



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 6, 1967

RE: RACIAL DISTURBANCE
DAYTON, OHIO
JUNE, 1967

The racial disturbance in Dayton, Ohio, began approximately 9:30 PM on Wednesday, June 14, 1967. It officially ended at 1:00 AM on June 18, 1967, when after the relatively peaceful evenings of Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17, 1967, the disturbance area had returned to normal. During this period, 182 persons were arrested in the disturbance area for violations of law ranging from inciting a riot to malicious destruction of property and disorderly conduct. Among these persons were 158 adults and 24 juveniles. According to the Dayton Police Department, an estimated property loss, due to arson, malicious destruction of property, burglary, and looting amounted to approximately \$175,000.00.

The racial disturbance, according to Acting Chief of Police Clair Martz, Dayton, Ohio, and Edward King, Executive Director, Human Relations Commission, Dayton, was triggered by a speech given by H. Rap Brown at a West Side Job Rally, Dayton, Ohio, on June 14, 1967, however, they advised that at the time of the disturbance, the racial situation in Dayton was tense. Pertinent information concerning this rally is set out as follows:

Confidential source A, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and possibly Stokely Carmichael were invited by W. Sumpter McIntosh, Director of the Ohio Freedom Movement, local Dayton civil rights group, to speak at a job rally in the Negro west side section of Dayton. This rally was scheduled to be held at 8:00 PM on June 14, 1967, at the Wesley Community Center, 2301 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio, and was to be called the "West Side Job Rally."

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Source advised that the purpose of this rally was to discuss the recently formed Police Community Relations Unit; the role of the Negro in the forthcoming city elections; more anti-poverty funds; and to promote orderly action in the field of employment.

W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH

Arthur Paul Strunk, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from about March, 1944, until December, 1952, who served as Financial Secretary of the Dayton Communist Party Section from February, 1945, to April, 1952, and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI from April, 1943, until September, 1954, advised in 1949 that W. Sumpter McIntosh was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from 1945 to 1948. Strunk said McIntosh was not very active, but did attend a number of meetings of the Party. Strunk stated that to his knowledge, McIntosh was not a member of the Communist Party during the year 1949.

On June 14, 1967, Acting Police Chief Clair Martz, Dayton, Ohio, prior to the rally, advised that the racial situation in Dayton is tense, and unrelated to instant rally, he was reinforcing uniform patrols in the event of trouble.

Source advised that Brown arrived in Dayton the afternoon of June 14, 1967, with Willie F. Ricks, "Minister For Defense" for SNCC. Brown stated his reasons for coming to Dayton were to liberate the black people in Dayton from oppression, and to oppose the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department and city administration.

Martz advised that the Dayton Police Department had been alerted to the rally and Brown's time of arrival in the Dayton, Ohio, area. Captain Grover O'Connor, Commander of Detectives, advised that a number of Dayton Detectives under his command met Brown and his party at the airport and surveilled them to the west side of Dayton.

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Source advised that Ricks at the rally stated they were in town to make the white man "get on his knees." Ricks mentioned that Negroes should arm themselves and be prepared to "shoot to kill," and that SNCC had given orders to their members to draw blood. Ricks mentioned there were 26 concentration camps being prepared across the nation for the Negroes, and the Negroes were not going to be slaughtered like the Jews. Ricks mentioned that if you have to go, you may as well take the honkies with you.

On June 14, 1967, Acting Chief of Police Martz, Supra, advised that after the rally at about 9:45 p.m. on June 14, 1967, small groups of unorganized Negroes began gathering in the area of Third and Williams Streets, Dayton. Rocks and bottles were thrown at police cars and passing automobiles. Traffic was temporarily routed by the police around the area, and several shop windows in the area were broken, and there was some scattered looting. Disturbance of the same nature continued into the morning hours of June 15. During the night of June 15 and morning of June 16, police reported only scattered instances of broken windows and minor looting.

Martz stated he was convinced that the rally at which H. Rap Brown spoke triggered the disturbance.

On June 14, 1967, Edward King, Executive Director, Human Relations Commission, Dayton, Ohio, advised that he blamed the outbreak on the meeting of H. Rap Brown and W. Sumpter McIntosh. He stated, "I think it had a great deal to do with this disturbance. I think it triggered it."

Martz, Supra, stated that an evaluation of the Dayton disturbance by himself, city officials, and an executive officer of the Ohio National Guard resulted in a decision not to call out the Guard.

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At about 9:15 PM that date, the Dayton Police officially advised over the police radio that the rally was over and approximately 100 young Negroes were coming into the streets and by their actions, conditions did not look favorable. About 9:24 PM a white male who was near the rally area was pulled from his vehicle, knocked to the ground and beaten. This person received minor bruises and was treated at a local hospital and subsequently released.

From about 9:30-10:00 PM, unorganized groups of Negroes were forming in the vicinity of the rally area and were walking east on West Third Street. During this time, rocks and bottles were thrown at police cars and passing automobiles. Subsequently, until about 3:00 AM on June 15, 1967, there were various incidents of unorganized and unruly groups forming, looting, breaking store windows and continued throwing of rocks and bottles at passing police cars and automobiles.

The disturbance began in the general area of the racial disturbance, Dayton, Ohio, September, 1966, however, the various incidents became more widespread throughout the west side of Dayton. The trouble areas in general were bounded by Gettysberg Avenue in the west, Germantown Street in the south, Hoover Avenue in the north and the Third Street bridge in the east.

It is to be noted that the area in Dayton, Ohio, commonly known as the west side, contains predominantly Negro population.

At 9:55 PM, on June 14, 1967, the Police Department called in the 12:00-8:00 shift, cancelled all leaves and placed the department on 12-hour shifts, according to Assistant Chief Martz. A command post was immediately set up in Martz's office. During night of June 14-15, 1967, representatives of the Ohio National Guard, Ohio State Highway Patrol, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Dayton Mayor Dave Hall, City Manager Graham Watt and other city officials were standing by at the command post.

During the evening of June 14, at various times, West Third Street in the disturbance area was cordoned off by police for vehicular traffic. According to Martz, approximately 100 Dayton police and 35 men from the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office were on duty in the disturbance area during the first night.

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At the command post, Mayor Hall stated that Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes telephonically contacted him at 5:00 PM on June 14, 1967 and told him not to let the situation get out of control in Dayton. Governor Rhodes also mentioned his office has everything set up to bring in the National Guard if necessary.

The "Dayton Daily News," a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried an article on page 17 of the June 16, 1967, edition titled, "Rhoades To Act First, Ask Later In Riots."

This article mentioned that Governor Rhodes, "Has made it clear to Ohio Mayors that he isn't going to wait for a call when riots break out." According to the article, "He will pour National Guard troops into a vital area with or without an invitation."

The "Dayton Daily News", supra, on page 1 of the June 15, 1967, edition, carried an article titled, "Brown: 'White Power' Sparked Violence." This article mentions that Brown, interviewed by newspaper reporters, stated "Individuals do not start riots or rebellions. You attribute that to conditions that exist. I do not create the conditions."

According to the article, Brown disavowed personal responsibility for the disturbance and stated "I do not want to talk about violence in terms of what the black people do. The real violence comes from the white power structure. Rebellions should not be blamed on black people. They only retaliate to white oppression. Redress might take the form of extreme violence or even race war."

According to the article, Brown went on to state that "We intend to wage a revolution by any means possible. We advocate whatever is necessary for the black man to protect his community, his family and his being."

According to the article, Brown called for "Rebellion by any means" and "massive civil disobedience." Brown further stated that, "She (America) seems headed for a race war between the blacks and the whites." Brown stated that "When laws affect the black people, (adversely) I say damn the laws of the United States. These laws - these racist laws - are designed to keep us oppressed."

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According to the article, Willie Ricks stated "Damn the United States." Ricks, according to the article, further stated that "The Governor has issued an order to the National Guard and the Police to shoot to kill. We issue an order to go for blood."

Assistant Chief Martz advised that the situation was quiet during the daylight hours of June 15, 1967, with only minor routine incidents occurring.

Confidential Source B advised that H. Rap Brown and Willie F. Ricks, National Chairman and Field Representative of SNCC, respectively, left Dayton, Ohio, by car on June 15, 1967, and arrived in Cincinnati in the early afternoon of June 15, 1967. At Cincinnati, Brown and Ricks got in touch with Tom Porter of the Black Arts Studio, 726 East McMillan Avenue, as Leonard Ball, local chairman of Friends of SNCC, was not available. Brown, Ricks, and Porter and several other unknowns were seen in the Cincinnati Union Terminal. Porter has been active in the racial disturbance in Cincinnati.

Source further advised that Porter has commented to others that about June 13, 1967, there were two automobiles in Cincinnati, one of which had dynamite and the other had dynamite caps, but source could furnish nothing further on this.

Source stated that Brown was apparently disappointed that little or no damage had been done in downtown Cincinnati.

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THOMAS JAMES PORTER

Tom Porter is identical with Thomas James Porter, according to Confidential Source C, who attended Carmichael's rally and speech. Source C advised that Porter, a former Congress of Racial Equality Project Action Chairman, was one of the founders of a Black Nationalist group in Cincinnati in August, 1966, which calls itself "Organization of Afro-American Unity." Two of its officers are James Chaney Alexander and Thomas Kent, who are former Nation of Islam (NOI) members of Muhammad's Temple of Islam, NOI #5 (MTI #5), in Cincinnati, according to Confidential Source C.

Characterizations of NOI and MTI #5 are included in the appendix of this memorandum.

Assistant Chief Martz advised that during the night of June 15-16, 1967, there were a number of fires, scattered reports of broken windows and minor looting. Prior to midnight June 15, 1967, an incendiary fire started in a house at West Second and Conover Streets and spread to four adjacent houses.

According to Martz, at about 10:00 PM, the bars were closed on West Third Street between the bridge and Western Avenue. During the second night of the disturbance, approximately 15 Dayton police and 25 Montgomery County Sheriff's Office deputies were on duty to handle the disturbance.

According to Martz, the disturbance was not organized and to the best of his knowledge, there were no leaders attempting to further the disturbance.

Martz noted that in the disturbance area during the critical period, all fire alarms were answered by police cruisers and when verified, fire apparatus was dispatched.

Martz stated that at all times his personnel, with assistance from the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, were in control of the situation and at no time did he feel the

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disturbance reached a point which they could not handle. An evaluation on a continuing basis of the disturbance by himself, city officials, and an executive officer of the Ohio National Guard, resulted in a decision not to call out the National Guard.

ARRESTS

Major H. J. Book, Superintendent, Police Administration Division, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, furnished a breakdown of arrests during the official period of the racial disturbance from 10:00 PM, June 14, 1967, through 1:00 AM, June 18, 1967. Book stated that all of the arrests were made in the west side of Dayton, and of the 158 adults arrested, 68 had prior felony records, 68 had prior misdemeanor records, and 22 had no previous record with their department. Of the 24 juveniles who were arrested, 22 had prior juvenile records. Book noted that his office has no way of determining what arrests were associated with the disturbance.

Adults Arrested

Drunk	39
Disorderly Conduct	49
Carrying Concealed Weapon	11
Grand Larceny	14
Loitering	6
Auto Theft	3
Strong Arm Robbery	1
Cutting to Wound	1
Arson	2
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	1
Burglary	14
Malicious Destruction of Property	2
Miscellaneous	15

Race and Sex

Male Negro	130
Male White	16
Female Negro	10
Female White	2

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Juveniles Arrested

Disorderly Conduct	6
Burglary	10
Attempted Breaking & Entering	1
Carrying Concealed Weapon	2
Trespassing	1
Malicious Destruction of Property	3
Safekeeping	1

Race and Sex

Male Negro	23
Male White	1

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Assistant Chief Martz advised that an estimated property loss due to arson, malicious destruction of property, burglaries and looting amounted to approximately \$175,000.00. The cost in overtime pay for Dayton police officers would be an expenditure of approximately \$44,942.00. He stated it would be impossible to calculate the loss to local businesses who closed their doors during the disturbance. He noted that there was no loss of equipment, however, 10 police vehicles were damaged by thrown rocks and/or bottles.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND INJURIES AND RACIAL BACKGROUND

Assistant Chief Martz advised that there is no record of any death or injuries of a serious nature due to the racial disturbance in Dayton from June 14-18, 1967.

Martz stated that seven persons who were injured either required medical treatment and/or filed an accident report with their department. Included among these were a 32-year old white male who was pulled from his car and beaten; a 73-year old white man assaulted by a Negro; a Negro male who threw a brick at a white male; a Negro male injured by five Negro males; a Negro male cut by flying glass, and two white males cut by flying glass.

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Martz stated four policemen filed/accident reports whereby they were assaulted while making arrests. In connection with this, two patrolmen were assaulted by a Negro male while they were in the process of "booking" him for being drunk. Also, two detectives were assaulted while making an arrest of a known Negro prostitute for soliciting for immoral purposes. The injuries received by these policemen were minor and no medical treatment was required.

CAUSES

Edward King, supra, advised that prior to the racial disturbance in Dayton, Ohio, Dayton Mayor Dave Hall sent letters to approximately 600 employers in the Dayton, Ohio, area, requesting they hire as many people from low income areas as possible this summer. The Mayor indicated in these letters that the City of Dayton, in connection with their summer employment program, would employ some of these youth.

According to King, only a small number of these employers responded with sufficient number of jobs for the youth on the west side and this fact, coupled with lack of recreational facilities, made for the tense racial situation prior to the time H. Rap Brown arrived in Dayton.

King stated that the basic overlying causes of the racial tension in Dayton which was triggered by Brown are the following:

- (1) Lack of jobs for Negro youth in the 18-25 age bracket and the high school dropouts.
- (2) Lack of municipal services, particularly recreation.
- (3) Poor housing and absentee landlords.

The "Journal Herald," a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried an article on page 1 of the June 16, 1967, edition titled, "City, Rights Leaders Work Out Program To Ease Tension."

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According to this article, Charles Sanders, Director, Dayton Urban League, stated the disturbances resulted from two "Facts." Sanders, according to the article, stated, "1) we all know conditions on the West side are a tinderbox; 2) I don't have any doubt in my mind that speech (H. Rap Brown) was a contributing factor."

Martz stated that although the racial situation in Dayton was tense at the time, there is no doubt in his mind that the disturbance was triggered by a speech given by H. Rap Brown at a west side Job Rally on June 14, 1967. According to Martz, there were many known Negro thieves and hoodlums involved and responsible for numerous criminal acts during the disturbance.

REQUESTS MADE BY NEGRO LEADERS AND REACTION OF
CITY ADMINISTRATION

The "Journal Herald," supra, carried an article on page 1 of the June 16, 1967 edition titled "City, Rights Leaders Work Out Program To Ease Tension."

According to the article, Negro leaders requested that the city administration and local employers immediately find jobs for "the bad boys" with records or reputations and immediately implement a crash recreational program.

Edward King, supra, advised that a task force was set up with 12 Negro leaders, the Mayor, City Manager, and Acting Chief of Police.

The proposals, according to King, which were attempted, were as follows:

- (1) Immediate steps to influence youth to refrain from violence by the involvement of youth in a "white hat with the patrol under the leadership of State Representative C. J. McLin, Jr."
- (2) Immediate efforts to find employment for the youth during the summer of 1967.
- (3) An expanded crash city recreational program.

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King advised that the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, at the request of city officials, has encouraged employers to hire youth from the west side and as of July 3, 1967, a sizable number of youths have been employed. In addition to this, many new jobs were made available to Negro youths under Dayton's crash recreational program.

According to King, in connection with the crash recreational program, the city will appropriate approximately \$50,000.00-\$100,000.00 and is exploring the possibility of obtaining Federal funds for additional programs. Portable pools are now being used in the west side and recreational facilities are being kept open 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

YOUTH PATROL

Assistant Chief Martz advised that a youth patrol of the Dayton Police was formed by C. J. McLin, Jr. an Ohio State Representative with the approval of his office. The patrol will work with the Dayton Police Community Relations Bureau and will wear a hard white hat, white arm band, and will carry identification cards. The patrol, which was formed on June 15, 1967, originally started with 18 Negro youths, some with juvenile records, and has now grown to 45 permanent members and 50 more on a probationary basis.

The duties of the Youth Patrol, according to Martz, will consist primarily of talking to individuals or groups in an effort to convince them to assist the people of their community by being good outstanding citizens and not trouble-makers. While engaged in conversation, with individuals or groups, members are not permitted to become involved in arguments.

Martz and King both stated that the reaction in the Negro community has been generally favorable toward the Youth Patrol, and they feel the Patrol's presence had some bearing on easing the racial tension, especially among the youth on Dayton's west side.

The "Dayton Daily News," supra, on page 26 of the June 26, 1967, edition, carried an article titled, "Now 71 'White Hats;' SNCC Against Them."

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According to this article, W. Sumpter McIntosh, Jr. received a telegram from the SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta condemning the Youth Patrols as "Uncle Tom" groups. McIntosh stated the telegram read in part as follows:

"We see this as one more instance of white using the same old trick of divide and conquer. We see this as white using black against black in order to keep us from going into our thing to get the man off our back. (The 'man' is a reference to white man or white leaders.)"

According to McIntosh, the telegram from SNCC further stated, "We will then say to any so-called leader who cooperates with the setting up of these White Hat Patrols that you are selling your black brothers out and we view you as a traitor."

According to the article, a spokesman in the Atlanta Office, SNCC, confirmed that his organization issued the telegram.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
July 6, 1967

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-1415

Title RACIAL DISTURBANCE
 DAYTON, OHIO
 JUNE, 1967

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated
 and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 23, 1967

RE: WEST SIDE JOB RALLY,
DAYTON, OHIO,
P.M., JUNE 14, 1967

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and possibly Stokely Carmichael were invited by W. Sumpter McIntosh, Director of the Ohio Freedom Movement, local Dayton civil rights group, to speak at a job rally in the Negro west side section of Dayton. This rally was scheduled to be held at 8:00 p.m. on June 14, 1967, at the Wesley Community Center, 2301 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio, and was to be called the "West Side Job Rally."

Source advised that the purpose of this rally was to discuss the recently formed Police Community Relations Unit; the role of the Negro in the forthcoming city elections; more anti-poverty funds; and to promote orderly action in the field of employment.

W. SUMPTER MCINTOSH

Arthur Paul Strunk, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from about March, 1944, until December, 1952, who served as Financial Secretary of the Dayton Communist Party Section from February, 1945, to April, 1952, and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI from April, 1943, until September, 1954, advised in 1949 that W. Sumpter McIntosh was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from 1945 to 1948. Strunk said McIntosh was not very active, but did attend a number of meetings of the Party. Strunk stated that to his knowledge, McIntosh was not a member of the Communist Party during the year 1949.

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P.M., JUNE 14, 1967

On June 14, 1967, Acting Police Chief Clair Martz, Dayton, Ohio, prior to the rally advised that the racial situation in Dayton is tense, and unrelated to instant rally, he was reinforcing uniform patrols in the event of trouble.

Source advised that Brown arrived in Dayton the afternoon of June 14, 1967, with Willie F. Ricks, "Minister For Defense" for SNCC. Brown stated his reasons for coming to Dayton were to liberate the black people in Dayton from oppression, and to oppose the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department and city administration.

Source advised Brown was introduced at the rally by Albert Holland, Director of Moving Ahead Together (MAT), a West Dayton anti-poverty agency whose application for renewal of Federal funding has been rejected by Supporting Council On Preventive Effort (SCOPE).

According to source, Brown stated the honkie (white man) is your enemy. Brown also stated that the white man tells the brothers not to be violent, but how can you be non-violent in America, the most violent country in the world. Brown stated the people in Cincinnati are setting a good guideline, referring to their recent racial disturbance.

The "Dayton Daily News," a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried an article titled, "Brown Raps 'honkies,' But Not Like Stokely," on Page 6 of the June 15, 1967, edition. This article quoting Brown in regard to the Press stated "Newspapers are a weapon against black people. . . After each rebellion, they call it a riot... Dig 'em; they are out to get you."

This article quoting Brown in regard to black power stated "We ain't seeking no love. We seekin' power, and the 'honkie' better understand that."

This article quoting Brown on Africa stated, "I dig going back to Africa, but before we do, we are going to burn this place down."

This article quoting Brown on Vietnam stated, "We're engaged in a racist war in Vietnam as black mercenaries killing other colored people."