

Some possible names for Brick Legacy Walkway

*** Blue Italic indicates names that have already been chosen***

Dr. David Anderson – Voice for Justice

Ruth Anderson

John Lewis

Rev. Myra Brown

Father James Callan

Matthew Augustine

Lydia Boddie-Rice

Dorothy Dobson/ James Dobson – chosen as Freedom Fighters

Dr. Walter Cooper

Shawn Dunwoody – Voice of Justice

Carvin Eison [About the production team | WXXI](#)

Rev. John Walker [Interview, Rev. John Walker - Rochester Voices](#)
<http://www.rochestervoices.org> › [historical-media](#) › [inte...](#)

Alice Young Voice of Justice

Marge Thomas / Bro. Freddie Thomas Minister

Franklin D. Florence

Mildred Johnson/ Voice of Justice

Joan Coles Howard/Howard Coles

Constance Mitchell <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/rbfs-CMitchell>

John Mitchell

Garth Fagan

Julius "JD" Jackson, Jr. / Rev. Jackson

Rev. Thomas James

<https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/central-ny/news/2022/03/01/black-history-uncovered--the-life-of-reverend-thomas-james>

Millie Jaque

(Former Mayor) Bill Johnson

Gloria Langston

Mrs. Millard Lattimer

Mrs. Evelena Lee Voice for Justice

Ken Morris, Jr. / Frederick Douglass Family

Irene Northrup

PJ Pennewell

Darryl Porter

Doris Price

Dr. Andrew Ray

Beatrice Simmons / Rocky Simmons

Rev. Lewis Stewart

Stanley Thomas

Dr. John Walker

Thomas Warfield

Dr. Marcus Alexis

***Saul Alinsky** -Saul David Alinsky (January 30, 1909 – June 12, 1972) was an American **community activist** and **political theorist**. His work through the **Chicago-based Industrial Areas Foundation** helping poor communities organize to press demands upon landlords, politicians, bankers and business leaders won him national recognition and notoriety. Alinsky's "major battle" followed the **1964 Rochester Race Riot**. Alinsky viewed **Rochester, New York** as a "classic company town"—owned "lock stock and barrel" by **Eastman Kodak**. Casually exploited by*

Kodak (whose only contribution to race relations, Alinsky quipped, was "the invention of color film")^[30] and by other local businesses, most African Americans held low-pay and low-skill jobs and lived in substandard housing. In the wake of the riots the Rochester Area Churches, together with black civil rights leaders invited Alinsky and the IAF to help the community organize. With the Reverend [Franklin Florence](#), who had been close to [Malcolm X](#), they established FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today) to bring community pressure on Kodak to open up employment and city governance.

Concluding that picketing and boycotts would not work, FIGHT began to think of some "far-out tactics along the lines of our O'Hare shit in." This included a "fart-in" at the Rochester Philharmonic, Kodak's "cultural jewel." It was a proposal Alinsky considered "absurd rather than juvenile. But isn't much of life kind of a theater of the absurd?" No tactic that might work was "frivolous." In the end, and following a disruption of its annual stockholders' convention, assisted by Unitarians and others assigning FIGHT their proxies (Alinsky had called on them to "put your stock where your sermons are"), Kodak recognized FIGHT as a broad-based community organization and committed, through a recruitment and training program, to black employment.^{[31][32]}

Rochester was to be the last African American community that Alinsky would help organize through his own intervention.

Community action in the federal War on Poverty^[edit]

While in Rochester, Alinsky had been employed four-days a month at the federally-funded Community Action Training Center at [Syracuse University](#).^{[33][page needed]} The 1964 [Economic Opportunity Act](#), passed as a part of [Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty](#), committed the federal government to promoting the "maximum feasible participation" of targeted communities in the design and delivery of anti-poverty programs.^[34]

Loma Allen <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/rbfs-Allen>

Thomas Allen

Laplois Ashford

Elliott "L.D." Barkley

Laverne Barkley

James Bevel

Earl Caldwell

Loftus Carson - chosen by Phillip Sculley

Ed Chambers

Rev. Marvin Chandler

<https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/rbfs-ChandlerRev. Marvin Chandler>

Glenn Claytor (Dr. Cooper) Glenn Claytor was my brother-in-law. He was young. He was educated in the Washington D.C. area. He came here, he had artistic ideas and worked for Edward's for a while and then started going to school at night at the University of Rochester and went around giving talks. He was very articulate. Laura Hill: Is Chatham sixty-three? Is it 1963 that Chatham Gardens opens? Dr. Cooper: I think around that time, but it was the young people who were part of the Young Turks movement who picketed Chatham Gardens. In fact, Glenn Claytor was the spokesman for that group. Laura Hill: Mmm-Hmm. And they're picketing Chatham because? Dr. Cooper: Because it represented another form of segregated housing supported by the state.

Gloster Current During the 1940s, NAACP national branch director Gloster B. Current set up regional offices in order to provide a full-time professional staff to link the local branch offices to the NAACP's national headquarters in New York. Regional staff performed many roles. They provided leadership training and ready access to the NAACP legal staff at a time when the association was expanding its legal operations. Regional officers also worked to increase membership, establish new branches, raise money, and maintain good relationships with the media. In fulfilling these duties, regional officers traveled widely among local black communities, recording a substantial amount about local NAACP leaders and campaigns.

Mary Davidson

Reuben Davis

<https://history.nycourts.gov/biography/reuben-k-davis/>

Eva Dyer

Rufus Farewell

Bernie Gifford

Roswald Graham

Buddy Granston

Alma Greene

Rev. Murphy Greer <https://aenonmbc.org/our-history/>

Millicent Hartzog

Herbert Hill [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Hill_\(labor_director\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Hill_(labor_director))

Frank Horton

Gavin Huber

Trent Jackson <https://badenstreet.org/trent-jackson/>

Hestor Jeffries

<https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/directory/hester-jeffrey/>

Dr. William Knox

<https://www.chemistryworld.com/culture/william-knox-the-only-black-supervisor-in-the-mh-nhattan-project/4015512.article>

Dr. Lee

Dr. Van Levy

Dr. Charles Lunsford

<https://urresearch.rochester.edu/institutionalPublicationPublicView.action?institutionalItemId=5876>

Randy Manigault

<https://www.wdkx.com/july-64-the-documentary-of-rochesters-race-riot>

Rozetta McDowell Rozetta Darby McDowell (1935-2003): One of the first black women to be an attorney in Rochester, the Chicago native grew up in Buffalo worked for the New York state Insurance Fund and then state Commission on Human Rights before graduating from Rochester Institute of Technology in business administration and then Columbia University Law School. She returned to Rochester in 1974 to practice law. Active in many groups, including the NAACP and the Urban League, she helped start the Rochester Black Bar Association and served as its president.

Eugene Newport

https://www.fltimes.com/lifestyle/local_history/black-history-month-gus-newport-sixty-years-of-activism-for-racial-justice/article_199dfcb6-2d01-59e4-aa96-a8ea9e3ee096.html

Wendell Phillips

Dr. Juanita Pitts

Charles Price

Father Quentin Primo -

Raymond Scott <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/rbfs-Scott>

Rev. Herbert Shankel

Georgiana Sibley

Joan Smith

Hannah Storrs

Dr. Freddie Thomas

Harriet Tubman

Ruth Tyler

Rev. Arthur Whitaker

C. White

Herb White

Roy Wilkins

Robert F. Williams

Obadiah Williamson

Lydia Wilson

Virginia Wilson - Mother of Constance Mitchell; interview with Mr. Granston: Mildred Johnson, black activist. Beautiful lady. Always involved and, I guess, she got her calling from her mother, Virginia Wilson.

Dr. Woodward

Malcolm X

Whitney Young

Paul Zuber

Charles Ingram <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/rbfs-Ingram>

Marian Wright Edelman - Children's Defense Fund

Bryan Stephenson - The attorney and founder of the Equal Justice Initiative, Legacy Museum in Montgomery

Mary-Frances Winters founder and CEO of The Winters Group, Inc., a 38-year-old global diversity, equity, inclusion and justice consulting firm, truly believes that diversity and inclusion work is her "passion and calling." Ms. Winters is the author of six books: *Black Fatigue: How Racism Erodes the Mind, Body, and Spirit* (September 2020), *Inclusive Conversations: Fostering Equity, Empathy, and Belonging Across Differences* (August 2020), *We Can't Talk about That at Work!: How to Talk about Race, Religion, Politics, and Other Polarizing Topics* (2017), *Only Wet Babies Like Change: Workplace Wisdom for Baby Boomers*, *Inclusion Starts With "I"* and *CEO's Who Get It: Diversity Leadership from the Heart and Soul*. Ms. Winters also authored a chapter in the book *Diversity at Work: The Practice of Inclusion* (2013) and numerous articles. She is a graduate of the University of Rochester with undergraduate degrees in English and Psychology, and a master's degree in business administration from the William E. Simon Executive Development Program. She received an honorary doctorate from Roberts Wesleyan College. She serves on the board of Trustees of The University of Rochester, The board of Visitors for Johnson C. Smith University and The Council on Black Health.

Anna Pauline "Pauli" Murray (November 20, 1910 – July 1, 1985) was an American civil rights activist who became a lawyer, gender equality advocate, Episcopal priest, and author. Drawn to the ministry, in 1977 she became one of the first women—and the first African-American woman—to be ordained as an Episcopal priest.^{[3][4]}