniface Church.

Cpl. Ronald R. Ort of 96 Centennial St. will marry Linda Fleck of 7 Rugraff St. at 10 a.m. Saturday in Holy Family Church.

Both have been on duty with their unit at the Main Street Armory since Saturday.

Both will start their emergency leaves at 6 p.m. Friday, BUT they have orders to be back at the armory Sunday afternoon.

Both hope the Guard will be de-mobilized by Sunday.

Doland had planned a two-week honeymoon in New England, but Saturday night reservations at Cooperstown have already been canceled.

Ort had intended to spend two weeks with his new bride in Cape Cod, New England and Atlantic City.

...

IF THE GUARD is released

this weekend or early next week their schedules may remain pretty much intact.

Doland, 23, owns Max T. Doland Inc., wholesale and contract hardware store at 76 N. Union St., Ort, 25, is plant electrician at General Circuits Inc., 95 Mt. Read Blvd.

Both got the official word within the last two days that they could be married on schedule.

Doland said he had understood earlier that the marriage could take place, but he wondered whether he would be excused only long enough to "drive over there (to the church) and drive back (to the armory)."

He said his fiancée had "taken it pretty well," but had been forced to go to pre-wedding parties alone this week, wearing corsages she had bought herself.

"That doesn't make a girl too happy," he said.



BRIDEGROOMS-TO-BE Thomas Doland (left) and Ronald Ort of the National Guard.



# 'Substantial'

TIMES UNION JUL 30 1964

## Riot Loot Recovered

### Some Items Funneled To Buffalo, Police Say

A "substantial" amount of the loot from the weekend rioting has been recovered, police said today.

But they also said that a substantial amount has been "funneled" to Buffalo and sold.

The loot being picked up includes radios, television sets, liquor, some foodstuffs and other merchandise.

Today officials were trying to catalog the items and they are expected to announce a plan whereby merchants can recover their property.

MOST of it has been found in vacant houses in the riot areas of Joseph Avenue and Jefferson Avenue, some in fields and alleys.

The police also say they have received "many" telephone tips from persons reporting the presence of loot in homes. These are checked out, according to detectives, and if the information appears valid the home is searched.

Some policemen have been voluntarily admitted to homes and some parents have notified police their children had some of the loot. In those cases, no charges were placed against the children.

The Medical Examiner's Office said today it has an

official identification of the man who died in Saturday's rioting. He is Perry Judson Bryan, who would have been 59 yesterday, a native of New Jersey.

Bryan was killed when he staggered into the street after being struck, and was then hit by a car. The death is listed now as due to vehicular homicide, but an investigation is continuing.

Bryan was identified through records at the State Parole Office. He had a wife in New Jersey and a daughter in New York City. He had been convicted several times of forgery. His presence at the rioting has never been clearly explained.

Mayor Frank Lamb said today he intends to be at the Public Safety Building tomorrow night from 9 p.m. to at least 2 a.m.

The mayor also suggested the Negro community could "demonstrate its good faith" by seeing that loot is returned

and by taking up a collection in the affected areas to apply against damages.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR John E. Foley said a tax expert will be assigned in Rochester to assist persons who intend to claim casualty losses. This is similar to the special taxpayer assistance section set up in Buffalo after a flood last August.

Foley and a group of tax experts tomorrow will address Rochester merchants and taxpayers in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

"These are losses that would include the destruction of inventory, the destruction of assets and physical plants."

Foley said he would advise taxpayers to take pictures, assemble inventories and get some documentation of their loss.

"They should get their books and records in order and get some accounting work done now, while things are still fresh."

He said that if a person is out of business several days because of the damage, he cannot deduct "losses for anticipated business."

Also on hand for the 1:30 p.m. meeting tomorrow will be representatives of the Small Business Administration, Monroe County Bar Association, Clearing House Association, Insurance Agents Association and local contractors.

The Chamber plans to serve as a coordinating agency, and is making space available in its building for officer facilities needed by associations representing the affected area.

Government officials have told Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-Amsterdam, that surplus food can be made available quickly to relieve any emergency distress conditions in Rochester.

Only the approval of Gov. Rockefeller is needed, Stratton said.

The congressman said he had been contacted by individuals and groups in Rochester asking his help in getting necessary food supplies into areas affected by last week's riots.

Distribution officials in Albany said they have supplies stored in the Rochester area and are prepared to move at once, according to Stratton.



2B

The Times-Union  
Thurs., July 30, 1964

# Judges Suspend Sentences on 700

Suspended sentences have been given to some 700 persons following their arrests over the weekend. Most were curfew violators. City Court Judges Thomas Culhane, Sidney Z. Davidson, and James Sheehan presided in the courts.

Here are more names of persons given suspended sentences, as taken from City Court dockets:

Dorothy Terrell, 34, 516 N. Clinton Ave.; Benito Yazquez, 48, 623 North St.; Horace J. Preston Jr., 20, no address; Emery Ware, 28, 21 Woodward St.; Willie Robertson, 38, 39 Eagle St.; Frederick Lightfoot, 38, 491 Jefferson Ave.; Clifford V. Johnson, 23, 288 Champlain St.; Luis P. Deters, 447 Clinton Ave. N.; Samuel Cornish, 44, 81 Jonah St.; William P. Bauer Jr., 21, 4285 Lake Ave.; A. Z. Battle, 241 Joseph Ave.; Vernon V. Broch, 25, 163 Flint St.; Jonathan Robinson, 25, 29 Leopold St.

Chester Thompson, 45, 21 Philander St.; Alfred Handfield, 21, 760 Jefferson Ave.; Ann Johnson, 14 Payne St.; George Perry, 24, 44 Fulton Ave.; Julene Lindsey, 37, 204 S. Fitzhugh St.; Joan L. Pearson, 20, 214 Columbia Ave.; John E. Payne, 32, 350 Portland Ave.; John L. Gaines, 148 Atkinson St.; Clever Foster, 530 Central Ave.; Tommy Ellington, 25, 435 Columbia Ave.; Albert M. Hogzart, 21, 103 Marimac St.; Thomas Lee, 41, 9 First St.; Vera Perrotti, 37, 329 North St.

Melvin Smith, 30, 156 Reynolds St.; Melvin Walker Jr., 26, 27 Gladstone St.; Jerry Bush Jr., 39, 391 Troup St., apt. 3; Nathan Picklan, 32, 2921 Troup St.; John C. Bell, 31, 16 Weld St.; Mack R. Davis, 16, 30½ Clifton St.; Walker Uwaery, 30, 543 Central Ave.; Cleveland Stinson, 16, 50 Rockland Pk.; William H. Trotter, 16, 520 Clarissa St.; Nathaniel More, 35, 310 Clarissa St.; Richard Kilpatrick, 24, 595 Seward St.; Oscar Fred Colley, 26, 490 Jefferson Ave.

Albert S. Bennett, 33, 9 St. Clair St.; Thomas Jr. Ellis, 17, 9 St. Clair St.; John Cooper, 336 Columbia Ave.; Bennigno M. Clinto, 36, 78 Lewis St.; Isaac Watson, 47, 262 Jefferson Ave.; Silas A. Harmon Jr., 25, 23 Glasgow St.; Archie Lee Machis, 16, 15 Herman St.; England Holiday, 37, 180 Bartlett St.; Robert F. Jones, 23, 49 Reynolds St.; Hosea Ale Clark, 31, 42 Rockland Pk.; Leroy Sykes, 38, 153 Columbia Ave.; Leroy Walker, 21, 421 Hawley St.; Jim-

mie Weldon, 32, 321 Joseph Ave.; Victor S. Sabastian, 36, 381 North St.; Johnnie Singleton, 32, 77 Delevan St.; Richard Falder, 21, 216 Manhattan St.; Willie Walters, 22, 336 Frost Ave.

Richard Hackley, 17, 141 Atkinson St.; Claude R. Agee, 29, 67 Waverley Pl.; Samuel Lee Devine, 25, 114½ Bartley St.; David Scott, 20, 160 Reynolds St.; Henry Fason, 62 Joiner St.; Willie Joiner, 18, 42 Weld St.; Junior Taylor, 27, 469 Tremont St.; Damon Wilcox, 38, 600 Scio St.; Foster Leyls, 33, 384 Troup St.; Daniel McFadden, 25, 200 Sellinger St.; Randy Price, 16, 631 S. Plymouth Ave.; Charles Jones, 52, 376 Troup St.; Edward Smith, 34, 268 Jefferson Ave.

Ernest McDowell, 74 Reynolds St.; Samuel L. Glasgow, 21, 442 Champlain St.; Richard Calloway, 18, 153 Bronson Ave.; Marmott Scott, 17, 160 Reynolds St.; Calvin Cerda, 19, 37 Winwood St.; William Thomas, 44, 20 Vienna St.; Allan C. Mattshaw, 29, 851 Clinton Ave. S.; Elvis Scott, 30, 16 Weld St.; Sam J. Scott, 16, 65 Cady St.; Eugene McFadden, 18, 220 Lyndhurst St.; Arthur Leroy Carter, 21, 2039 E. Henrietta Rd.; Wille Ford, 16, 106 Cuba Pl.; Luther Jones, 23, 48 Concord St.; Jimmie Lee Henry, 45, 522 Clarissa St.; Harold T. Wilson, 22, 106 B Chatham Gardens; George Reid, 42, 389 Troup St.

Robert Schine, 33, 44 Weld St.; Curtis Henry Williams, 25, 446 Clarissa St.; Earl Anderson, Bryant, 28, 80 Reynolds St.; James Lee McFadden, 27 Glasgow St.; Ramon Perez, 16, 413 North St.; Dudley M. Walters, 40, 437 Columbia Ave.; Jose A. Rodriguez, 25, 431 Lake Ave.; David L. Reed, 45, 21 Atkinson St.; James E. Crank, 27, 44 Fulton Ave.; Leroy Burrows, 21, 180 Broadway; David Daniels Jr., 26, 329 North St.; Domingo Rodriquez, 42, 342 Portland Ave.; Joseph Cumber, 37, 376 Troup St.; Arthur Brooks, 22, 252 Columbia Ave.; Willie Dennis, 17, 37 Day Pl.; Roosevelt Watkins, 17, 20 Hawkins St.;

Theresa Walker, 17, 152 Columbia Ave.

Norman Anthony Sullivan, 53, 595 Birr St.; James Cooper, 47, 54 Joiner St.; Veldee Humbert, 40, 519 N. Clinton Ave.; Joseph Swatum, 61, 290 Joseph Ave.; James Lee Simon, 49, no home; Gene Abannbn, 33, 11 Hart St.; Elijah Graham, 20 Jefferson Ave.; Lee W. Horne, 37, 88 Tremont St.; Robert Clark, 40, 23 Leopold St.; Joseph Coins, 19 Hartford St.; Artis James, 43, 455 Scio St.; Henry P. Morgan, 37, 599 W. Main St.; Huber Gavin Jr., 90, 11 Ontario St.; Terry L. Barney, 44, 41 Manhattan St.; Emanuel Green, 50, 455 Scio St.; Robert L. LaPlant, 26, 411 Maple St.; Percy Robinson, 519 Clinton Ave. N.; James Pearson, 98 Prospect St.; John Love, 201 Bronson Ave.; Benjamin Larido, 40, 519 Clinton Ave. N.

Charlie Waller, 60, 12 Syracuse St.; Joseph Hale, 35, 19 Sheridan St.; Joe Baldwin, 25, 319 Tremont St.; Lindon A. Bullock, 47 Davis St.; Willie Gilliam, 42, 25 Catherine St.; William James, 27, 62 Gorham St.; Shell E. Chatman, 16, 66 Bronson Ave.; Tommie Curtis Alston, 32, 29 Doran St.; Lonnie Blues, 18, 20 St. Clair St.; Willie Gray, 28, 64 Herman St.; Wm. Chandle, 32, 65 Hanover St.; Robert Cliff Brown, 23, 145½ W. Main St.; Mamie L. Harris, 26, 349 North St.; James Geddes, 34, no home; Jerome J. Hooks, 27, 34 Adams St.; Minor G. Jackson, 20, 163 Adams St.; Louis Jones, 32, 6 Edward Park; N. J. Williams Jr., 28, 41 Savannah St.; Roosevelt Smith, 27, 103 Cady St.; Curtis Ware, 34, 39 Morris St.; Anderson Terrell Jr., 27, 278 Ormond St.

William Sutterfield, 48, 145 Columbia Ave.; Thomas Wright, 18, 144 Bartlett St.; John Mounzon, 23, 105 Joiner St.; Charles Loret, 25, 693 Plymouth Ave. S.; Johnnie William, 21, 21 Atkinson St.; Leroy Levit, 25, 85 Jefferson Ave.; Moses Larkin, 40, 107 Joiner St.; Jay Lyetes, 23, 94 Bronson Ave.; Simon

Peter Marimon, 26, 426 Jefferson Ave.; James Morgan, 18, 109 Cuba Pl.; Eric G. Tamblin, 21, no home; Dolly Sikes, 28, 152 Columbia Ave.; Edwin Pert, 30, 293 Troup St.; Gary H. Hawkins, 18, 131 Cady St.; Edward Cole, 16, 59 Hubbell Pk.

Milton H. Simmons, 24, 706 Clarissa St.; Pedro Rivera, 29, 4 Hand St.; Louis Rambo, 35, 171 Shelter St.; Harvey Jones, 37, 195 Reynolds St.; Andy Tisdall, 25, 35 Buchan Pk.; Rodney Rice, 27, 175 Cady St.; Dennis Oneal, 44, 18 St. Clair St.; Gene Smith, 21, 333 Joseph Joseph Ave.; Eugene Samuel, 29, 61 Weld St.; Shadrack McPhee, 34, 9 Sheridan St.; Sephus Shaw Jr., 25, 124 Allen St.; Willie Greggs, 33, 12 Thomas St.; John McFadden, 26, 229 Holley St.; James McKennon, 28, 75 Reynolds St.

Lake Peterson, 24, 55 Reynolds St.; Roosevelt Middlebrooks, 25, 60 Ford St.; Foster Devine, 27, 505 Tremont St.; Gerald Coleman, 18, 14½ Clinton St.; James E. Sprague, 54, 28 Clarendon St.; John H. Mathis, 24, 131 Cady St.; Lemeu Terry, 24, 334 Columbia Ave.; Thomas Allison, 23, 3 Morris St.; Leon Chandler, 27, 285 Columbia Ave.; Mary Ann Galady, 30, 134 Clarissa St.; Noah Brazil, 25, 34 Tremont St.; Calvin A. Allen, 17, 30 Leopold St.

Mildred Archie, 29, Joseph Ave.; Elvina Willis, 28, 3 Stanley St.; Arthur Grant, 29, 372 Plymouth Ave.; David Lewis Jr., 22, 23 Violetta St.; Mary B. Lewis, 23, 65 Flint St.; Billy Lee McNurly, 31, 372 Plymouth Ave. S.; Cleo A. Hunter, 39, 18 St. Clair St.; Charles Earsley, 21, 725 Sawyer St.; John Fairm Jr., 22, 95 Hanover St.; LeRoy McGhee, 28, 546 Plymouth Ave. S.; Henry L. Madison, 31, 39 Savannah St.; Ernest N. Brown, 26, 510 Clinton Ave. N.

Robert Buckman, 19, 10 Gorham St.; Lillie Brumfield, 17, 4 Catherine St.; Vernon Mitchell, 29, 366 Joseph Ave.; Walter H. Williams, 29, 301 Clarissa St.; Daniel Taylor, 27, 88 Tremont St.; Roosevelt Rucker, 21,

Continued  
on page 122



Continued From page 121

Times Union July 30, 1967

174 Bronson Ave.; Levon Robinson, 18, 52 Cole St.; Rosemary Turner, 39, 42 Lyndhurst St.; Cecil Patterson, 32, 83 Andrews St.; Harvey Murray, 36, 3 Ward St.; James T. Adams, 41, 10 Syracuse St.; Charles G. Williams, 35, 529 Tremont St.

Frank Washington, 36, 449 Exchange St.; Timothy Nole, 20, 344 Columbia Ave.; David Pettrillo, 29, 465 Alexander St.; Stanley Turner, 29, 43 Lyndhurst St.; Tommie L. Walker, 41, 649 Clarissa St.; Olean Greggs, 27, 337 Plymouth Ave.; James Kelly, 43, 10 Syracuse St.; Queenie Johnson, 37, 13 Waite St.; Elm Louis, 29, 482 Central Ave.

Jack C. Hallforth, 20, 247 Field St.; Eddie Chestnut, 19, 274 Ormond St.; Walter Claiborne, 20, 9 Edgewood Pk.; Roosevelt Belcher, 37, 486 Central Ave.; John Watkins, 20, 20 Hawkins St.; Floyd P. Welch, 22, 77 Bronson Ave.; Willie Herman, 46, 44 Jay St.; Bernice Washington, 31, 40 Emmett St.; Otis Williams, 24, 136 Clifton St.; George R. Pearson, 29, 214 Columbia Ave.; Jim King, 42, 211 Fitzhugh St.; Candelario Velazquez, 58, 9 Wadsworth St.; Louis Brown, 29, 3 Arklow St.; LeRoy Brown, 17, 3 Arklow St.; Roy Willis, 29, 70 Troup St.; Charles R. Rockefeller, 29, 83 Andrews St.; LeRoy Gregory, 36, 345 Troup St.

Thomas White, 32, 5 VanAcker St.; John Fearon, 35, 30 Washington St.; Cornelius Austin, 58, 85 Andrews St.; Billy Grey, 22, 460 Clarissa St.; Gerome Gibson, 20, 95 Hebard St.; Robert L. Gibson, 25, 135½ Clifton St.; Herbert Thomas, 36, 20 Henry St.; Ermelindo Leon, 22, 10 Grover St.; Robert Johns, 54, 69 Joiner St.; Rudolph Slade, 41, no home; Charles J. Dunn, 39, 235 Ormond St.; Morgan L. Jones, 34, 46 Central Ave.

Eddie L. Thomas, 30, 17 Woodward St.; Aljay Williams, 30, 88 Tremont St.; Michael C. Robinson, 16, 490 Central Ave.; Forrest Stephens, 35, 527 North St.; Wade Washby, 30, 267 Flint St.; Clinton Wallace, 36, 290 Frost Ave.; Charles Powell, 28, 598 North St.; Adelbert Shileds, 35, 9 Walton St.; Brennan Bruce, 36, 183 Frost Ave.; Andrew Daniel, 33, 53 Concord St.; Jimmie Jones, 17, 434 Seward St.; Barbara Chatman, 20, 25 Reynolds St.; Charles B. Ansley, 26, 77 Edward St.

Willis Rash, 38, 15 Ritz St.; Elijah Grant, 35, 11 Atkinson St.; Chernis Chapple, 25, 166 Atkinson St.; Benny Collier, 29, Camden, N.Y.; Andrew Billings-  
lea, 32, 289 S. Plymouth; Emanuel Williams, 37, 34 Kelly St.; Florence L. Thomas, 42, 20 Henry St.; James Cooper, 47, 54 Joiner St.; Perry Robinson, 25, 15 Atkinson St.; Carol Ann Gravelly, 24, 8 Manhattan St.; Ulysis Frances, 37, 16 Nash St.; Miguel Otero, 27, 135 Geneva St.; Melvin Lucius, 38, 15 Gordon Pk.; Pedro Martinez, 21, 212 VanBuren St.; Ernestine Kendrick, 18, Edison Hotel; James Wilson, 46, 36 Atkinson St.

Geraldine Simpson, 30, 32 Tremont St.; Calvin Presley, 28, 118 First St.; Lutrus Poole, 23, 77 Central Pk.; Elenor Greenlea, 38, 25 Reynolds St.; Burgors Taylor, 23, 8 Fenwick St.; Jasper Pearson, 38, 346 Jefferson Ave.; Ben F. Sims, 32, 56 Davis St.; Edward Stallings, 29, 232 Bronson Ave.; Bonnie Woods, 30, 197 Portland Ave.; Eddie Fuller, 24, 71 Prospect St.; James Dancio, 33, 10 Syracuse St.; Willie Braxton, 23, 70 Lennox St.; Rubin F. Goff Jr., 23, 324 Frost Ave.; Joseph Scott, 22, 39 Grieg St.

William H. Thompson, 30, 197 Portland Ave.; Georgio B. Robinson, 30, 341 S. Plymouth; Clarence Bonner Jr., 32, 342 Jefferson Ave.; Robert L. Gardner, 44, 466½ W. Main St.; Jim C. Taylor, 22, 8 Leopold St.; Robert Britt, 19, E. William-son; Robert J. Miller, 32, 10 Syracuse St.; Melvin H. Simons, 24, 96 Edinburgh St.; Lesesne Brown, 40, 46 Grieg St.; Butch L. Redman, 35, 310 Clarissa St.; Jessie Smith, 34, 65½ Magnolia St.; Bessie M. Robinson, 40, 341 Plymouth Ave. S.

Lawrence Wilson, 28, 346 Jefferson Ave.; Richard Pender, 26, Hilton; Claude Walker, 34, 229 Clarissa St.; Sammual Warden, 17, 40 Concord St.; James Anthony, 40, 399 Clarissa St.; Freddie Dunham, 28, 14 Madid-son St.; Robert Johnson Jr., 22, 360 Joseph Ave.; Nathaniel A. Smith, 21, 39 Weld St.; Hayes Braggs, 39, 76 Adams St.; Lawrence Charles, 18, 171 Shelter St.; James Scott, 31, 180 Flint St.; Lovett Crumpler, 37, 52 Humboldt St.; Richard Allen, 16, 60 Tremont St.; Howard Hickman, 29, Edison Hotel; Winfield Ingram, 52, 33 Tremont St.; Will H. Jackson, 27, 118 Bronson Ave.; Abbott Market, 25, 403 Clarissa St.

William Gumby, 32, 655 Jef-ferson Ave.; Jose Colon, 24, 202 E. Main; Edwards L. Don-owa, 32, 20 Thomas St.; Ulys-ses Burney, 35, 1 Ontario St.; Mack Market Jr., Sodus; Grif-fen Cells, 32, 46 Buchan Pk.; David Willoborn Jr., 170 Troup St.; Jessie L. McFadden, 28, 3 Stephany Pl.; Melvin H. Han-kins, 42, 33 Leopold St.; Andy Murphy, 39, 16 Syracuse St.

Richard T. Murray, 16, 34 Leopold St.; James Williams, 25, 64½ Atkinson St.; Willie Williams, 21, 403 Clarissa St.; Issiah Williams, 24, 47 Ward St.; Charlie Weldborn Jr., 28, Richford Hotel; Earl Watson, 30, 15 Skyview Dr.; Walter Warren, 25, 278 Tremont St.; Orlandus White, 30, 140 Rey-nolds St.; Jim E. Ellis, 32, 16 Bronson Ave.; Thomas L. Arch-er, 19, 873 Jefferson Ave.; Earley Gross, 23, 242 Lexington Ave.; Bob J. Dunson, 19, 70 Herman St.; Eugene Hoover, 25, 10 Grieg St.

Stanford Davis, 53, 83 An-drews St.; Robert L. Cum-mings, 20, 118 Bartlett St.; Homer J. Smith, 22, Marion, N.Y.; Andrewson Scott, 37, Hamlin; Lascola Parker, 26, Newark; Wilmer Jones, 40, 19 Gordon Pk.; Charles Lee, 19, 53 Morris St.; Moses Shannon, 45, 4 Eagle St.; Robert Miller, 39, 408 Clarissa St.; John Hil-lis, 35, 38 Baden St.; William H. Allen, 40, 66 Atkins St.; Ernest Davies Jr., 27, 20 Vien-na St.; Rufus Jackson, 41, 57 Bronson Ave.; Robert Donal-son, 42, 416 Champlain St.; James Trimble, 51, 29 Almira St.; Roosevelt Washington, 17, 213 S. Fitzhugh St.

George William, 19, 34 Kelly St.; Ernie Shaw, 50, 300 Joseph Ave.; James W. Thomas, 21, 335 Central Pk.; Basil Taylor, 36, 129 Herman St.; Fred Mc-Clain, 39, 177½ Bartlett St.; Laverne Moye, 24, 100 Atkin-son St.; Juan Carmona, 27, 26 Manhattan St.; Willie Edward Jr., 33, 69 Columbia Ave.; Charles Cole, 36, Orchard St.

Willie Balkun, 17, 8 Gordon Pk.; Charles Dowell, 28, Gibson Hotel; Sidney L. Jones, 27, 61 Thomas St.; Melvin H. Brinson, 20, 124½ Comfort St.; Kenneth Lockett, 26, 100 Magnolia St.; Eddie Joner, 24, 34 Atkinson St.; Jessie B. Brown, 30, 306 Jefferson Ave.; Frank Miller, 21, 429 Tremont St.; Jim Kelly, 32, 259 Tremont St.

Richard A. Scorse, 1464 Stone Rd., Greece; Willie Saunders, 46, 336 Clarissa St.; Michael Santiagek, 20, 212 Van Buren St.; Newark; Eddie Rosemond, 35, 74 Tremont St.; Manuel Rius, 415 N. Clinton; Willie Rambo, 28, 171 Shelter St.; John E. Presley, 22, 597 Scio St.; Elroy D. Pinkeney, 21, 11 Wentworth St.; Ronald L. Pickett, 22, 232 St. Joseph St.; Theodore Floyd, 34, 10 Vienna St.; Andrew Jackson, 19, 691 Jefferson Ave.; Richard Bell Jr., 118 Atkinson St.; Eugene Hilson, 19, 77 Atkinson St.; Walter L. Miller, 19, 25 Her-man St.; William J. Mackey, 26, 22 Morgan St.; Joseph Smith, 22, 518 Joseph Ave.; Joe L. Smith, 20, 75 Bronson Ave.; Jessie Smith, no home.

Earl Walker, 57, 39 Cather-ine St.; Anthony Texaria, 42, Union St.; Spencerport; Leon Rush, 41, 23 Kelly St.; Roose-velt Ball, 39, 48 Catherine St.; James Hoover, 33, 65 Hanover Apts.; Lucian Johnson, 50, 7 Vose St.; Jemmy Kennedy, 31, 39 Glasgow St.; Thomas C. Ben-jamin, 38, 109 Rauber St.; Hor-ace Cheary, 21, 171 Columbia Ave.; Vernon Jones, 22, 353 Champlain St.; Enoch Gourdin, 37, 327 6th St.

Cary Blicher, 21, 12 Phil-ander St.; Curtis Chin, 47, 36 Manhattan St.; Frank Hannah, 27, 27 Stillson St.; William E. Brooks, 31, 37 Gorham St.; Ber-tram Slaughter, 51, 58 Reynolds St.; Leavis Walker Jr., 24, 1593 Hamlin-Parma Town Line Road; Jeanette C. Prince, 22, 381 Gen-wood Ave.; Atrie Allison, 36, 113 Adams St.; William McCoy, 22, 477 University St.; Fred L. Thompson, 19, 14 Bartlett St.; Alexander Hall, 41, 649 Scio St.; Wade L. Daves, 24, Ormond St.; William Dumas, 39, 77 Ed-wards St.; Willie M. Braxton, 21, 372 Plymouth Ave. S.; Wil-liam Courdian, 34, 327 Sixth St.; John L. Streetch, 40, Box 72, Albion.

Cleveland Brooks, 8 Morgan St.; Robert Phillips, 34, 350 Clarissa; Osborne Owens, 49, 53 Bartlett St.; Antonio Ortiz, 31, 430 Clinton Ave. N.; Flor-ence Ortiz, 28, 419 Clinton Ave. N.; Catalino Grassiani, 31, 520 Goodman St.; Charles Haw-kins, 38, 100 Gibbs St.; Clif-ford Brown, 34, 83 Andrews St.; Samuel Clark, 14 Tremont St.; Nebiasco C. Brunt, 39, Men's Service Center; Willie M. Brown, 29, 113 Ford St.; Gary Seamon, 18, 40 English Road.

Joe Jackson, 21, 437 Frost Ave.; Leroy Lovett, 25, 73 Champlain St.; William H. Garritt, 23, 808 Plymouth Ave. S.; Levey Duberry, 43, 363 Clarissa St.; Eddie Lee Irby, 18, 48 Greig St.; Roger L. Thompson, 18, 111 English Rd.; William Gamble, 25, 20 Vienna St.; Roland R. Wash-ington, 44, 513 Clarissa St.; Ed-ward R. Raindrop, 38, 290 Plymouth Ave. S.; Robert Sykes, 35, 17 St. Clair St.; B. J. Richmond, 21, 300 Plymouth Ave. S.; Nola Settersfield, 30, 145 Columbia Ave.; Raymond Smith, 19, 377 Jefferson Ave.; Carlos Serriano, 20, 383 Cham-plain St.; Eulia J. Wilcox, 353 Champlain St.; Eddie McCoy, 49, 5 Stephany Place.





STRUCK BY CAR on Herman Street, Elaine Holmes, 5, is comforted by her mother, Mrs. Andrew Holmes, and Patrolman Gregory Valeri.

## Hostility Not Evident

Crowds Calm When Negro Is Injured by Auto

By CLIFF SMITH

If there was racial animosity in Rochester this past weekend, I didn't see any yesterday under conditions that could have made it appear.

A former newspaper colleague, Ed Richter of Philadelphia, now a writer for the United Presbyterian Church, and I were on Herman Street passing Hanover Houses.

We were headed toward Joseph Avenue when two small girls darted between us and a car coming in the opposite direction.

One of the girls stopped in time but the other was struck by the car approaching us. She was thrown into the air and landed limply on the pavement. She lay there as if she were dead.

The girl was Negro, the driver of the car that struck her was a white woman.

The woman and I braked our cars almost simultaneously. Richter got out and ran to the girl's assistance, putting his coat under her head.

Before I could get to them, a crowd of Negroes began forming around Richter and the girl. This, I thought, could be nasty.

WHILE TRYING to comfort the girl, Richter looked up and saw the crowd, "Please, folks, back up and give her some air," he said.

They retreated a few feet and I asked them to move back some more. They did what I asked. It was the second request the crowd, that had grown to 75 or 100 people, took from a couple of non-uniformed white men.

A Negro teen-age boy asked me, "Did you do it?"

I said, "No, the woman over by the car was the driver. But she couldn't have stopped in time. The girl ran right in front of her." He appeared satisfied and stayed where he was.

While Richter got the girl to stop crying and tell him how she felt, many of the Negroes in the street shouted to each other about calling an ambulance. All seemed concerned about the girl.

The first uniforms to appear were worn by Doyle Armored Service guards, who helped keep the crowd on the sidewalk. City police and state troopers soon arrived to direct traffic and offer assistance.

THERE WERE 200 to 300 people on either side of the street when the ambulance appeared about 4:05 p.m. The woman driver of the car, her head face down on the hood of her car, sobbed and shook.

The crowd was curious but not angry. Nothing was thrown. No epithets were heard. The police did their job unhindered. There was order.

The girl, Elaine Holmes, 5, of 10 Vienna St., was taken to Strong Memorial Hospital with bruises but apparently no other injuries. She was later released.

Driving away, I thought of Mildred Johnson's plans. Mrs. Johnson, who lives at 136 Baden St., had told me earlier that she was recruiting other Negroes in the neighborhood to serve coffee to police on night duty in the Baden-Ormond area.

"We want to show people that there is no racial animosity around here," she said.



# Chief Lauds Police Calm

D. &amp; C. JUL 31 1964

By JACK TUCKER

Police Chief William M. Lombard addressed a special police assembly yesterday and commended their conduct, courage and "restraint" during Rochester's long weekend of racial rioting.

Lombard, who was injured in the early hours of the riot, said:

"Now that the battle is over, we must do everything in our power to see that there is no repetition . . . the entire community is depending on us to maintain peace and tranquility."

It is common knowledge among those close to the still tense situation that some policemen — after absorbing hours of insults and taunts from Negro rioters, in addition to physical injury, have little patience left.

Many privately use bitter words in reference to relatively low wages, charges of alleged brutality voiced by Negroes, the controversial Police Advisory Board, and the fact that police lives were risked en masse during the uprisings.

Police now are on 12-hour shifts, bolstered by several hundred state troopers, nearly 100 sheriff's deputies, some town police, Civil Defense and bivouaced National Guardsmen.

Lombard's special message, delivered at yesterday's 6 a.m. muster, continued in part:

"It is with a great deal of pride that I have the pleasure of commending every one of you who responded in the riot crisis . . . Your conduct during this period, and to date, in the field and in other assignments was in the highest tradition of police services.

"There had been much talk of rioting taking place in our city, but none of us could visualize a situation as severe as what confronted us . . .

"You men rose to the occasion, displaying the type of courage none of us believed we possessed, practicing restraint in the face of the most severe provocation on the part of the mob we attempted to control."

In extending personal thanks and congratulations for a "job well done," Chief Lombard expressed gratitude to State Police, the sheriff's office, town and auxiliary police, the Rochester Fire Bureau and to "citizens who offered valuable time to us in these critical days."

# City Lists Acts Easing Tension

D. &amp; C. JUL 31 1964

City officials yesterday released a summary of steps taken to ease racial tensions in this riot-scarred city.

Rochester remained quiet last night, the fifth night of calm following a weekend of racial violence.

Earlier in the day William F. Denne, deputy city manager and administrator of the Department of Urban Renewal, assumed command of the city's efforts to assist businessmen affected by the weekend rioting.

City Manager Porter W. Homer, Denne and merchants from the 3rd and 7th Ward areas, scenes of rioting last weekend, met late yesterday to discuss the city's role in rebuilding plans.

Arthur Deutsch, city public information director, released a statement outlining the city's efforts in such fields as school construction, recreation, urban renewal and code enforcement.

The statement was apparently designed to reinforce Homer's statement Thursday that Rochester had made more advances in the area of race relations than any other city in the country.

The city statement, citing a "working program," consisted of such statistics as a report from the Urban Renewal Department that it had made a total of 118,742 housing, building and code enforcement inspections in the year preceding June 30.

It also included a Board of

Education report that \$5.6 million had been expended on school construction in Negro areas since 1959.

Last night the city still remained an armed camp as helmeted city and state policemen patrolled Negro areas.

More than 1,500 National Guardsmen remained on standby duty at parks and armories should new flareups occur.

The guard and the state troopers were to remain through the weekend in case there was any new outbreak in the violence that raged last Friday and Saturday, resulting in four deaths, 350 injuries, the arrest of more than 1,000 persons and causing millions of dollars of property damages.

Twelve persons were arraigned yesterday on public intoxication charges following their arrest overnight after the lifting Wednesday of a four-day ban on liquor sales. Police described those arrested as "ordinary drunks," and said the number of arrests was about normal.

In another development, Deutsch wired Newsweek Magazine, criticizing its coverage of the riots here. He said the Newsweek story "enrages decent citizens of this community."

"Allegations of police brutality fail to recognize tremendous restraint shown during riots by exhausted policemen faced with extreme provocation . . ."

Squads of detectives yesterday continued to follow leads on loot taken from stores in the rioting.

Detective Capt. James Cavoti said substantial amounts of the loot have been recovered by police using search warrants.



# Quick Hearings Free 20 Wanted Persons

D. &amp; C. JUL 31 1964

Quick disposition of court cases stemming from the weekend rioting allowed some wanted persons to slip through police hands, it was revealed yesterday.

Six hundred persons charged with non-felony counts — disorderly conduct by breaking the curfew, public intoxication and malicious mischief — were given suspended sentences by City Judges Thomas P. Culhane,

Sidney Z. Davidson and James F. Sheehan last Monday.

About 20, it turned out later, were wanted by police here and in other cities.

"At one point it looked like a man wanted for murder in New York City was turned loose. But State Police picked up the suspect and it was the wrong man," Capt. James McGowan of the Police Identification Division said.

Another man wanted for third degree burglary in Nassau County was freed through a "breakdown in communications," Capt. McGowan said.

The burglary suspect and his brother were arrested on disorderly conduct charges. Word was sent out to hold the burglary suspect. But by accident the burglary suspect was released and his brother held. He is still being sought. Secret Service agents

wanted a man for mail theft and forgery who had been picked up on a disorderly conduct charge.

"Somehow he got out before we could issue a hold order," Capt. McGowan said.

Warrants for several others were on file here for Family Court violations such as non-support, for parking violations and for public intoxication, Capt. McGowan said.

Capt. McGowan said that

## Mystery Victim's Relatives Sought

D. &amp; C. JUL 31 1964

Police last night were attempting to locate relatives of an unemployed window salesman and ex-convict who was knocked unconscious during rioting Saturday night in the 3rd Ward and fatally injured by a passing car.

The victim was identified through fingerprints as John P. Bryan, 58, a native of

Bound Brook, N. J., who was arrested in Rochester last year as a parole violator. Bryan's record includes conviction for forgery and grand larceny. He served senten-



John P. Bryan

ces at Attica, Auburn and Sing Sing state prisons.

Police said Bryan was struck in the face about 9:40 p.m. Saturday as he stood in Clarissa Street near Atkinson Street. While lying in the street, he was struck by a car and dragged more than 100 feet.

The driver, Leon Chandler, 28, of 55 Cuba Place, was not held. Dr. Robert M. Green-dyke, county medical examiner, who issued a certificate of death by vehicular homicide, said Bryan died of multiple rib and pelvic fractures.

Police last night were questioning a Plymouth Avenue

South man in connection with the assault. A second man is still being sought.

Joseph S. Corsica, the victim's parole officer, yesterday said he doubted that Bryan was an agitator or could have been a member of a group which might have incited the riot.

Referring to witnesses' statements that Bryan was wearing a white Civil Defense-type helmet, Corsica said, "He might have ingratiated himself with someone in an agency who gave him a helmet."

Howard Redmond, executive director of the Monroe County CD unit, said the helmet was not issued by his group.

Although Bryan was married, his wife's whereabouts is not known. He will be buried by the Welfare Department unless police can find relatives.

when reports are received from the Department of Correction in Albany they probably will show that other released persons were wanted in other cities.

Edward Teju, chief clerk of City Court, pointed out, however, that all persons are entitled by law to speedy arraignment and trial.

Capt. McGowan said that because of the total of some 800 arrests, 25 per cent of which were felonies, it was impossible to fingerprint and get mug shots of each prisoner. And there wasn't time to check each prisoner's name against lists of wanted persons.

"By the time a warrant was found for a prisoner, he already had been released," Capt. McGowan said.

Teju said the number of arrests was "unprecedented." The only other mass arrests he could recall were in 1950 when 104 persons were arrested in a gambling raid in Front Street and in May 1946 when more than 200 persons were arrested for picketing the City Department of Public Works yard in Dewey Avenue in a union dispute. The cases were later dismissed in City Court.

## List of Those Held on Misdemeanor Charges

D. &amp; C. JUL 31 1964

The following persons have been arraigned on a variety of misdemeanor charges as a result of last weekend's rioting. Their cases have not yet been disposed of.

Fred Miles, 30, 157 Oak St.; Elbridge Gay, 53, County Line Road; Melven C. Cronk, 21, 516 Brown St.; Sylvester Broner, 36, 41 Kelly St.; Wasil Swiridenko, 42, 50 Herman St.; Artie Cox Jr., 12½ King St.; Clarence Argo, 40, 46 Catherine St.; Sabod DeJesus, 18, 33 Oakman St.; Henry Starker, 18, 341 Joseph Ave.; Ronald G. Quinn, 21, 23 Lowell St.; George Guyette, 20, 793 St. Paul St.; Namon L. Siplin, 25, 52 Weld St.; Ray G. McDonald, 17, 289 Adams St.; Miguel Gonzales, 40,

671 Clinton Ave. N.; Robert LaPlant, 26, 411 Maple St.; Mildred Cooper, 318 Joseph Ave.; John E. Williams, 20, 510 Scio St.; Roosevelt Strong, 18, 154 Lyndhurst St.; O. B. Ware, 24, 39 Morris St.; Charles Lowry, 42, 89 Hand St.; Alex Bryant, 30, 6½ Prospect St.; Thomas Chestine, 24, 530 Central Ave.; Norman Carson, 22, Gibson Hotel.

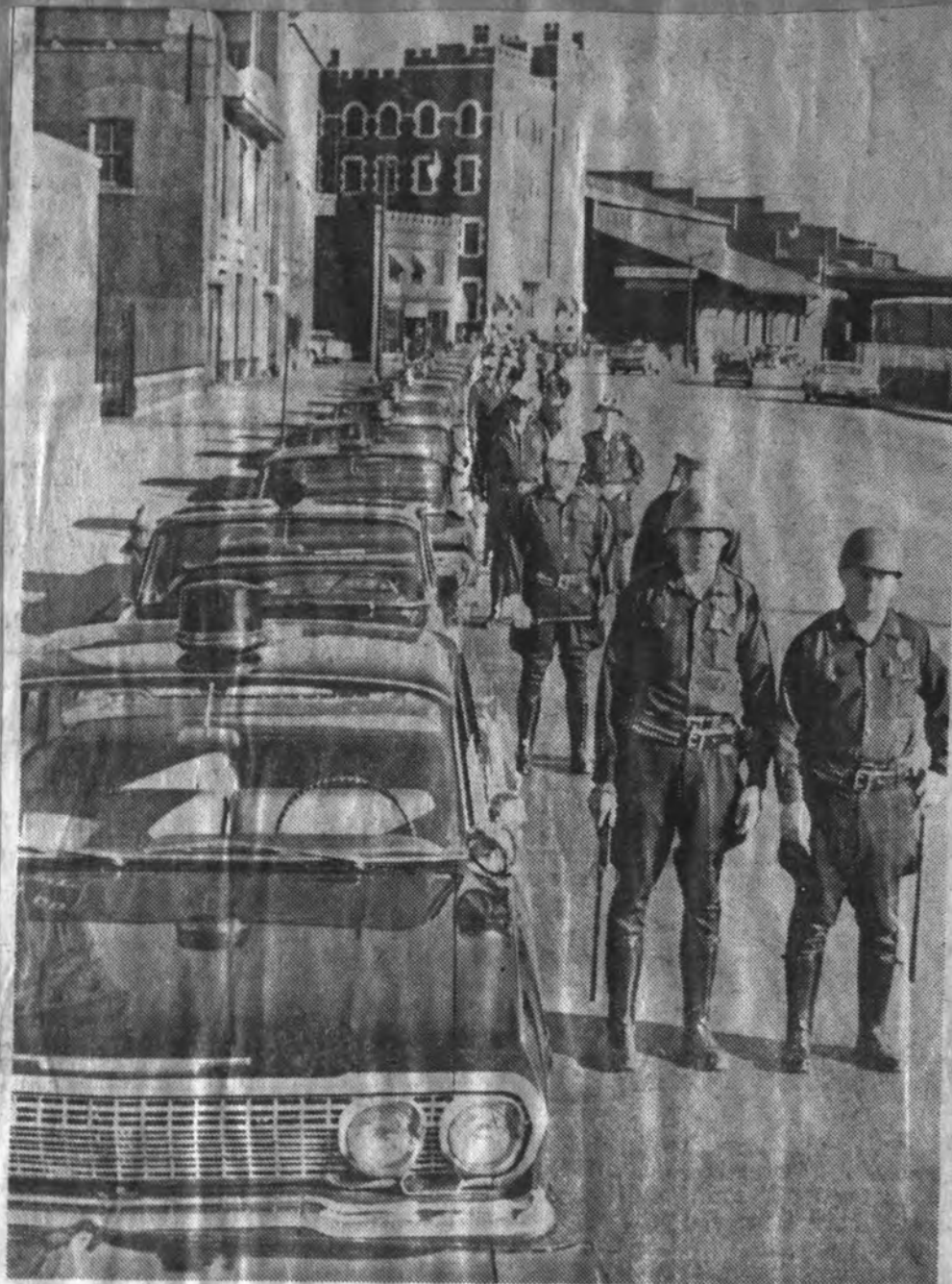
Charles Ashford, 316 Seward St.; Truedell Spence, 46, 166 Atkinson St.; James Mosley, 40, 5 Adams St.; Larry Huntley, 17, 53 Davis St.; Ronald Noble, 16, 132 Lyndhurst St.; William Stanks, 30, 189 Magnolia St.; Carl L. Blake, 27, 154 Bartlett St.; David F. Nettles, 19, 49 Greig St.; Walter L. Wilson, 38, 41 Prospect St.; Johnson

Lee, 56, 239 Joseph Ave.; Earl Hoover, Jr., 32, Bronson Ave.; Thomas Dukes, 25, 496 Plymouth Ave. S.; Eugene Barrett, 32, 95 Adams St.; Eugene Terry, 24, 323 North St.; Edward Burrell, 43, Syracuse; John H. Lewis, 29, 128 Tremont St.; Caldwell Cole, 39, 59 Hubbel Park; Arthur Robinson, 36, 115 Joseph Ave.

Davies Smith, 47, 70 Bronson Ave.; Andrew Jackson, 25, 586 Tremont St.; Willie J. Smith, 23, 15 Ritz St.; Gerald Wilson, 19, Hilton; Allan Mottshaw, 29, 851 Clinton Ave. S.; James Conkitt, 20, 94 Adams St.; James M. Begler, 18, 500 Bennett Road; John Dansbury Jr., 21, 144 Joseph Ave.; Samuel H. Jones, 19, no address; Leon Waight, 21, 32 Reynolds St.;

William Roman, 37, 1600 South Ave.; Letty Coley, 37, 393½ Clarissa St.; Willy Boyd, 22, 543 Central Ave.; Willie McMullen, 45, 163 Adams St.; Herbert Cox, 38, 32 Helena St.; Wayne McHugh, 28, Hilton; David Rawley, 18, 212 Lake Ave.; Willie Andrews, 25, 78 Lyndhurst St.; Garry Hawkins, 18, 131 Cady St.; Willie James, 29, 60 Hebard St.; Clarence Argo, 40, 46 Catherine St.; Louis A. Smith, Jr., 33, 12 Syracuse St.





READY TO ROLL—Sheriff's deputies line up for muster in Exchange St. near

Monroe County Jail. A story on how they helped quell riot is on Page 2B.

## Riot Grand Jury to Get D. & C., JUL 31 1964 Voluminous Police Report

A voluminous police report dealing with the causes of last weekend's riots is expected to be presented today to a county grand jury.

The report, compiled by the Police Bureau's Internal Inspection Division, will be submitted by Capt. William Hamill, who has been collecting testimony since the racial strife erupted Friday night at a street dance at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street.

Yesterday the grand jury heard testimony from eight more witnesses as the probe entered its fifth day. A District Attorney's Office spokesman said the grand jury would continue to receive evidence through next week.

Hamill is obtaining statements that average 25 pages from police officers who were

at the scene of the initial riot, civilian witnesses and arrested persons.

The Internal Inspection Division report was ordered by Police Chief William M. Lombard and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett. It is designed to pinpoint the cause of Friday night's disorder and report on conduct of policemen at the scene.

Witnesses before the grand jury yesterday included two Joseph Avenue merchants, who described looting, and a mapmaker, who provided the panel with map of the riot-torn areas.

Three Democrat and Chronicle reporters also appeared. They were John Omicinski, who described rioting in Joseph Avenue early Saturday; William Claiborne, who de-

scribed Saturday night rioting at Jefferson and Bronson avenues and 3rd Ward looting, and Ben Teplitz, who told of incidents in Joseph Avenue and Kelly and Nassau streets.

The grand jury reportedly is attempting to establish the nature and extent of rioting to lay the groundwork for future indictments and trials for the felony charges of riot and inciting a riot.

Hamill said he and his staff planned to work late last night in an attempt to complete the Internal Inspection Division report by this afternoon.

"This thing is growing and growing . . . The more people you talk to the more leads you get. It's like an octopus," Hamill said.





**FIGURING THE DAMAGE** — Meyer Rock, left, president of Itkin's store in Joseph Avenue, meets with business officials to total damage done by rioters last weekend. Left to right, Rock, Morry Katz, chairman of the

Businessmen's Aid Committee for Immediate Help; Nicholas Macrina, branch manager of the General Adjustment Bureau, and Gordon Litster, a General Adjustment Bureau adjuster.

D. & C. JUL 31 1964

## Integrated Cleanup Force Aids Joseph Ave. Merchants

By TED CASE

Youths, white and Negro, pitched in to help Joseph Avenue merchants clean up the damage of a weekend of rioting.

The youths were from the Youth and Work Training Office, a division of the city-county Youth Board.

Meanwhile, donations totaling \$6,700 have been given to help merchants.

The first business person to apply for aid from the emergency fund was a Negro woman who operates a beauty parlor. She had no glass insurance and wanted the front windows replaced. She was given aid, according to Daniel Rothman, president of the Joseph Avenue Merchants Association.

The money will go to anyone who was "hurt" by the disorder—regardless of color, merchants said.

Some of the damage done

by rioters and looters will be covered by insurance. Adjusters inspected stores yesterday, taking notes and pictures of damage.

Today the youth work force will help clean up stores in the Jefferson-Bronson Avenue area, which was hit Saturday evening.

Late yesterday afternoon City Manager Porter W. Homer and Deputy City Manager William F. Denne met with members of the Joseph Avenue association. City officials said they were investigating legal avenues of help they can direct toward the merchants.

Two promises were made: A city-sponsored promotional campaign when the Joseph Avenue stores hold an official "reopening," and necessary police protection.

Today the merchants will meet at 1:30 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce with representatives of the Inter-

nal Revenue Service, Small Business Administration, Monroe County Bar Association, Clearing House Association of Rochester, Insurance Agents Association of Monroe County, city officials and local contractors.

The Internal Revenue Service and the Small Business Administration representatives were requested by The Democrat and Chronicle. The tax people can tell merchants what can be claimed and how to apply for claims; the SBA has the power to grant loans of up to \$15,000, payable in six years at 5½ per cent interest. The loans are for replacing damaged fixed assets and inventory.

Chamber of Commerce President Dewitt Pike said yesterday: "The chamber offers its full facilities and staff to assist those who have been affected by the recent riots so far as facilities and resources are available."

## Wide-Awake Sheriff a Good Example

Sheriff's deputies who spent a sleepless weekend helping quell the city's rioting had a pretty fair example. That would be Albert W. Skinner, their 70-year-old boss who apparently thinks sleep is for kids.

Long-famed for his durner outdid himself over the ability under pressure, Skinner, long, turbulent weekend. He went 48 consecutive hours before caving in on a chair.

Yesterday, from his headquarters in the Monroe County Jail, the sheriff pointed to a long lineup of radio cars about to pull out from the county jailhouse in Exchange Street.

"There's 19 of 'em with two men to a car. Some are on emergency patrol, some will be stationed at trouble-spot street corners," he said.

Picture, Page 1B

Beefing up the sheriff's striking force are 60 to 70 other deputies, making a total manpower contribution every night of close to 100.

During the initial phase of flareups in Joseph Avenue, deputies in several cruisers heard the call for police reinforcements via radio and sped to the scene on their own.

"Later we had unmarked cars in the hot areas," Skinner said, "and our men picked up plenty of looters before the thieves knew who was on top of 'em."

"I'm mighty proud of my boys, but all concerned did one hell of a job. The cooperation has been great."

Two deputies were injured enough to require hospital attention, and many were hit by flying objects but kept on going. The sheriff himself had what he calls a "near one" when a rock bounced off a car near where he sat.



# Guard Chief Suggests Boost in Riot Training

TIMES UNION JUL 31 1964

By JOHN STREET

Commanders of the National Guard riot task force in Rochester are recommending to their superiors that Guard units put more emphasis on riot control training in the future.

Col. William F. Sheehan, assistant division commander of the 27th Armored Division and commander of the task force here, made the recommendation at a meeting yesterday with Maj. Gen. Collin P. Williams, commanding general of the division.

Col. Cecil E. Scott, commander of the 209th Artillery Group at the Culver Road Armory and deputy commander of the task force, said he will transmit the same recommendation to the Brooklyn headquarters of the 17th Corps Artillery.

The Continental Army Command (CONARC), which controls all armed forces in the continental United States, suggests two hours a year of riot control training, a Guard spokesman said. This is merely a "guide" however, and individual unit commanders may give more such training if they wish.

with enough people to be effective," he said.

The Cobbs Hill area, for instance, was a quiet playground when the sun set Sunday, but by dawn it was set up as an armed camp, full of soldiers with enough equipment to stay as long as they were needed.

**MOST GUARD UNITS** spend from two to four hours a year in riot training. But units camped in Cobbs Hill Park have had four hours a day of riot training since they arrived Sunday night. Sheehan said they have worked earnestly and are now well-drilled in riot tactics.

Sheehan and Scott said the increased emphasis they are recommending could mean more hours of riot training, as well as beefing up the content and quality of the training.

Scott said that his troops are now more aware of the nature of riots, and of how quickly they could be called in to help quell them, and are "going to put more into it" during riot training sessions.

But many of the skills needed to mobilize Guard units for riot work have nothing to do with riot training as such.

For one thing, Sheehan said the call to Rochester has proved that the Guard's alert plan is "certainly functional."

"Units were notified and assembled in minimum time,

**SHEEHAN SAID** the mobilization also showed that different branches of the Guard—artillery and armored in this case—can merge their staffs and "function together very well" as a unit.

The spotlight was on the Guard this week, and Sheehan felt that both the troops and the public got a better idea of one of the Guard's prime purposes—to insure law and order in the state.

**Another big lesson** learned by the Guard was the value of cooperation by the community.

From the start, Sheehan said, the Guard was welcome here.

Some stores opened in the middle of Sunday night to provide food for the troops' breakfast.

The city made sure the Guard had access to park areas for training and, when possible, recreation.

The Guardsmen were allowed to shower at East High School and at the Norris Drive operations center of the Monroe County Water Authority. The Guard's trucks were also washed at the operations center.



# Guard Studies

## News Pictures

The National Guard is using about 50 news pictures, taken by Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle photographers at the height of the riots, to show the troops what to expect if they are called to action.

Maj. William C. Hamel, intelligence officer for the 209th Artillery Group headquarters at the Culver Road Armory, has been visiting Guard bivouac areas, passing the pictures around and lecturing the troops on riot tactics.

"We brought these pictures down to show you because you're unfamiliar with Rochester," Maj. Hamel explained yesterday at a meeting at Cobbs Hill with troops of the 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 108th Infantry. The unit is headquartered in Auburn.

Hamel called attention to pictures of the trash and debris littering the streets during the riots.

Most rioters don't carry weapons, he said. "The weapons come from what's on the ground" — bottles, cans, stones, shards of glass.

Many of the bottles and cans are even more lethal because they are still full, Hamel said. "To get hit by an empty tin can is one thing, but to get hit by a tin can that's still got the tomatoes in it, that's another question."

Hamel noted the photos of crowds showed many women and children.

"Note the little girl is the one holding the paper bag"

that could contain a "Molotov cocktail" or firebomb, he said. "When you see a paper bag, hit it with something to break what's inside."

Hamel pointed out that the pictures showed no real organization of the mobs. People moved in small groups with no apparent leader, but sizable crowds could gather quickly at any street corner.

Many buildings in the riot areas are two-story structures with flat roofs, he noted. People got on these roofs, broke down chimneys, and heaved the bricks at police, he said.

OCCASIONALLY, cars would bear down on police lines, he said. They all stopped short this time, he said "but it's no guarantee they'll stop next time. Watch the automobiles."

One photo showed several husky white youths cruising the riot area in a car. Hamel warned that not all troublemakers were Negroes.

"We have not had a race riot," he said, "just complete lawlessness, which is something different."

Commenting on a picture of troopers "frisking" a man for hidden weapons, Hamel warned:

"Remember, when you find one knife (on a person), you're bound to find another."

In a question period, a Guardsman asked "How far are we (from the riot areas)?"

"About two and a half minutes by the expressway to one area," Hamel said. "Another minute or so to the other area."

ANOTHER soldier asked if the trouble had spread to "Rochester in general." Hamel said it was confined mainly to the "Negro areas."

"Were people from outside causing the trouble?"

Hamel said outsiders were met at roadblocks by police, and turned back if they appeared suspicious.

"It was not an organized thing," he said. "But it was a pretty horrible thing. People had gone crazy. They were taking their frustrations out on plate glass windows."



IN THE HANDS of a National Guardsman, photographs of last weekend's riotings are studied for pointers on riot control.

Times Union July 31, 1964



# Hopes High for Quiet Weekend

The city stood in readiness today — still an armed camp — for the weekend.

A general lessening of tension across the city bolstered hopes for a weekend free of racial violence that broke out a week ago.

But officials were taking no chances. The National Guard remained in bivouac, ready to move if needed. State Police, city police and sheriff's deputies will be on duty in riot areas.

Last night the city generally was quiet, as it has been since about midnight Sunday. Twenty-six persons were arrested for public intoxication, about half of them from the riot areas of Joseph Avenue and Jefferson Avenue.

Some 370 troopers were

here this morning. A spokesman said there would be no further withdrawals today.

MEANWHILE, the reconvened Grand Jury continued its probe of the three nights and two days of violence that claimed four lives and led to injuries to some 350 persons, the arrest of about 1,000 persons and widespread damage.

Police Capt. William Hamill, who has been conducting an investigation, will testify. Two police sergeants, Louis Tacito and Stephen Reilly, also were scheduled to testify.

The Grand Jury heard eight witnesses yesterday, raising the total to 28, as it fills in the general picture of the rioting. Asst. Dist.

Atty. Robert J. Hirsch said the jury hopes to complete this phase of its work today and get to specific cases next week.

In an apparent reflection of the easing tension, State Police have started quietly "phasing out" some troopers called to riot duty.

A SPOKESMAN revealed today that 44 troopers were released to regular duty Wednesday and another 50 were released yesterday.

Police said the figure was not significant.

Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett said, "The city is well covered and well prepared for anything that might happen. We hope nothing happens."

Corbett re-emphasized his statement that "only a small segment of the lawless element was involved (in last weekend's rioting) and it does not represent the vast majority of the Negro community."

City police, according to a spokesman, will be working shifts of 12 hours on duty and 12 hours off duty over the weekend, with no leaves being granted.

The commissioner said that the controversial police dogs, detested in the Negro community, will be held in reserve this weekend and not sent into the riot areas.

The spokesman said the first group to be relieved of riot duty was the vanguard of troopers that arrived Saturday morning.

However, State Police still plan to keep a strong force ready for trouble tonight. As in past nights, about 100 troopers will be kept on alert at Culver Road Armory, prepared for a fast bus ride to any trouble spot.

No National Guardsmen have yet been released from duty.

## Riot Costs Mounting; Stores Hardest Hit

By CHARLES HOLCOMB

The true cost of Rochester's riots may never be known.

Hardest hit, of course, were the scores of merchants whose stores were smashed into and looted. Their loss in most cases were covered only partially by insurance. Many won't reopen.

Other businesses, especially restaurants, hotels, liquor stores, and groceries that sell beer, suffered too under the four-day curfew and the five-day ban on sales of alcoholic beverages.

"If you don't drink a bottle of beer today you're not going to drink two tomorrow to make up for it," a spokesman of Genesee Brewing Co. Inc. remarked. To Genesee, the effect was to eliminate four days' deliveries—500 barrels or 15,500 gallons per day.

NEITHER CITY nor county officials have yet figured out their direct costs—in overtime for police, firemen, sheriff's deputies, street cleaners and others. Nor have they decided whether they will give extra pay for overtime or compensatory time off.

The county and the city apparently will share the cost of the National Guard troops, estimated by state budget officials at \$20 to \$25 a day per man for pay, food, gasoline and maintenance. That

amounts to at least \$24,000 a day.

The state will assume the cost of overtime pay and maintenance for the 450 state police here, estimated at \$35 per man per day or \$15,750 a day.

The city is self-insured and so will pay the medical care costs of injured police and firemen. The cost of damaged police cars hasn't yet been figured.

Daniel M. Rothman, president of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association, said cost estimates at this point are mere speculation.

"If everybody is in the same boat I'm in I don't even know what our inventory loss is," he said. He added: "The big problem is to go get people to shop down here."

INDUSTRIES reported loss of production negligible and absenteeism in few cases was above normal. Rochester Telephone Corp. reported absenteeism dropped substantially during the emergency period.

Industries did have expenses: Rochester Transit Corp. lost about \$12,000 because of reduced passenger revenues and overtime expenses. Rochester Telephone said its overtime costs, thanks to the rush of telephone calls over the weekend, amounted to about \$8,000.

Most industries have some National Guardsmen among their employees. Many companies make up the difference between their Guard pay and their regular company pay.

It was a tough week for the hotel, tavern and package store operators. Monroe County's 125 liquor stores, 551 licensed restaurants and 62 licensed hotels couldn't sell a drop from Saturday afternoon till yesterday, nor could the 677 groceries and 21 drug stores that sell beer. "With the food business, I can't even pay my help," said Ludwig Gsellmeier, owner of the Hof Brau House at 406 Lyell Ave. The Rio Bamba simply closed its doors until the liquor ban was lifted.

### Jensen Still Improving After Collapse in Riot

The condition of Executive Deputy Police Chief Henry H. Jensen, 58, continues to improve at Strong Memorial Hospital but there is still a ban on visitors.

Jensen collapsed Sunday while directing traffic at the scene of a helicopter crash on Clarissa Street near Tremont Street.

Jensen suffered from smoke inhalation and a shoulder injury. He was in satisfactory condition this morning.

Jensen had been on duty almost without a break from the time rioting broke out Friday until he collapsed.

WILLIAM F. DENNE, deputy city manager and administrator of the department of urban renewal and economic development, today was placed in charge of the city's efforts to help businessmen hurt by the riots.

The city said Denne and his staff will be available for consultation and advice. His office is in the Public Safety Building his telephone number is BA 5-3200.

City Manager Porter W. Homer met yesterday with representatives of the Joseph Avenue Businessmen's Association. A spokesman for the group said the first beneficiary of a portion of the \$6,700 raised so far was a Negro businessman in the 200 block of Joseph Avenue, one of the few Negro businessmen involved.

Del Ray's column will be resumed on his return from vacation.



6A — Editorial Page — Friday, July 31, 1964

**THE TIMES-UNION**

An Independent Newspaper

**As We See It****Look at the Inner City  
And Heed Its Problems**

If calm continues in Rochester's riot areas this weekend as expected, the biggest problem of police will be the handling of sightseers.

City officials say the police job will be easier if mere rubberneckers stay home.

But in due course, it would be good for the community if everyone who lives in metropolitan Rochester visited the riot districts.

Those with business there should have no hesitation in going now. Merchants in the Joseph Avenue and Jefferson Avenue areas hit by rioters need all the customers they can get.

And it would help in understanding and solving the problems of Rochester's inner city if those who live outside it took a good look at what is there. For many, it would be the first visit in too long a time.

Drive through the inner city and you'll see some well-maintained homes with neat gardens — little candles in the urban gloom. But you'll also see many rundown houses with too many occupants and too little paint.

Drive through the Baden-Ormond urban renewal area and see the new school and playground. But take a look, too, at old School 9 and School 3, and the children

who swarm in tiny yards, on sidewalks and on streets in search of enough room to play.

When you see the people who live in the inner city, think of them not as a faceless group but as individual human beings, too many of whom are beset by overwhelming problems of broken homes, lack of skills, and the discouragement of subtle discrimination.

The terror in the inner city last weekend was blind, senseless fury; and there was no justification for it. But that does not alter the fact that the inner city and its problems are still there. They must be dealt with so no one can claim that discontent is stirred by community inaction.

Community agencies and hundreds of workers, public and private, have long been aware of the inner city's troubles in housing, education, employment, recreation, population control, poverty, crime and prejudice. The tempo of action to ease them has been stepped up recently, and the tragedy of the riots is that they occurred in spite of all this effort. But more must still be done, much more.

All of us who live in metropolitan Rochester should see the inner city's need and determine to do what we can to meet it, because all of us are involved.



## 25 Firemen

### Injured In Riots

TIMES UNION JUL 31 1964

Twenty-five firemen were injured in the weekend riots, according to a report from Fire Chief Joseph L. Donovan.

These 12 were injured while helping police:

George Kien, hand hit by rock; Lt. Anthony Tubiolo, hip hit by bottle and hand cut by glass; Capt. Peter Zemaitis, back injury when pushed to the ground; Allan Miles, cut on eye by knife and chest and arm injuries; Lt. Robert Miller, ear and nose knife cuts.

John Schulik, leg hit by rock; Lt. William Bauman, elbow hit by rock; Vincent Farsace, hand hit by rock; Richard Shaw, head hit by rock; Lt. Frank W. Yodis, ribs hit by rock; Lt. Phillip Woods, arm hit by rock; Robert Deutsch, hip struck by rock.

THESE 13 were injured fighting fires, nine of them at the helicopter crash Sunday:

Capt. August DiBiase, knee injury; Bat. Chief Charles Zimmer, hand injury at helicopter crash; Lt. Edward Swaba, back injury at crash; Michael Biondi, exhaustion at crash; Adrian Maffett, exhaustion at crash; Samuel Merlo, hand injury at crash; Lt. Donald Stifter, fell over hose line; Leo Shaw, heat exhaustion at crash; John Kirk, left knee injury; Lt. Lawrence Peter, left knee injury at crash; Angelo Artuso, finger injury; Alfred VanNorman, fell on porch roof at crash; Ronald Wical, smoke inhalation at crash.

### ES UNION JUL 31 1964 Getting Out Of Uniform Is Tougher

(Ralph Morrow, a Times-Union sports writer, is a member of one of the Rochester National Guard units mobilized Sunday. Here is his account of his fourth 24 hours on duty.)

By SPEC. 4 RALPH MORROW

Though activation was simple as a telephone call, the return to civilian status won't be so easy.

The Administration Section, in which I work, began that process yesterday.

The major job is payroll, though the work involved in getting my share of \$6.83 a day hardly seems worth it. Besides payroll forms, there are also forms for quarters allowance and letters to employers, some of whom will supplement Army pay so the Guardsmen won't lose financially.

When an Army unit serves active duty, a comprehensive "After Action Report" also must be compiled.

ACTION on what the Army likes to call "your personal problems" often goes through this office, too.

What does the Army do when a soldier has plans to be married tomorrow?

Solution: Give him two days' leave.

A soldier has an appointment with lawyers and realtors to close a deal on a new house.

Solution: Give him two hours off.

A soldier's term of enlistment is completed.

Solution: Discharge him.

The answers are often simple, but they always involve a great deal of study and red tape.

For instance, when the question of a man's marriage was being considered, one officer had a ready answer:

"No problem. Have the bride report to the Armory. The chaplain will marry them here and we'll give him an hour off for his honeymoon."

### Police ES UNION JUL 31 1964 Brutality Charges Hit

Washington (AP)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., took issue today with those who have charged "police brutality" in cities where racial demonstrations and riots have occurred.

When the difficulties involved in such situations are considered, he said, "the police have performed, on the whole, extremely well in carrying out their duties."

The majority leader told the Senate, "We can well imagine what might develop out of the current wave of appalling riots and street demonstrations without good police work."

"I have been somewhat disturbed in recent weeks by repeated attacks upon the police of our various cities, such as New York, Rochester, St. Augustine, Albany, Ga., and elsewhere in their attempt to maintain law and order."



AUG. 1, 1964

# Riot-Afflicted Merchants Hear Rehabilitation Plan

D. &amp; C. AUG 1 1964

Small businessmen whose stores were damaged during the rioting last weekend were presented with a program for reconstruction yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Rochester Clearing House, the Internal Revenue Service, the city, represented by Deputy City Manager William Denne, the Small Business Administration, the Business Aid Commission and the Monroe County Bar Association

all combined to outline plans for rehabilitation and upgrading of the afflicted businesses.

J. Wallace Ely, president of the Rochester Clearing House, said that the seven member banks of the Clearing House would extend long-term loans at half the usual rate covering up to 100 per cent of an individual merchant's loss. "We're talking in terms of 2½ per cent," he said. Ely added that mer-

chants should try their own banks first.

Nicholas P. Ange of the local Internal Revenue Service explained that the merchants could spread out their losses on equipment and buildings over a period of eight years. Under existing regulations, they are able to recompute their income tax of three years ago and obtain a refund on losses incurred last weekend.

If their profit of that year does not sustain the loss, they can recompute their tax of two years ago and then last year's tax. The merchants also can carry the loss as much as five years ahead if necessary.

This is the procedure in simplified form. There are other factors such as the amount of insurance money received.

Ange also said that a quick

refund was available, that is, within a 90-day period.

Denne said the city may create additional off-street parking in the Joseph Avenue area, a problem which has long plagued merchants there. He also said that plans were being made for a shopping center development in the Joseph Avenue area.

The city also will help merchants in any petition for further state or federal assistance, Denne said.

The Small Business Administration pledged additional financial assistance, also at lower rates. J. Wilson Harrison, SBA branch manager in Syracuse, said the administration also would extend loans along with the Clearing House banks to upgrade the merchants' facilities, which is

Continued on Page 2B

D. &amp; C. AUG 1 1964

## Merchants Hear Rehabilitation Plan

Continued from Page 1B

a departure from normal policy.

The Business Aid Committee has received more than \$9,000 in donations and to

date has loaned \$800. Morry Katz, head of the committee, announced that anyone needing help or willing to give help should come to their new office at 613 Clifford Ave. or call BAKER 5-8746.

Sidney J. Salzman, president of the Monroe County Bar Association, said the city and county are legally liable for damages. Section 71 of the general municipal law states that "a city or county shall be liable to a person whose property is destroyed or injured therein by a mob or riots for damages sustained thereby."

Salzman regarded this as a "right to recover," and said it

was an asset for merchants applying for a loan. It also gives insurance companies a chance to "collect money which may be available by reason of this section" after they have paid the merchants.

Salzman went on to say that owners may or may not be reimbursed for their loss of business. "The fact that it is an open question, at least, ought to give you some measure of hope."

The Internal Revenue Service also explained that Social Security and employee withholding taxes that the merchants should be forwarding to the federal government by Sept. 1 will not have to be

sent. Store owners affected by the riot may file their tax return with an explanation of their difficulties. However, they will have to pay the normal 6 per cent interest on funds not sent.

The Insurance Agents Association, which attended the meeting to reassure merchants that their policies wouldn't be canceled, ran into some opposition.

Andrew Frosini, who owns a restaurant at 561 North St., charged that insurance companies have "blackened-out areas" and that businesses in these areas are given exorbitant rates. The areas, he said, are predominantly Negro.



## NAACP Declares Moratorium Here

A moratorium on all racial demonstrations until after the Nov. 3 presidential elections will be observed in Rochester by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the group's president said yesterday.

However, the president of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said that group would have "nothing to say" on the moratorium issued by leaders of four national civil rights groups until hearing from national headquarters.

The ban on racial demonstrations was issued Wednesday by Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian leadership conference; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and A. Phillip Randolph, chairman of the Negro American Labor Council.

### Two Didn't Sign

The statement, released in New York City, was not signed by James Farmer, national director of CORE, or John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Robert M. Morrison, president of the Rochester Chapter of the NAACP, issued this statement in answer to the four leaders' plea for a moratorium.

"I am in complete agreement with the national civil rights leaders, including Mr. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national NAACP, in urging a total moratorium on civil rights demonstrations here in Rochester. This includes marches, mass picketing and mass demonstrations."

Morrison added that the state president of the NAACP, Dr. Eugene Reed, has issued a similar request to branches throughout New York.

"I am hopeful that all segments of the Rochester population will maintain orderliness and peacefulness during

the days ahead while we continue to urge the solution of problems in this community," Morrison declared.

In answer to a question, he said he would prefer local NAACP members to avoid all demonstrations.

### 'Nothing to Say'

Miss Hanna Storrs, president of the local chapter of CORE, said, "We have nothing to say at this time. We have information coming from national headquarters the first of the week."

When the four rights leaders declared the moratorium in New York City, Wilkins said that Farmer agreed personally to the statement but postponed signing it until after meeting with a steering committee next month.

In another development yesterday, the trustees of the Monroe County Bar Association called for an "honest review of local practices in respect to education, employment and housing" and pledged its support in establishing "a dialogue between the white and Negro of this community who are seeking a solution of this community problem of the greatest magnitude."

### Reappraisal Role

Each member of this community must now reappraise his role as a citizen and human being, the association declared. "Self-adulation as to what has been done in the past for or by the Negro members of our community is not the answer."

## Watch, Wait Police Role 1 Week After

By JACK TUCKER

Police last night played a deadly serious watch-and-wait game for any renewed rioting and looting over a cooled-off weekend.

As 350 city policemen, state troopers and sheriff's deputies guarded the city last night, the streets were quiet.

Nothing occurred resembling the riots which hit the 7th Ward starting at 11:38 p.m. last Friday.

Trouble calls were broadcast, ordering police to several locations in the city, but groups which had formed were small and caused no trouble as they were dispersed.

There were no definite answers to the question, "What do you think?" Everyone watched the clock, listened to the police radio — and waited.

"If we get through this weekend without any new trouble," a command post spokesman at the Public Safety Building said, "we could then discuss the possibility of phasing out some of the Guard troops. But we are not discussing that right now."

### About 350 Injured

The long weekend that began shortly before midnight a week ago last night brought injuries to about 350 persons—including scores of police—and led to the deaths of four persons.

The protracted hot-weather violence brought arrests of nearly 1,000 rioters and others charged with varied offenses.

If grand jury indictments and subsequent convictions are returned on felony riot charges, those guilty could wind up with maximum prison sentences of five years, according to a district attorney spokesman.

Last night's wait-and-see attitude by city and county authorities was linked to the continued presence of beefed-up patrols, armed with tear gas, clubs, guns and other riot equipment.

### Sobering Effect?

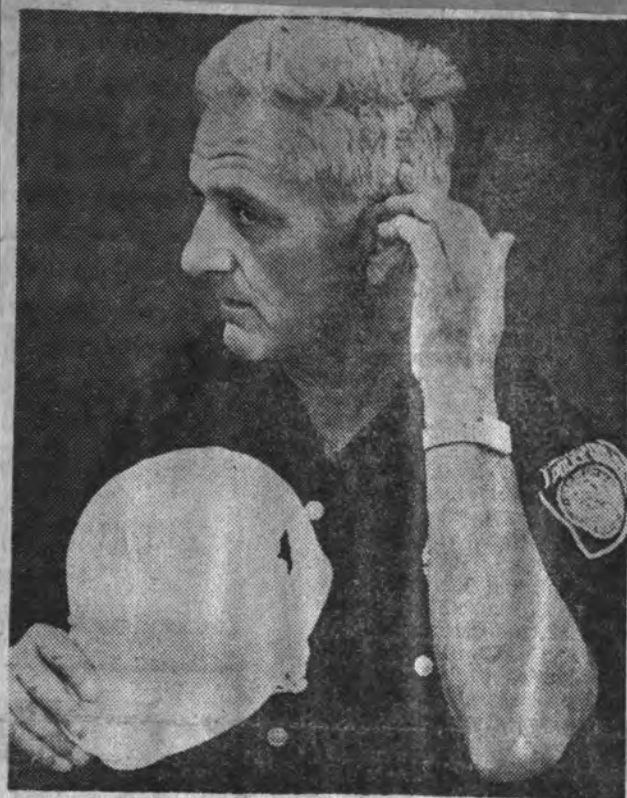
Will all this have the desired sobering effect on troublemakers and looters—both Negro and white—who ransacked and vandalized business establishments in the teeming 7th and 3rd wards, causing damage running into the millions?

Police Chief William M. Lombard, himself an injury victim of the riots, thinks and hopes so—along with Sheriff Albert W. Skinner and State Police officials.

Continued

D and C Aug. 1, 1964





**LITTLE PROTECTION** — Rock tossed by rioter went right through plastic helmet of Patrolman Paul Yodice, gashing his head, causing concussion.

Dand C Aug 1, 1964

Continued From page 134

Yesterday top law-enforcement authorities were blueprinting a long-range mobilization plan, looking to future weeks and months, and longer.

"We learned a great deal the hard way," Lombard said of the racial-type violence. "But as of right now, there's no sweat."

Of the 35 police officers who needed hospital attention—not to mention an overall total of roughly 100 who suffered minor wounds from flying glass, gasoline and lye bombs, bottles, rocks, sharp-edged cans and other missiles—the one probably hurt most painfully was out of Genesee Hospital yesterday.

He is veteran Patrolman Paul Yodice, 56, and his case was particularly ironic.

Yodice, who wore the type of white plastic helmet that rank-and-file police flatly say is little protection, suffered an ugly head gash when a jagged rock sailed through his helmet.

Several stitches were used to close the wound. Yodice also suffered concussion and still feels dizzy.

For many years Yodice, a popular Police Bureau veteran with 34 years' service, has worked Negro neighborhoods on foot and is personally known by most people in areas where the riots occurred.

Yodice's son, Vincent, 24, ex-state trooper and now a Brighton policeman, was on duty in the same Joseph Avenue section last Saturday morning when his father went down unconscious. Yodice Jr. was hit in the back by a full beer can but stayed on the scene.

Here is the senior Yodice's story — the story of a mild-mannered, friendly man who two years ago sold his Genesee Park Boulevard home to a Negro family:

"I was called at 6 a.m. last Saturday at home (10 Southland Drive, Brighton), and was told there was a big riot and to come right in.

"At 7:30 a.m. our busload of police moved into Joseph Avenue. We got out and began to walk-push the street crowds back.

"I got hit with something in the back of one leg. As I turned to glance down, the lights went out.

"When I came to, a policeman said 'You're bleeding from the head.' I tried to shake it off. They wanted me to go to a hospital. But I said nothing doing, that my son was there, for one thing, and I just wasn't about to leave him.

"They sent me to Genesee anyway and stitched me up.

"If the Negro who hit me ever needs help from a police officer, I'd be there to help him. That's my job.

## 'We Were Sitting Ducks'

D. & C. AUG 1 1964

# Firemen Carrying Riot 'Weapons'

Firemen who doubled in brass as police auxiliaries will be carrying "side weapons" in case of further outbreaks of violence.

Their weapons are heavy chains and steel tools — and they were used after firefighters realized their own lives were in danger last weekend.

Of 12 injured firemen who required hospital treatment, some were knifed. Thirteen others suffered minor injuries.



Chief

Donovan

"We never had any anti-riot training," Chief Joseph L. Donovan said last night. "But we learned a lot of lessons and now we'll be more prepared."

One of the lessons learned was not to barge right into a trouble-call area before protective police arrive, but to cruise around until they do.

"We were sitting ducks at one stage," Donovan explained. "We answered a riot call, got there ahead of police and caught a barrage of all kinds of missiles."

That predicament occurred at Jefferson and Columbia avenues in the

3rd Ward. Lt. Peter Quigley went in with apparatus and 10 men — three of whom were hospitalized for what Donovan called "repairs."

Other lessons learned included the correct size of hose lines to be used on rioting mobs.

Rioters "walked right through" 1½-inch lines and cut up two firemen. So 2½-inch lines carrying 100 pounds pressure were employed to drive back demonstrators.

On three occasions, rioters succeeded in cutting hose lines.

To combat this condition, "mobile" hose was laid 200

feet from hydrants and circled in back of pumpers, thus enabling apparatus and firemen to charge closer with more protection for hose lines.

Officials learned to detail one engine with 10 men to riot calls, leaving other apparatus in the firehouse. On possible false alarms from boxes, one engine would respond alone and without using sirens. If the call turned out for real, radio calls for help were put out immediately.

To protect firemen on route to outburst areas, Donovan ordered firemen's

Continued on Page 3B

## Fireman Carrying 'Weapons'

D. & C. AUG 1 1964

Continued from Page 1B

"rubber goods" not be worn but instead doubled up into pads against the danger of flying missiles.

Virtually all apparatus used in the riot bore dent scars, and an investigation vehicle's windows were smashed.

Bearing the brunt of riot

warfare in the 1st District (north end) were Engines 14 and 17 under Battalion One Chief Fred Vogt. On the south end, it was the 4th Battalion under Chief John O'Brien. Engine 7 was doubled with 13, and Engine 4 with 3. Mutual Aid was called in to cover the hard-pressed stations affected.

Firemen were in the thick of the rioting almost from the start. The first alarm was pulled at 11:43 p.m. Friday. Chief Donovan notified Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett that "a riot is on and more flareups are expected," then went in on the initial call at Joseph Avenue and Nassau Street.



# Negro Cleric Fears Continued Ferment

By MARY MC KEE

Democrat and Chronicle Religion Editor

Negro clergymen drew mixed reactions when they visited the scenes of last weekend's riots.

Some were ignored. Others were greeted with "Go back to your churches and pray—that's all you do anyway." Still others sensed an eagerness of residents to talk about their problems.

After spending hours in the streets, Rev. St. Julian Simpkins, new rector of St. Simon's Episcopal Church, predicted ferment will continue until Negro conditions are improved.

The people, Father Simpkins said, are "determined" to be heard.

"And if they don't make themselves heard," he added, "they will make themselves felt. I found people who were discontent with the isolation they find in this city. The rank and file Negro lives behind a Berlin wall of exclusion and prejudice."

## 'Freedom to Move'

The Negro priest, who moved here in June from Cincinnati, said those he met referred repeatedly to a desire for "freedom of movement."

"One man," observed Father Simpkins, "said he couldn't walk the streets of Rochester without being apprehended by the police. The people feel they are 'closed in.'"

Others told him appointment of Negroes to administrative levels in the Police Bureau might end charges of police brutality.

The newcomer to Rochester noted that most residents are "completely anesthetized" to the race problem. He said whites know little about the Negroes.

"There is a vast misunderstanding of the Negro temperament on the part of the white community," said Father Simpkins. "The very fact you say 'Negro community' bespeaks this."

Father Simpkins said he believes the day of the "do-gooder" is ended. He said he heard complaints that settlement house boards were composed of suburban residents who go into communities to see what they can do, but leave no line of contact when they return to the suburbs.

## Advices Visits

Another comparative newcomer to Rochester, Rev. Harry White Jr., pastor of Baber Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church took fellow clergymen to task after visiting the troubled.

"Spiritual influence in the area is in deplorable condition," he affirmed. "Very few people in the community look toward the pulpit for leadership."

The Rev. Mr. White, who came here to organize Rochester's first AME church last fall, said he thinks the ministry has failed in the "ghettos."

# Clues Gained To Figure in Riot Death

D. & C. AUG 1 1964

Rochester police have obtained what they believe is a good description of the man who attacked John Bryan last Saturday in the 3rd Ward. Bryan fell unconscious to the street and then was fatally injured by a passing car.

Lt. Anthony L. Fantigrossi said the man has been described as a 35-to-40-year-old Negro, 6 feet 2, about 220 pounds and with a ring-worm scar on his right cheek. He was wearing a white and gray plaid shirt, white cap and dark trousers when last seen.

Police believe the man is a stranger to Rochester and possibly came here recently from Chicago.

# Letter Tips

As we expected, in the wake of last weekend's violence we have received letters to the editor faster than we can publish them.

So we will repeat our advice of last Wednesday that letters will be edited severely in order to allow more to be printed, and to clean up some of the highly inflammatory language which appears from time to time.

We might add that a short letter, like a short punch, generally carries more wallop than a long one.

D. & C. AUG 1 1964



## Group Listed In City Court After Riots

The following appeared in City Court yesterday in connection with last weekend's rioting. Their cases have not yet been disposed of:

Wasil Swiridenko, 42, 50 Herman St.; Willie James Pugh, 17, 54 Joiner St.; Michael A. Butler, 18, 56 Elmwood Ave.; James Snow, 36, 107 Lowell St.; Eva Dyer, 63, 73 Stilson St.; Mac Simmons, 18, 583 Jefferson Ave.; Rauael L. Scott, 21, 99½ Joiner St.; Rosa Martin, 20, 298 Central Park; Arturo Pineiro, 19, 36 Oakman St.; Perley L. Cade Jr., 27, 35 Catharine St.; Sylvester Sampson, 42, 624 Plymouth Ave. S.; William T. Lowry, 35, 47 Henry St.; George Warren, 30, 44 Catharine St.; Robert L. Myricks, 20, 9 Nassau St.; Willie Spurlock, 23, 599 Main St. W.; David Barnes, 29, 306 Jefferson Ave.; James Williams, 30, 294 Columbia Ave.; Charles V. Starker, 16, 192 Flint St.; Clarence Argo, 40, 46 Catharine St.; Frederick Coley, 16, 698 Seward St.; Abe Shields, 37, 56 Herman St.

Others who appeared earlier and have been arraigned on a variety of charges are:

Betty Jean David, 27, 446 Clarissa St.; Thomas J. DeVitt, 19, 813 Arnett Blvd.; Richard Dickerson, 32, Connecticut; Roosevelt Farrington, 18, 21 Eagle St.; Charles Franklin, 25, 79 Nellis Pk.; Louis McGowan, 37, 80 Edinburgh St.; John H. Lewis, 20, 540 South Ave.; Mollie Howard, 47, 162 Cady St.; Leonard C. Bratton, 16, 422 Hawley St.; Ronald P. Williams, 18, 422 Hawley St.; Sam Scott, 18, 122 Broadway; Olar Hughes, 37, 135 Reynolds St.; Clint Young Jr., 20, 185 Fitzhugh St.; Gerald F. Hofschneider, 20, 357 Chili Ave.; John Faison, 29, 81 Delevan St.; Yetty J. Dickerson, 29, 22 Emmett St.; Annette N. Cooper, 31, 571 Plymouth Ave. N.; Hazel Getter, 26, 586 Plymouth Ave. S.; Bruno Savella, 22, 55 Luzerne St.; Frank Wilson, 22, 22 Emmett St.; George Jones, 32, 308 Clarissa St.

Ike Duffy, 47, no home; William Rowie, 40, 48 Atkinson St.; John Brown, 24, 87 Joiner St.; Dorsey Barnwell, 19, 63 Bronson Ave.; Calvin Brown, 24,

S. Arklow St.; C. J. Steele, 36, 102 Adams St.; Ulysses Russell, 43, 42 Prospect St.; Ismael R. Reeves, 29, 24 Emmett St.; LeRoy Jones, 19, 12 Weyrich St.; Zack J. Cooper, 28, 26½ Alexander St.; John L. Chatman, 20, 66 Bronson Ave.; Preston Carver, 16, 95 Hanover St.; Mary L. Knight, 38, 278 Bronson Ave.; Juanita Washington, 39, 25 Philander St.; James Scott, 42, 153 Allen St.; Charles E. Balkum, 24, 4 Gordon Pk.; Newton Titus, 18, 32 Gordon Pk.; Thaddeus Titus Sr., 50, 32 Gordon Pk.; Thaddeus Titus, 24, 7 Ritz St.; Jesse L. Woody Jr., 35 Gordon Park; Robert Benjamin, 19, 14 Gordon Park; Tyrone Johnson, 26, 17 Clarendon St.; Carlos Felone, 41, 39 Ward St.; Beverly H. King, 33, 56 Chestnut St.; Sadie Mae Smith, 17, 569 Scio St.; Clarence Battle, 37, 461 Clarissa St.; John H. Burts, 33, 484 Goodman St. N. Eddie L. Thomas, 30, 17

Woodward St.; Jose Rodriguez, 38, Newark; Sixto Benites, 35, 227 Fitzhugh St.; Brook Hudson, 29, 94 Adams St.; Alberta Smith, 36, 15 Ritz St.; Gloria E. Ward, 40, 63 Concord St.; Alvin T. Tucker, 20, 20 Gladstone St.; William Dye, 40, 6 Olean St.; Chesterfield Wright, 42, 10 Bessie Pl.; Andrew Shaw, 41, 5 Plymouth Cir.; Andrew McCray, 25, Troup St.; Walter McMath, 39, 25 Winmah St.; Will Ward, 24, 300 Plymouth Ave. S.; Karl L. Walker, 16, 75 George St.; Scott Sears, 55, 29 Concord St.; Wayne Humphrey, 16, 21 Hamilton St.; Richard Houghton, 23, out-of-town; S. Robert O'Brien, 28, 139 Genesee St.; Nino Gicomelli, 28, 264 Park Ave.; Demetrio W. Cavatassi, 27, 132 W. Elm St., East Rochester; Lynda Gossage, 18, 252 Linden St.; George L. Boone, 32, 48 Barkley St.; Cleveland Moore, 35, 31 Bartlett St.; Edward Lambort, Newark, N.J.

Ruby J. Black, 24, 65 Olean St.; John Corite, 26, out-of-town; Albert Ranieri, 24, 316 John St.; Wilburn King, 27, 102 Breck St.; Cleveland T. Brooks, 29, 8 Morgan St.; Alice Davis, 61, 515 Church St.; Catherine Alexander, 49, 519 Clinton Ave. N.; John Verdell, 29, 53 Ward St.; Thomas Cleary, no address.

## Jury Hears 7 In Riot Probe

D. & C. AUG 1 1964

Seven more witnesses appeared yesterday before a county grand jury investigating the riots in the 3rd and 7th wards last weekend.

A spokesman for the District Attorney's Office said the probe would continue through next week and could extend to the following week. One of the witnesses appearing yesterday was Capt. William Hamill, head of the Police Bureau's Internal Inspection Division, which is drafting a report on the cause of Friday night's disorders.



# Weekend Peaceful; Troops May Leave

D. & C. AUG 2 1964

By JACK TUCKER

Rochester headed through a quiet weekend of continued relief from the costly riots that erupted a week ago Friday night—and there were strong indications yesterday that standby National Guard troops will be pulled out shortly.

The pullout announcement is expected to come from Gov. Rockefeller in Albany, possibly late tomorrow.

There are an estimated 1,200 to 1,500 guardsmen bivouacked here at a city-county expense of roughly \$20

per day per man. No actual costs were obtainable last night, and guard commanders have been reticent about releasing strength figures.

Although some of the early contingent of State Police are being relieved, close to 300 troopers patrolled predominantly Negro neighborhoods in the heavily-damaged 7th and 3rd Ward sectors.

They continued to augment city police, sheriff's deputies and watch-and-wait firemen ready to use high-pressure hose against any repetition of mob violence.

But yesterday was just another normal, fair-weather Saturday with no strife-connected "incidents" reported.

It is a bellwether weekend, in that command post authorities at the Public Safety Building felt if peaceful conditions obtain through to night, "that's it."

As an "experiment," all foot patrols were withdrawn last night in trouble areas. Eighty patrol cars, containing three or four men each, were on duty with about 100 personnel in reserve. A command post spokesman said:

"There's plenty of power around."

Troopers, in addition to riot weapons, acquired extra self-protection in the form of new gray fiberglass helmets, with sponge liners. Plastic face guards can be attached if necessary.

Trooper Sgt. R. N. Kulikowski, who assists in State Police field training, said the helmets are "the best lightweight type available, offering ultimate protection other than steel."

Six-hundred of them were flown here from the Mine Safety Appliance Co. in Pittsburgh, and city police authorities evinced prompt interest in them. Riot patrols have helmets which can't absorb any concentrated barrages of plate glass, or similar missiles hurled.

Last weekend's spreading outbursts by jeering Negro

Continued on Page 53

Continued

on page 139



NOT MOON MAN—State Trooper Robert G. Stewart of Troop D, Albany area, models new riot helmet issued to men in Rochester. It's made of tough

fiberglass, lined with sponge rubber and has transparent plastic detachable face guard. Stewart's comment was: "All it needs is a windshield wiper."



Continued from page 138

## Calm Weekend Could Signal D. & C. AUG 2 1964 Troops Exodus

Continued from Page 1B

mobs left about 350 persons injured—nearly 100 of them hard-pressed city police—plus four riot-connected deaths.

Close to 1,000 arrests were made and property damage soared into the millions.

Police Chief William M. Lombard, one of the injured, said last night that a large quantity of mail was running "20 to 1" in support of police tactics during the crisis.

He said that only five letters of criticism took police to task for not having been "unmerciful" in putting down riot looting. Lombard retorted that:

"This criticism is not justified, since the riot was quelled and contained in small sections of our city during its two-night height.

"There was much property damaged and stolen. That can be replaced. But the loss of even one life as a result of police action cannot be replaced."

There was no loss of life on either side excepting one mystery man wearing a white helmet who was slugged and died when a car struck him accidentally, plus three men who died in an inspection-tour helicopter's fiery crash at Clarissa and Tremont Streets.

Again refuting widespread impression that police had orders not to shoot at the looting mobs, Lombard continued:

"My men were not directed to refrain from the use of firearms.

"They were directed to use firepower only as a last resort, to safeguard their own lives and the lives of other innocent persons.

"If there should be similar outbreaks in the future, I will give the same instructions... but I cannot and will not guarantee that we'll get the same results."

### Top-Level Conference

After yesterday's daily top-level evaluation conference in the chief's offices — attended by Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett, City Manager Porter W. Homer, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner, State Police Col. John Roach and aides — Homer said that:

"A state of emergency continues, and supporting troops will stay." He didn't say for how long.

A later meeting, lasting from 2 to 4:30 p.m., concerned current and long-range mobilization plans for "emergencies such as catastrophes of nature, riots, war and fire."

### Plan Outlined

Centered around a command post, the plan concerns fast notification to all available police forces, mobility, transportation, proximity of riot weapons, chain of command and telephone call priorities.

There also would be notification-enlistment of such outside agencies as Civil Defense, public utilities such as Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. and Rochester Telephone Corp., Department of Public Works, hospitals, Rochester Transit Corp.

In addition to regular police weapons, each squad, post or unit would be issued tear gas, riot guns and ammunition from the Criminal Investigation Division's arsenal room.

D. &amp; C. AUG 2 1964

## Press Lauded For Coverage Of Violence

Police Chief William M. Lombard yesterday had kind words for the roles of The Democrat and Chronicle, Times-Union and other press media — including photographers — during the city's racial violence.

Lombard said he was appreciative of "invaluable cooperation rendered by newsmen... they realized we were faced with a serious situation.

"Although they secured the fast-breaking news and pictures in a factual manner in order to keep the public constantly informed — at risk of their own lives at times — they did not interfere with our operations.

"I am sure that an even closer relationship can be expected between news media and all law-enforcement agencies."

6B

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Sunday, Aug. 2, 1964

# Smoke Was Like a Wind Tunnel

## Jensen Describes His Collapse at 'Copter Tragedy

Convincing at Strong Memorial Hospital, Executive Deputy Police Chief

Henry H. Jensen yesterday cleared up confusion as to how he collapsed at the scene of last Sunday afternoon's helicopter crash-tragedy.



The 'copter set a house afire at Clarissa and Tremont Streets, killing the pilot and two men inside the house. A pilot observer

was injured and a passenger, Robert N. Abbott, county Civil Defense director, was burned critically.

From his hospital bed, Jensen said:

"The entire front of the house was ablaze and I moved to the rear side-porch. On approaching, I could see a man inside.

"But just then a heavy back-draft of smoke poured out between the burning house and the one next door. It was like a wind tunnel."

Forced back to the street, Jensen gasped for air and then collapsed unconscious. In falling, he injured an arm, shoulder and his neck against the curbing.

Jensen was given repeated doses of oxygen at Strong to clear his lungs of smoke inhalation. Twice daily, he has been receiving therapy treatment for injuries.

The executive deputy chief said that during the Saturday and Sunday rioting he had only three hours' sleep.



4B

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Sunday, Aug. 2, 1964

**U.S. Leadership Suffers****Rochester Rioting Top News in Africa**

Rochester's racial rioting is being talked about by every African who is able to read a newspaper, a former Rochester newsman recently returned from that continent said yesterday.

"I'm sure that the news of the weekend riots was played on the front pages of every African newspaper. News of riots such as Rochester experienced, and all civil rights and racial stories, are very important to people there. They are often used against the United States.

"We are told, 'Your country is one of the most powerful nations. It constantly preaches individual rights and advocates freedom for all but at the same time your Negroes are deprived of their rights. How can you preach individual rights to us here when such violence is occurring in your own home?'

"If we Americans hope to provide moral leadership for the rest of the world and particularly developing countries, we have to make sure we're living up to what we preach.

"That is not only that every person should be given the civil rights to which he is entitled, but also that every person has a sense of responsibility and that law and order prevails."

\*\*\*  
**THE SPEAKER** was Ronald A. Watts, 34, a former Rochester reporter



**VIEW FROM AFRICA**—Ronald Watts, former Rochester reporter, believes every African who can read knows about city's riots. Here he's shown with wife, Sally, and their daughter, Valerie, five months old.

mer Rochester reporter now serving as an American Newspaper Guild international representative attached to the worldwide International Federation of Journalists.

Watts, his wife, Sally, 30 and their 5-month-old

daughter, Valerie, are in the area visiting Mrs. Watts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Miles of Wellsville.

Watts was interviewed while visiting friends at The Democrat and Chronicle.

His permanent headquarters as an IFJ official is Brussels, Belgium. Since he joined IFJ about two years ago he has traveled to more than 20 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

His job is to convince journalists that democracy and free trade unions are their best hope for a better way of life.

\*\*\*

**WATT'S** wife edits the IFJ's publication, *Journalist World*, which is published in five languages and circulated in 100 countries.

He said the IFJ's greatest focus now is on Africa, because the press there is the world's newest.

Although one of IFJ's chief jobs is competing with communism, he was reluctant to put it in those terms.

"We feel we have more to offer journalists than communism does," he said.

"We believe the best way for journalists to operate is through a free press under a free trade union system.

"Journalists are able to improve their material lot through free trade unions. Our accent is on improving professionally. To that end we conduct seminars on how journalists can better the product they sell.

"The Communists try to influence journalists in Africa and elsewhere to political action. They advocate that newsmen direct all their journalistic

activities toward encouraging political change aimed at the eventual control of government with Communist-oriented policies."

\*\*\*

**WATTS** MAINTAINS that the competition for the sympathy of Africa's journalists has been successful. In fact, he added, all persons working in Africa for Western concepts have been successful.

By and large, he said, most African nations have a free press.

"Africa is trying to evolve its own type of culture, its own type of newspapers. They don't want their press to be like the American or British or communistic. We just ask that they maintain a reasonably free press which can act as one of the deterrents to totalitarian governments," he explained.

Watts will return to Brussels next week and from there will fly to Ibadan, Nigeria, where he will conduct a three-week seminar for 25 journalists from Nigeria, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

The seminar will be on ways to improve newspapers.

Because most of his time has been spent in Africa, he added, IFJ hopes to add a second man soon who will be stationed in Southeast Asia.





## The POLITICAL BEAT

BY PAT BRASLEY

# Suitcases Packed

## for Miami but Homer Never Left City

and c Aug 2, 1964

It was shortly before midnight a week ago Friday and City Manager Porter W. Homer was stuffing shirts into a two-suit. He and Mayor Frank T. Lamb were booked on an 8 a.m. flight the next morning to attend the National Municipal Association meeting in Miami.

A phone call from Arthur B. Curran interrupted the packing. Curran, the city corporation counsel, was to take over as acting manager in Homer's absence. Curran, who lives only a few blocks from Homer's Highland Avenue home, said he was coming over to discuss a few last-minute details that might come up

while Homer was away.

When Curran arrived, he said he had heard something on his car radio about a riot.

It was 12:15 a.m. when the two men's talk was interrupted by a phone call from Art Deutsch. Deutsch, the city public information director, was calling from the Public Safety Building.

"I think you'd better get down here . . . We've got a real bad situation," Deutsch told the manager.

**AN INCIDENT** at a street dance (off Joseph Avenue) led a Negro mob to attack police. Some 40 patrolmen were struggling desperately

to contain what appeared to be a full-fledged riot.

Homer and Curran arrived at the Public Safety Building at the same time as Police Chief William A. Lombard. Lombard had just left the riot area. He was lucky to have left it alive.

In an effort to quell the rioters, Lombard had walked alone into the mob. His car had been overturned. He had been struck and shoved, his clothes torn, before several Negroes had got him to safety.

"I knew how bad it was then," Homer recalled yesterday.

The first problem was to

get information. Homer and the chief set up a command post in the Communications Bureau on the building's fifth floor.

Off-duty men had to be called in and forces deployed to cope with the rioters. A senior, knowledgeable officer was needed to take over staff work. Inspector Daniel J. Sharp, a veteran officer, showed up, took over the job and is still doing it a week later.

**MEANWHILE**, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner had arrived and offered help.

Homer made the first of a half-dozen big decisions: to ask the governor for help from the State Police.

Skinner and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett made the calls to Albany. There was some bitterness through that long, dark morning at what — then at least — seemed like bureaucratic delays in getting the troopers here. It faded by 7 a.m. when the tough, helmeted troopers began pouring in—and in force.

"It was a good feeling to look out the window and see those long gray lines moving out to the riot areas," Homer recalls.

Another big decision had been made earlier—to declare a state of emergency under the powers given the manager by the charter.

"Draft the order," Homer told Curran, "We can look up the law later."

The first long night was over now, the first of the tiring days was beginning.

**HOMER AND** his aides moved down to the third floor office of Commissioner Corbett where other major decisions were made: First, to impose a dusk-to-dawn curfew; second, to ban the sale of firearms and alcoholic beverages.

Saturday brought another night of violence. It was another sleepless night for Homer. It was a night of too many cigarettes, countless problems, lukewarm coffee in paper cups, decisions and tensions.

The manager was tireless now and his face was

dark with the stubble of his beard. His eyes showed fatigue but not his manner as he worked quietly through the night, calmly giving directions, patiently answering reporters' doing his job.

Saturday's night outbreaks confirmed the belief of city officials that the National Guard was needed. Sunday, the State Police commanders concurred. The calls were made to Gov. Rockefeller and at 4:37 p.m., the Guard was ordered in.

That night the city had its first night of relative calm. City police, reinforced by 450 troopers and

sheriff's deputies and town police and aided by the show of force made by the rumbling convoys of National Guardsmen, had the trouble spots buttoned up and were aggressively enforcing the curfew.

About 2 a.m. Monday, Homer, after more than 60 hours on his feet, got home for three hours sleep. He was back at the public safety building at 8 a.m.

**MONDAY BROUGHT** Gov. Rockefeller here on a

"spur of the moment" decision to visit the riot-torn areas. The governor met with Homer, Sheriff Skinner, Mayor Frank T. Lamb, Commissioner Corbett, County Manager Gordon A. Howe and other city, county and police officials at a briefing session in the Culver Road Armory.

Howe introduced the city manager to Rockefeller.

Homer, according to participants at the meeting, complimented the governor on his stand against extremism at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco. Rockefeller, in turn, was complimentary to the local officials for their performance through the riot.



PORTER W. HOMER  
... the longest weekend

Homer told a reporter yesterday he thought Rockefeller's appearance here helped the situation.

"It dramatized the show of solidarity by all governmental agencies at all levels that any threat to law and order was not going to be tolerated."

Homer looked back on the long, weary week yesterday and said no single incident really stood out.

Then he paused and added:

"There was one big overall impression of responsive community support. We were deluged with offers from all sorts of people, organizations, groups asking, 'What can we do to help?' And, of course,

there's the feeling of pride in the heroic job done by the police, firemen, troopers and deputies."

It was 5 p.m. now, and Homer stuffed papers into his brief case and walked out of City Hall.

As he walked toward his car, he looked just like what he was: A tired man going home from work.



V.F. Race Problems Rochester Social Science  
**Alive 'Mid Shadows of Despair,  
 A Clue to Sound Understanding**

A crisis brings out extremes. News headlines thus far have necessarily reflected primarily the horror and violence that pervaded Rochester last weekend.

But the opposite extreme — an extreme of human kindness and concern, and of deep thoughtfulness—has been quietly at work as well.

In the midst of the dreadful melee, telephones rang in a scattering of Negro inner city homes.

"Can we help you in some way?"  
 "Would you like us to take your kids for a few days?" "Is there anything we can do?"

These queries were from white families who, in a variety of ways, had developed lines of contact and concern with some Negro families.

Three Hanover Houses children spent the night in sleeping bags on the floor and another in a chaise lounge at one white woman's house. The mothers had met through the PTA.

Four youngsters who had participated in the Youth Board's Accent on Understanding exchange program went to the suburbs for a few days. And every family which has participated in the program was in touch with its counterpart during the rioting.

\* \* \*  
 Church exchange group participants immediately, spontaneously, reached for their telephones to offer help and to relieve their minds of fears for their friends of another race.

Twenty-five Negro teen-agers—members of the age group whose image probably suffered most as a result of the rioting—met at Baden Street Settlement while the violence was in progress, to try, to figure out an effective way to "cool it."

And Negroes helpless to prevent or halt the rioting watched in fear and despair. A Negro mother whose children were among those taken in by white friends, and who fears reprisal should her name be published, wrote the following to this newspaper:

"I am a Negro, a long-time resident of Rochester, who lives in the Baden-

Ormond area. I am shocked by what has happened in my neighborhood and in the city. . . . It was horrible and terrifying, Friday night, to know that the police were outside the area and we were in the middle of a living nightmare. . . .

"I am deeply grieved by the damage done to the Joseph Avenue merchants. Those people have been friends to many of the Negroes in the area, were on friendly terms with the children. As I recognized one of the merchants on television, I was heartbroken to see how he had aged overnight because of the senseless destruction of his business. . . . I am stricken with horror, shock and disbelief.

"In my opinion, the events of the weekend were NOT a demonstration for equal opportunities. We realize that the past weekend has, indeed, hindered the cause of the Negroes who sincerely want civil rights. I estimate that about 95 per cent, or more even, of the Negro citizens are as disturbed, grieved and horrified as the white citizens are. . . . We deplore such lawlessness, as do all law-abiding citizens.

"These are puzzling times for all of us, and we sincerely hope that there will never be another period in Rochester like the past weekend."

\* \* \*  
 It would be foolish Pollyanna-ism to pretend that the sparks of human kindness and understanding in any way balance the score for the grim events of last weekend. This editorial is no attempt to do so.

But the words and deeds we cite show that forces of sympathy and understanding survived the devastation and in fact were at work while it was going on.

We cannot pretend that they hold the

whole answer to racial tensions or to mob violence. But they are specifics among generalities, specifics which performed correctly by keeping lines of communication and concern open when put to the test.

Perhaps somewhere in them lies a clue to the sort of human contact we must foster.



As Others Wrote of Our Tragic Weekend

D. & C. AUG

Aug 27, 1964

## 'Comments Unfair in Canadian

I WAS in Canada over the weekend in which the riot occurred, and so I had the occasion to read the editorial comments in several Canadian newspapers.

I was almost as shocked by the unfair and vituperative comments of the Kingston, Ontario Daily as I was about the riot itself.

I assume that such anti-American opinion was fairly wide-spread in the foreign press.

Since I wholly agree with your suggestion that now is the time for specific recommendations—not generalities—I advance this one modest proposal:

Let the Chamber of Commerce prepare a resume of the constructive and inspiring steps that Monroe County has taken toward wholesome race relations—much in the manner of the statement recently released by the City of Rochester's Public Relations Office—only in greater detail, and with charts and photos. Then send such a brochure to every foreign newspaper known to have editorialized about the riot.

In many cases, it will be a waste of postage, but in some, elemental fairness may prompt more objective and informed coverage.

JUSTIN L. VIGDOR  
25 Main St. E.



IN THE HOURS following the rioting people gathered at the Public Safety

Building and gazed up at the jail windows, searching for familiar faces.



## 'Reaction of Liberals Was Shocking'

AS one who has been a Rochesterian for many years, and who is very proud of this association, I was both shocked and saddened by the news of the recent riots that came to us in our temporary Mexican home. Shocking too, not only to us but to our Mexican friends, has been the reaction of so-called liberals, some of which reaches us in Spanish by way of the Mexico City newspapers and radio or by letter from friends in Rochester.



D. LINCOLN CANFIELD  
Canfield has been the reaction of so-called liberals, some of which reaches us in Spanish by way of the Mexico City newspapers and radio or by letter from friends in Rochester.

One item from a Mexico City paper, and which bore a Rochester date line, said flatly that "frustration and bitterness are justification for violence." We learn, too, that this same general thesis is being defended from the pulpit in Rochester.

It is hard for Mexicans to understand how a culture that has a reputation for law and order can justify the vicious criminality that evidently prevailed for several hours in Rochester. It is difficult to understand how the champion of indirect action is now giving way to direct action, and how the defenders of our very society are being made scapegoats for the sins of irresponsibles.

One of Spain's best writers, Jose Ortega y Gasset, saw this coming as early as 1930, when he wrote "The Revolt of the Masses" as a warning of the forthcoming moral trial of democracy.

D. LINCOLN CANFIELD  
88 Normandy Ave.

## 'Open Your Eyes To the Facts'

ALTHOUGH I do not condone the violence that has taken place in Rochester I cannot help but feel that it may not have come to pass if Rochester were actually the

type of city it imagines itself to be.

To those Caucasians who insist upon viewing the Negroes' problems and undue pressures blindly, I say to you, awaken! Open your eyes to the facts!

For instance, picture yourselves in all five predicaments outlined below.

1—Try buying a home in a \$16,000 neighborhood and suddenly the house of your choice is \$18,000.

2—Step out of your car one night only to have a plainclothesman rush up to you and put his hand in your pocket and say, "What have you got in here?", without identifying himself as a detective.

3—Plan a fishing trip. Make reservations for a cabin on Yellow Lake, only to have the proprietors tell you after 140 miles of driving, that "you did not specify you were colored." Not until after 30 minutes of deliberations do they finally concede to let you keep the reservations.

4—Even though your ancestors happen to be Africans, you were born in America, which should make you an American. Then one day you are standing at a New York City pier watching people of all different nationalities; many of whom are just stepping off the boat for the first time to join this so-called "melting pot of the nations." Presto! They are treated as first class citizens, while you, a native-born Negro, must fight for first class citizenship.

5—As a Negro, try competing with Caucasians in sports, jobs, contests, etc. You will find that you are, in some instances, expected to do twice as well (not just better) in order to succeed.

What has happened in Rochester could have happened to any minority group,

depending mainly upon the degree to which you are stepped on, rejected, discriminated against. So to those of you who are content to think that such a wicked, volcanic-like action could only be caused by Negroes, take off your rose colored glasses and scrutinize yourselves. Because some of you, with superior airs and lily-white hands, helped to breed these conditions.

MRS. GENEVIEVE DORSEY  
144 Adams St.

## 'Youth Can Serve As an Example'

THE frustration of fellow teacher, Joseph E. Samere, is certainly understandable. Recent events do seem to be an indictment of the success of teachers.

On the other hand, Rochester teachers can take great pride in the Baden Street teen-agers who carried the "cool-it" messages around the area to other teen-agers. These youngsters have participated also in efforts to get their elders to evening schools and to encourage registration for voting. Stories like these belong on Page 1 rather than Page 8A.

While our youngsters are successfully communicating with their peers, we adults are obviously failing to do the same.

Our youth can serve as an example. Young people have begun to discuss these problems frankly in classrooms with positive results in the direction of understanding. With a wider circle of communication among adults at the grass roots level, perhaps there would be similar understanding. If there is more talking "among" people rather than "at" them, we

may not only be able to "cool it" but solve it as well.

NORMAN N. GROSS  
95 Carol Drive

## 'Negro Is Not Free In His Own Land'

I AM a Negro. I know how it feels to be treated like cattle—to know that for every crime that is committed in my race I am personally held responsible regardless of what or how I have conducted myself in the past.

To know that the words that I have learned in school many years ago and that my children are learning now, that all men are created free and equal, should have had one more line to it—except the Negro. He can be beaten and shot, his personal property destroyed, and still he is expected to turn his other cheek.

They say freedom must be earned. But no matter how he tries to earn that freedom, he is still in the corral.

If you are a true friend (white or Negro) you are that friend regardless of what happens.

As to this being the country of his choice, the Negro has no other country but this one. He has fought and died for it, to help keep it and other people free, and yet he is not free himself.

MRS. KATHERINE SCOTT  
185 Bartlett St.

## 'Policemen Earned Commendation'

REGARDING the recent disorder, I suggest that the courageous police officers who were committed by the call of duty be commended by the city council for "meritorious service," and that their inscription read, "A man shows his strength by his patience."

JOHN M. HOUSEL  
27 Washburn Park

Dand C Aug 2, 1964



V.F. Race Problems - Rochester

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

Sunday, Aug. 2, 1964

3M

Social Science

City Of Good Will 'Surprised'

# Respectable Rochester Seeks Causes Of Race Rioting

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — The city of Rochester, known for its reputation as a "City of Good Will," is seeking to understand the causes of the recent race rioting. The city's reputation for being a place where people of different races and backgrounds lived in harmony is being challenged. The city's leaders are looking for ways to prevent such incidents from happening again.

## Riots Horrify Rochester: Why? Still Unknown

The recent race rioting in Rochester, N.Y., has shocked the city's residents. The rioting, which took place in the city's downtown area, resulted in several injuries and property damage. The city's leaders are looking for ways to prevent such incidents from happening again.

## Rochester Still Wondering How It Happened, Says Editor

The editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle is still wondering how the recent race rioting happened. The editor, who has been in the city for many years, is looking for ways to prevent such incidents from happening again.

**Rochester Journal**  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1964  
Rochester Orders Get-Tough Policy To Preserve Peace  
Shocked Citizens Ask Why  
Looking Back Fails To Give Clear Answer  
Battered City Quiet, But Edgy  
Curfew Lifted, Liquor Sale Ban Still On

THE REPORTER DISPATCH

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER EDITION

**STAR-GAZETTE**  
and ADVERTISER  
ELMIRA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1964

## Prosperous, Philanthropic Rochester Still Asks 'Why?'

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — The city of Rochester, known for its reputation as a "City of Good Will," is seeking to understand the causes of the recent race rioting. The city's reputation for being a place where people of different races and backgrounds lived in harmony is being challenged. The city's leaders are looking for ways to prevent such incidents from happening again.

Why Did It Happen Here?  
A Question Rochester Is Trying To Answer  
A local newspaper executive tells about it on Page 11.

**THE EVENING PRESS**  
THE HOMEOWN NEWSPAPER OF THE SOUTHERN TIER  
Birmingham, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29, 1964

Read it in The Evening Press  
Hear it Over WJMR  
See it on TV 40, 75, 78, 81



Dand C Aug 2, 1964

'No One Had Expected Anything Really Serious in Rochester . . . .'

# The 'Why' of Our Riot as Read by Readers Elsewhere

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** When the first riot broke out in Rochester, an astonished nation asked "Why? . . . why Rochester?" The Associated Press asked Vincent S. Jones, executive editor of the Gannett Newspapers, to answer that question in an article for national newspaper consumption. The article follows; we print it because residents of this area will be interested in the "explanation" that has been printed in newspapers in and beyond this country by now.

By **VINCENT S. JONES**  
Executive Editor, Gannett Newspapers

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**—Why did it happen here?

Four days after racial riots reduced parts of this quiet upstate city to an armed camp this question still was unanswered by city officials, by most residents, and especially by outsiders who know Rochester as an ultra-respectable community, famed for good works and a sort of built-in, indestructible brand of prosperity.

Rochester erupted the night after the flames died down in Harlem. Everyone had expected trouble in Harlem. No one, especially city officials, had expected anything really serious in Rochester.

Second-guessing has produced the usual crop of omens and rumors: Black Muslims systematically preaching hate in a housing project; a truck driver who took his rig home for the night because there was going to be "trouble," vague threats of something just around the corner.

But Rochester is not Harlem. Its prosperity, in terms of employment, wages, housing, and sales, usually is at the top of most indices. Furthermore, Rochester has a well-deserved reputation as a city of good will, a bit parochial, perhaps; a city long in the black book of any hell-bending traveling salesman because of its penchant for pulling in the sidewalks at sundown.

\* \* \*

**THE HARLEM** riots were triggered by the controversial killing of a boy by a policeman. Rochester's week-

end of terror started with an ordinarily routine attempt to handle a drunk at a block dance.

Harlem's wretched half million Negroes live in tall tenements. Rochester's 30,000 Negroes (about one tenth of the population) live in two or three-story dwellings, mostly old, and a few modern apartments. The old houses were inherited on one side of town from earlier and more fortunate immigrants and on the other from the aristocrats of the last century, whose descendants long ago moved to the suburbs.

Rochester's Negroes came late and they came suddenly and in great numbers to a community which, for all its generosity, was unprepared to deal with them. For example:

Rochester has more jobs—steady jobs, at good pay—than almost any city of its size in the world. But these jobs, making photographic, optical and electronic goods and the more sophisticated parts of automobiles, are for skilled workers. There are few openings for the strong-backed men of little education or skills who drifted into town after the orchards and truck gardens had been harvested.

\* \* \*

**SOME PEOPLE** think that Rochester has been a soft touch; that public housing and ample relief have attracted a steady stream of immigrants who had no real hope of making out here. The new people had no ties with those who came before them—unlike the Irish, the Germans and the Italians, who have done so well

here. The modest, long-established settlement houses and the well-beeled agencies have done their best to meet brand new problems. Almost overnight the old Negro leadership was overturned. The successors seem to have little influence.

Unquestionably there has been some covert discrimination in both jobs and housing. On the other hand, the city has replaced the worst of the old slums with both high rise and garden type apartments (integrated), and recently the council approved new programs for both public housing and urban renewal. Realtors are pledged to obey the laws against discrimination. Most of the big employers have made a deliberate effort to recruit Negro workers.

The Board of Education is deeply committed both to

improving the teaching in predominantly Negro schools and to open enrollment and pupil transfers, despite opposition of many white parents.

\* \* \*

**MONROE COUNTY** has a Human Relations Commission and a branch office of the Human Rights Commission which administers the sweeping state Civil Rights laws passed nearly 20 years before the federal program.

A bi-racial Police Advisory Board (one of the Harlem group's demands) was set up 18 months ago. It has yet to bring charges against a policeman and there is talk of scrapping it. There have been no mass demonstrations—sit-ins and lie-ins—because restaurants and hotels long have been open to all able to pay and behave.

The city's newspapers and broadcasting stations for years have reported the racial problem sympathetically and in depth. The newspapers are members of the Gannett Group, whose continuing series of stories on "The Road to Integration" this year won a special Pulitzer Citation for public service.

\* \* \*

**AND SO, THE** riots of last weekend caught city officials and most citizens completely by surprise, especially the dedicated civic leaders who have worked tirelessly on the racial problem. Ironically, the creation of the Police Advisory Board hurt police morale. It may have contributed to the disaster. For two days the police, long accused of "brutality," stood and took a most brutal beating. When signals were changed and the police, reinforced by the National Guard, began to enforce the law, the situation came under control.

Weather may have played a part. This has been one of the hottest, stickiest, and ugliest Julys in Rochester history. Friday, July 24, was another one of those nights. There is some evidence of well-organized evil force fanning the flames once trouble started.

\* \* \*

**BOTH NEWSPAPERS** have editorialized vigorously from the beginning for strict enforcement of the law. And as the Rochester Times-Union put it:

"Rochester can now demonstrate what must be done when hoodlums, under the guise of a racial problem, or civil rights legislation, seek to defy the law and place themselves above authority . . . .

"There were many voices of racial reason in Rochester. They were drowned out by the shattering glass and the jeering, looting crowd. They are being heard again, even now, and progress will be resumed when order has been restored."

The Democrat & Chronicle said: "We must not end any of the excellent inter-racial projects that have made Rochester famous. . . . But we must blend with it a new kind of intolerance . . . intolerance of phonies, of demagogues, of headline-seekers, of smoke-screen experts, of flouters of the law, of hoodlums."



ONDAY, AUG. 3, 1964

# National Guard Pulls Out; Rockefeller Order Sends Riot-Called Troops Home

D. &amp; C. AUG 3 1964

By CONRAD CHRISTIANO

Gov. Rockefeller last night ordered New York National Guard units withdrawn from Rochester.

They had been rushed here a week ago yesterday to prevent new outbreaks of rioting, racial strife and looting that took four lives that weekend.

Additional State Police, which the governor sent in here Saturday, July 25, to help put down the rioting, were continued on duty at least until today.

Most of the 1,200 to 1,500 National Guard troops will not reach their homes until tonight.

Guardsmen mobilized from Rochester remained overnight in the Main Street East Armory and are scheduled to be dismissed sometime today.

## Begin Packing Up

Guardsmen sent here from Binghamton, Walton, Auburn, Oswego, Elmira, Cortland, Oneonta, Geneva and the few specialists, such as medical corps personnel, sent from Buffalo, began packing immediately after they were notified to withdraw.

Guardsmen camped at Genesee Valley Park began pulling out about 1:30 a.m. today. Police were asked to escort a convoy to the Thruway.

Guardsmen at Cobbs Hill were scheduled to leave about 3 a.m. with a police escort to the Thruway.

About 350 persons were injured and nearly 1,000 others arrested during three nights of violent Negro outbursts. About 150 stores were broken into and looted, with damage and losses estimated in the millions of dollars. The trouble went beyond the control of local law enforcement officials.

In a show of strength to end the trouble, the guardsmen toured the city in trucks the day they arrived, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets.



**PULLING OUT** — Guardsman directs armored personnel carrier onto trailer

as unit prepares to leave Rochester after a week of standby duty here.

Continued on  
page 148



Continued From page 147

The governor's office in Albany said the decision to withdraw the troops "was made after seven consecutive days of law and order in Rochester, and with the concurrence of local and county authorities."

#### NAACP Officials Leave

Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who came here because of the racial strife, also began leaving Rochester last night.

Thomas Allen, field secretary for the national NAACP in New York and New England, and Maurice White, public relations assistant for the national organization, will leave today. Laplois Asford, a former Rochester school teacher who now is national youth director for NAACP, left last night. All are from New York City.

Robert F. Morrison Jr., president of the Rochester NAACP branch, said the organization's state leaders will ask for a meeting with Rockefeller to urge more jobs and better housing be created for Rochester Negroes.

Local city and county officials said they hope the employers of the guardsmen all over the state will "realize the tremendous effort the Guard made" and will compensate the guardsmen by paying the difference between what they receive for being on active duty and what they would have earned in their civilian jobs.

Some of the guardsmen, whose military pay depends upon their rank and length of service, receive as little as \$5 or \$6 a day while on duty.

The \$20,000 to \$25,000 a day cost of having the Guard here, including pay, will be shared by the city and county governments, which requested the assistance.

#### Regular 8-Hour Shifts

At 4 a.m. today, city policemen will be returned to their regular eight-hour shifts with

Continued on Page 2B

## Rockefeller Withdraws Guard, D. & C. AUG 3 1964 Riot Troops Start to Leave

Continued from Page 1B

regular days off. However, all leaves and furloughs have been canceled so the policemen will be available in case of another riot. They had worked up to 20 hours a day during the rioting but since then, their workday had tapered off to 12 hours.

The community's thanks to the guardsmen were expressed to them by Mayor Frank T. Lamb, Sheriff Albert W. Skinner, City Manager Porter W. Homer, Police Chief William M. Lombard and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett. They spoke to the troops at the Main Street East and Culver Road armories.

Immediately after the governor's order was announced in Albany about 9 o'clock, a statement was issued from City Hall here which said he did so "upon advice of Col. John A. Roche, commander of State Police here, after receiving a formal request for the withdrawal of the troops" from Lamb, Homer, Skinner and Corbett.

"The local officials notified the governor that, after consulting with Roche and his aides, they believed that the public safety would not be adversely affected by the withdrawal of the National Guard," the statement read.

Allen and Morrison were in New York City Saturday for a meeting of the board of directors of the New York State NAACP conference. The Rochester situation was one of the items on the agenda. Allen returned Satur-

day night in case new rioting began.

Morrison, upon his return yesterday, said the directors "agreed to have state NAACP officials request a meeting with Gov. Rockefeller to discuss the Rochester problem."

"The governor," he said, "will be called upon to immediately initiate a program to assist the Rochester community in its efforts to relieve the crucial conditions which are affecting predominantly minority group neighborhoods. Among other things, the governor will be asked to set up a crash program for the jobless with emphasis on teen-agers, a civilian conservation program for youth, and a housing program to relieve slum conditions."

#### Statewide Program

White, who issued Morrison's statement, said presumably such programs would be statewide and not just for Rochester, but that they would help this city.

"The rioting," the statement continued, "which racked this city last weekend, clearly demonstrates that conditions in predominately non-white areas must be alleviated with all possible speed. If they are not, Rochester and similar communities may well experience more violence born out of frustration and disillusionment."

During the government officials' visits to the guardsmen, City Manager Homer said:

"You came at the right time and delivered a knockout

blow. I'm sure the people of Rochester and Monroe County will remember with gratitude the men of the 209th Task Force."

#### Other comments:

Mayor Lamb—"The entire city is grateful. The community realizes how important your arrival was at a time of real trouble."

Sheriff Skinner — "The entire county appreciates your support. Although you were not sent into combat, the fact that you were here was a great help. If you were needed, you were here."

Commissioner Corbett — "Everybody in my department is grateful."

Police Chief Lombard — "Your presence was tremendous reassurance to each and every member of the Police Bureau in a very tough situation."

#### Income Question

Later the government officials told top-ranking officers of the National Guard they hope guardsmen will not lose income from this active duty or future duty.

By law, firms cannot fire or penalize employees for being called into active guard duty. Many firms go further and pay the men the amount of money they lose during their annual two-week summer training sessions.

Col. Cecil Scott, commander of troops for the 209th, said he appreciates the effort of the public utilities, the city Department of Public Works, the city and county parks departments, and other who have made their stay here pleasant.

Dated Aug 3, 1964



