



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

File

TO : File

DATE: August 2, 1967

FROM : Art Yuter

SUBJECT: FBI report on Tampa from Papucci, summer project.

In Tampa, an unknown Negro group, the Palmettos, plan arson in Methodist Section of St. Petersburg on August 5 when National Guards are scheduled to move out.

AYuter/nvl



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tampa, Florida  
June 22, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

A summary of information relating to the recent racial disturbance at Tampa, Florida is attached.

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INCIDENT WHICH TRIGGERED THE DISTURBANCE

Negro leaders and law enforcement officials at Tampa, Florida, as quoted in local newspapers and according to statements made in personal conversations, are unanimous in their opinions that the shooting of 19-year-old Negro MARTIN CHAMBERS by Tampa Police Department Patrolman JAMES R. CALVERT, from which gunshot wound CHAMBERS soon died, was the incident which triggered racial disturbances in the City of Tampa during the period from June 11 to June 15, 1967.

An immediate investigation by the Office of States Attorney PAUL ANTINORI, Tampa, resulted in the publishing of findings which described this incident as follows:

The Tampa Photo Supply Warehouse, located at 421 East Ellamae, Tampa, was broken into about 5:30 p.m. on Sunday, June 11, 1967, by MARTIN CHAMBERS, 19-year-old Negro; CALVIN MONROE, 15-year-old Negro; and JOHN DAWSON, 24-year-old Negro. These three individuals perpetrated a burglary and grand larceny by stealing photographic equipment and film in the amount of more than \$100.

At about 6:18 p.m. on the same day, police patrolmen spotted three Negro youths acting suspiciously, each carrying a parcel, near the intersection of Cass Street and Nebraska Avenue, these individuals later being identified as CHAMBERS, MONROE and DAWSON. When police turned into the alleyway into which the three Negroes had walked, they started to run and threw away the parcels they had been carrying, the items thrown away later being identified as cameras and film presumably taken from the Tampa Photo Supply Warehouse.

Mr. ANTINORI's investigation indicated that police called after them to halt, but they split up and kept running. One of the officers put in a radio call for re-enforcements to help catch the running youths and two more zone cars and two foot patrolmen answered. The patrolmen then embarked on a footrace with the Negro youths, continuing to call for them to stop. CALVIN MONROE was apprehended.

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CHAMBERS was found hiding beneath a house at one location and, when ordered to come out, exited from the opposite side and ran away again. He was said to have again been told twice to halt, then Officer CALVERT fired a shot which struck CHAMBERS in the back and exited from his chest, which gunshot wound caused his death a short time later. Mr. ANTINORI's investigation indicated that MARTIN CHAMBERS was attempting to get around the end of a fence that would have given him a "straight run to freedom" at the time he was shot.

It should be noted that local newspapers and officials of the Tampa Police Department and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, expressed much fear that racial disturbances in the city, which had greatly decreased in volume and intensity by June 14, 1967, would be accelerated as a result of the State Attorney's decision, announced about 9:30 a.m. June 14, 1967, to effect that his investigation had determined the killing of MARTIN CHAMBERS by Officer CALVERT was "justifiable homicide." Negro leaders expressed their dissatisfaction with the ruling, met with Tampa Mayor NICK NUCCIO and other officials in a four-hour session, and demanded that CALVERT be fired. The filing of a \$500,000 suit against the City of Tampa and Officer JAMES R. CALVERT by former National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, same charging defendants with carelessly and negligently discharging a weapon causing the death of MARTIN CHAMBERS, was credited by some Negro leaders and local officials as having a quieting effect on racial tension in the Tampa Negro community thereby keeping racial disturbances from flaring again.

**DURATION OF DISTURBANCE**

Records of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department show that it was at 6:15 p.m. on Sunday, June 11, 1967, when Police Lieutenant R. T. HARRIS, officer in command of the patrol division for that particular day, upon hearing a considerable amount of conversation on the police radio indicating a problem in the area of Central Avenue, drove to this point where he found a large crowd of Negroes gathering. They indicated a hostile attitude, and the crowd continued to increase to the point where Lieutenant HARRIS had all police units leave the immediate area, instructing

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them to remain in readiness on the outskirts of said Central Avenue area.

The racial disturbances, which began at the above-mentioned time, continued through the night of June 13-14, 1967; however, it was noted that their intensity decreased greatly during this last night. However, as indicated heretofore, there was much anxiety during the afternoon of June 14, 1967, that the disturbances would again accelerate because of the release of Mr. ANTINORI's decision regarding the MARTIN CHAMBERS killing; however, this fear failed to materialize.

As of 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 15, 1967, the Tampa Police Department reported that no racial trouble had been experienced during the previous several hours, and said they were moving their operation from the Command Post at the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office back to the Police Department.

Later in the morning of June 15, 1967, the Sheriff's Office advised that the Command Post had been discontinued altogether, and the Sheriff's Office staff was back on normal schedule. It was stated at this time that the Police Department had gone back to operating out of their patrol division and that the National Guard had been placed on a standby basis for a ten-day period, they having indicated that they could mobilize a strength force in less than an hour and could have a full force in some five to six hours.

**AREAS INVOLVED AND THE RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION THEREOF**

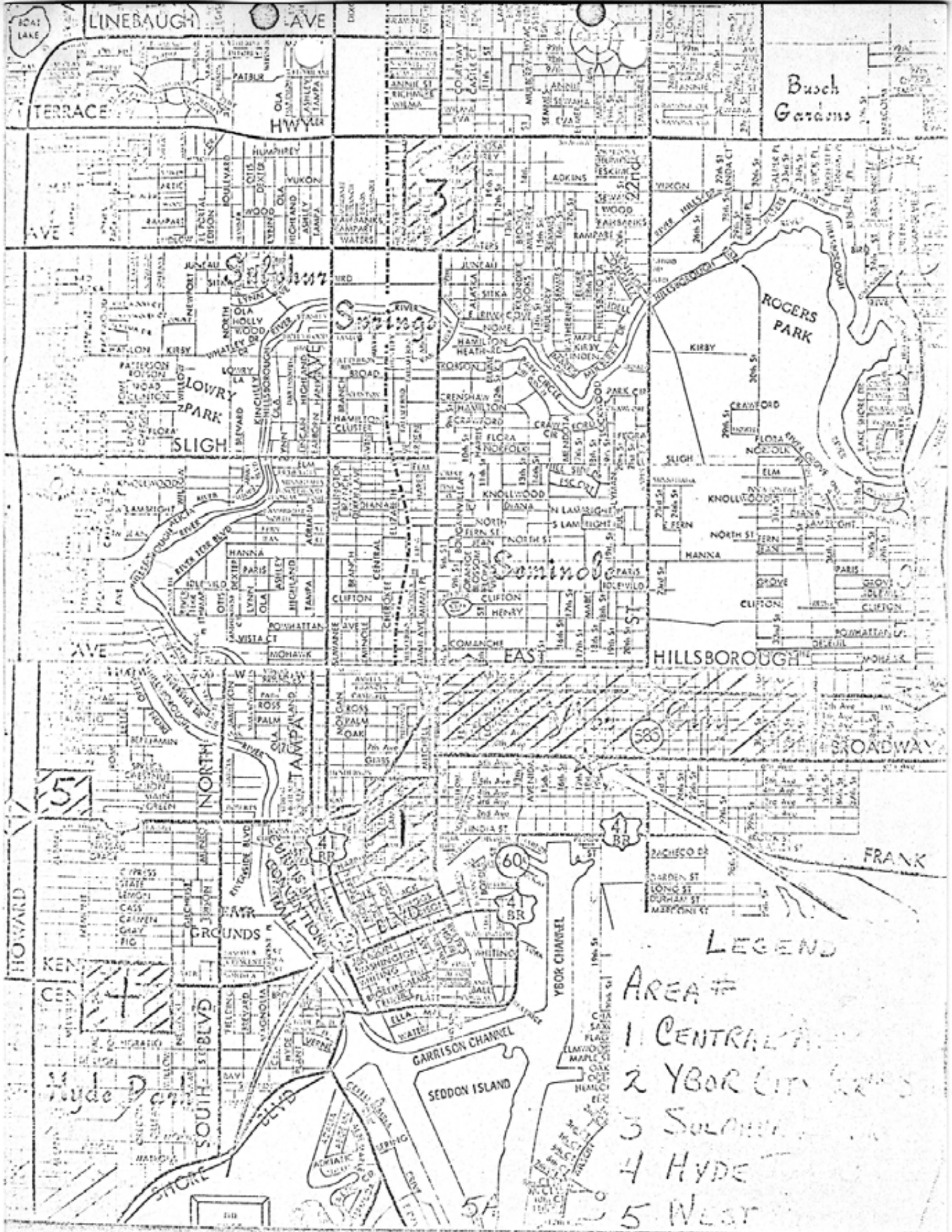
Inspector CHARLES J. FISHER and Deputy Chief of Police NEIL G. BROWN, Tampa Police Department, advised on June 19, 1967, that, although there were isolated fires set and isolated acts of violence and vandalism committed at locations throughout the Negro and Negro fringe areas of Tampa, the principal areas of disturbance (as designated on attached map) were:

1. The Central Avenue area, where MARTIN CHAMBERS was slain and where the initial disturbance took place. (Note that this is immediately adjacent to the downtown Tampa area.)

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2. Ybor City area. (Some of the major difficulties were in the area around 22nd Street and Lake Avenue.)
3. Sulphur Springs area. (Disturbances there took place principally along Nebraska Avenue.)
4. Hyde Park area.
5. West Tampa area.

Chief BROWN advised that the disturbances were entirely in Negro and Negro fringe areas, the Central Avenue area probably being entirely Negro.



Busch  
Gardens

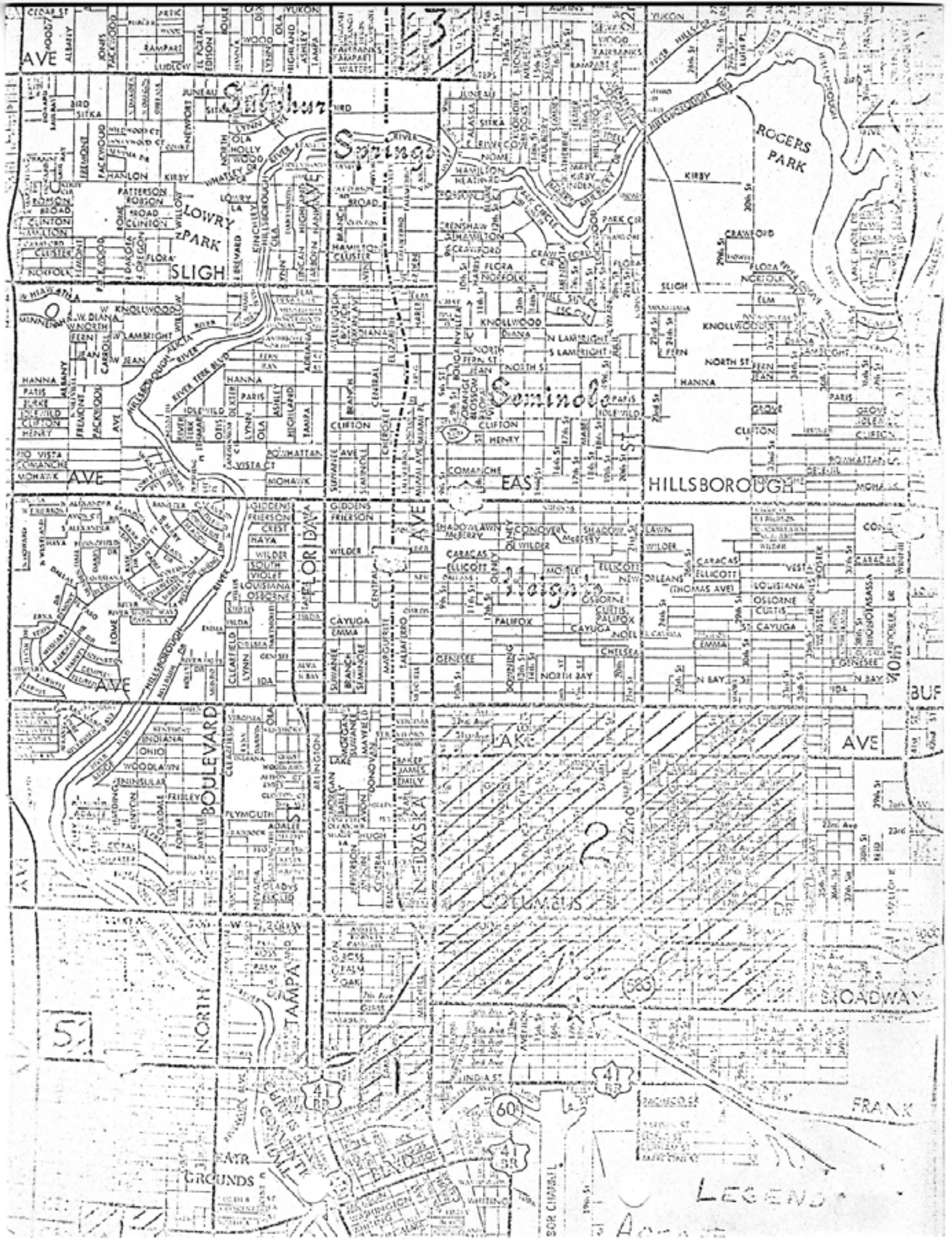
ROGERS  
PARK

Seminole

Hyde Park

LEGEND

- AREA #
- 1 CENTRAL
- 2 YBOR CITY
- 3 SEMINOLE
- 4 HYDE
- 5 WEST



LEGEND

60

60

563

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

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5

5

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ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE

JOE GOMEZ, Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Division, Tampa Fire Department, 5101 Interbay Boulevard, advised on June 16, 1967, that his division had made an appraisal of the fire damage resulting from recent racial disturbances in the City. He stated that the survey showed that eleven business houses and four dwellings had suffered fire damage on the night of June 11-12, 1967; that eight business houses and seven dwellings were so affected on June 12-13, 1967; that there were fires at seven business houses and four dwellings on the night of June 13-14, 1967; and that four business houses and one dwelling were hit by fire on the evening of June 14-15, 1967, this making a total of thirty business houses and sixteen dwellings which suffered fire damage to some degree as a direct result of the racial disturbances.

Mr. GOMEZ said that it was estimated by the Fire Department that fire damage would run to an approximate figure of \$500,000.

On June 20, 1967, WILLIAM P. CARTER, Manager, Tampa Branch, General Adjustment Bureau, 5444 Bay Center Drive, stated that said bureau is presently in the process of handling insurance claims for approximately 75 per cent of the "industrial losses" suffered during recent racial disturbances in the City. At this point (as of June 20, 1967), these insured losses, which include fire property damage and other losses, amount to \$160,000, with practically all losses already reported.

Mr. CARTER stated that he has toured the entire damage areas and is certain, as a well qualified adjuster, that a "top figure" for insured claims will be in the range of \$200,000. He estimates that the amount of uninsured damages suffered as a direct result of the disturbances would bring the total amount of damages to \$250,000, which he termed a "top figure." As indicated heretofore, this figure includes all damage, including fire damage.

Relative to the estimate of the Tampa Fire Department, Mr. CARTER stated that he has knowledge of the fact that said department has estimated fire damage at \$500,000. He reiterated that he had made his appraisal on the basis of a tour of the

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entire areas of damage, and said that he feels the Fire Department estimate is much higher than the actual losses suffered. He specifically referred to the five big fires of \$25,000 - \$30,000 - \$20,000 - \$15,000 and \$10,000, a total of \$100,000, and commented that the remainder of the fires were small, or involved urban renewal residences which were empty and were ready to be torn down.

**NUMBER OF DEATHS AND INJURIES WITH RACIAL BREAKDOWN**

As indicated heretofore, the death of MARTIN CHAMBERS, Negro male, on the afternoon of June 11, 1967, precipitated the period of racial disturbance at Tampa; and Deputy Sheriff DON WILLIAMS, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, white male, died in the Central Avenue area during police action to control Negro crowds at the inception of the disturbances, his death apparently being the result of a heart attack. These two deaths, therefore, were collateral in nature, not being the direct result of injuries received in the racial disturbances. As a result of compiling data furnished by Mrs. MARTHA CULLARO, R.N., supervisor of the emergency room, Tampa General Hospital, as well as from records of the Tampa Police Department and as published in local newspapers, it was ascertained that 31 white persons and 13 Negroes were listed as being injured, or as having been treated at Tampa General Hospital as a result of the racial disturbances at Tampa.

In this connection, it is to be noted that Sister ANNE CECILIA, Registered Records Librarian, St. Joseph's Hospital, Tampa, advised that no patients were treated at St. Joseph's for injuries received as a result of the racial disturbances in Tampa.

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NUMBER OF POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARD AND ACTION TAKEN BY THEM  
TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER

Inspector Charles J. Fisher, Patrol Division, Tampa Police Department, has advised that his department utilized a total of about 280 officers in the handling of recent racial disturbances in the city. He said that, since they were on 12 hour shifts during the emergency, this meant that about 140 men would be on duty in the disturbance areas at any one time. He said that, in addition to these officers, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office had about 45 to 50 deputies assigned to Riot Control on a daily basis, these also working in shifts, and the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and the Treasure Island, Florida Police Department furnished about 20 and 6 or 7 extra men respectively on the night of June 12 - 13, 1967 only.

Colonel K. C. Bullard, Commanding Officer, 163rd Artillery Group and Post Commander of the National Guard at Tampa, has advised that, in connection with recent racial disturbances in Tampa, all units of the National Guard in the City of Tampa, were alerted, but only about 450 guardsmen were mobilized. Those mobilized were members of the First Battalion, 116th Artillery, which unit furnished the bulk of the group, and there were also some guardsmen from the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 53rd Armored Brigade which furnished an MP Platoon and a detachment of the 20th Special Forces Group.

Colonel Bullard stated that the National Guard did not deploy more than 228 men at any one time during the disturbances, that there was no discharge of any weapon by a guardsman and that no guardsman made any contact with any person among the Negro crowds to his knowledge. He commented, relative to a newspaper report that one Negro had suffered a bayonet wound, that it had been ascertained that the Negro had grabbed a bayonet held by a Pinellas County, Florida Deputy Sheriff and had "determined that it was sharp".

In the current situation, the National Guard had no police power or power of arrest, according to Colonel Bullard.

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They were coordinating with Hillsborough County Sheriff Malcolm Beard, who was the chief law enforcement officer, and were given their missions by Beard (but were not under his command). They had two basic missions, according to Colonel Bullard; 1. to relieve the police in the Central Avenue area by sealing off this entire area, utilizing stationary guardsmen, to free the police to move about to collect weapons being used against them and to handle other police duties (about 100 guardsmen on four hour shifts were so deployed all night on June 12-13, 1967), 2. to operate roving patrols in jeeps in the downtown Tampa area, to protect property there, and to have three striking forces (one with 37 men and two officers, another with 40 men and two officers, to Bullard's knowledge) available for detachment to any troubled area upon request. The remainder of the men were maintained as mobile reserves at the Armory.

Colonel Bullard said that the strike forces were used to back up police at trouble spots, where the police officers would handle their duties with the guardsmen on hand to show additional available strength. On the night of June 14-15, 1967 one city policeman rode in each of 10 jeeps, each carrying three guardsmen, in the downtown area roving patrols.

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Hillsborough County Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD, who had been designated chief law enforcement officer (as concerning the handling of the racial disturbance) by Florida Governor CLAUDE KIRK during the early morning hours of June 12, 1967, advised that, at the time he took command of the situation, there was no plan of operation to deal with the rioting. Sheriff BEARD felt that the Governor designated him as chief officer due to the fact that the Tampa Police Department had been unable to cope with the situation during the early hours of the disturbance, having pulled out of the area and left it to the Negroes, having been unable to get in touch with their personnel, and having found they were unprepared (had ten shotguns available in an agency of over 500 personnel).

Sheriff BEARD said that he immediately set up a Command Post at the County Jail, located in a favorable position adjacent to the Central Avenue area. He went into the disturbance areas and, when he noted the seriousness of the hostility there, he had the Governor call in the National Guard for the evening of June 12. He had the Guard surround the Central Avenue area, relieving the police to handle work in other disturbance areas, to arrest all law violators who could be apprehended.

Sheriff BEARD said law enforcement was able to acquire good intelligence from the disturbance areas, and he and other officials immediately began holding meetings with the Negroes, and the deceased Negro's mother, in attempt to halt said disturbances; however, this was to no avail. However, on June 13, the Negroes began to show their resentment at having the police and National Guardsmen throughout their area, and began to request that they be removed, with the thought that the disturbance would end if the police and National Guard departed. The idea of using the Negro youth who volunteered to assist in quieting the situation was born, and helmet liners and arm bands were prepared for their use. BEARD said that he reluctantly went along with the plan, but only after he had assured the Negroes that, should they fail, his patience and the patience of others would be at an end, and the most strict measures would be taken to deal with the situation, such as closing all bars, the placing of

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a curfew, and the shooting of people whose activities deserved such procedure.

Sheriff BEARD said that he withdrew the National Guard and the police late on June 13, that the Youth Patrol and other Negroes and Negro leaders went into the area to talk to the Negro gangs, and the disturbance ended.

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Chief of Police James P. Mullins Tampa, has advised that he feels the racial disturbances at Tampa were the activity of youthful "hoodlums" in the Negro areas, that the Negro "citizen" and the white people did not become involved in same. He further stated that he felt the disturbances may well have been inspired by published statements of such individuals as Stokely Carmichael to the effect that "this is going to be a long hot summer" and others of the same or more violent type. He said that he felt the "hoodlums" waited for the opportunity to present itself, then moved in to steal.

Chief Mullins said he felt the "show of force" did the job on the first two nights of the disturbances, "then the cooler heads prevailed and the Negroes wanted to negotiate". He said they wanted the officers and guardsmen out of the Negro areas. It was on Tuesday afternoon, June 13, 1967 that the Mayor, Sheriff Beard, Chief of Police and Negro leaders agreed to talk with large groups of Negroes at the Meacham and the College Hill Elementary Schools (in Negro areas) and the Mayor talked with another group which showed up at City Hall to announce they would not leave until they were heard. Some of the Volunteer Youth Patrol members attended these meetings, according to Chief Mullins, at which Negroes aired their "gripes" and officials did their best to answer them. Chief Mullins said the Negroes heckled, and were boisterous and unruly for the most part during the meetings. Young leaders of Negro gangs from all the Negro sections of Tampa (West Tampa, Sulphur Springs, Belmont Heights, Jackson Heights, College Park, and Central Village) joined in with their "gripes" about such items as housing, jobs, recreation and police brutality, then demanded that Tampa Police Department Officer James R. Calvert be "hung" and that police officers and guardsmen get out of the Negro areas. They finally agreed that if the troops and police were pulled out or back to the perimeters of the Negro areas involved they would see to it that the incidents of vandalism and looting stopped. Members of the Volunteer Youth Patrol said they would go into the areas and would "clear" them.

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On Tuesday evening, June 13, 1967, in a demonstration of good faith by law enforcement, the National Guard was kept on alert only at the Armory and there was no show of police strength in the Negro areas, according to Chief Mullins. During this period members of the Volunteer Youth Patrol, along with some local Negro sports figures and Negro leaders, contacted the Negro groups and gangs in the disturbance areas to advise them of the agreement and of the fact acts of vandalism and violence must be discontinued. Chief Mullins said that these acts of vandalism and violence and theft began to diminish and it was not necessary again to send the National Guard or police groups into the Negro area, as the disturbances finally ceased all together.

Inspector Fisher, Tampa Police Department, advised that the Negro gangs who perpetrated the disturbances and violence in the Negro areas of Tampa were youths in the 16 to 26 year bracket. He said these gangs were finally followed around the neighborhoods by a group of "curiosity seekers" in the older aged groups, which older individuals took no part in the vandalism. This factor made the groups appear to be larger than the destructive force actually was, according to Fisher. He pointed out that there were numerous broken bottles in some of the liquor stores that were entered, indicating to him that the persons who entered the stores were bent on vandalism rather than thievery. Inspector Fisher said that after the first night situation in the Central Avenue area, there were no more so-called "mobs" which required breaking up through the use of official mob control training. He said the trouble was caused by neighborhood gangs and the "curiosity seekers".

With reference to the Volunteer Youth Patrol, which group was given a great deal of credit for cessation of vandalism and racial disturbances beginning on the evening of June 13-14, 1967, the history of this group, as furnished by Captain Walter Heinrich, Crime Prevention Bureau, Tampa Police Department, is as follows:

Said Crime Prevention Bureau had been considering for sometime the formulating and implementing of a police Community Relations Bureau wherein the Police Department and the Tampa

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Commission on Community Relations would use some of the existing organizations in the city to set up a Police Community Relations Project. Application had been made for a development grant of \$15,000 from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance for the setting up of this Police Community Relations Bureau, however the grant has not been received to date.

Mr. Heinrich said that one of the objectives of the project, which was still only in the talking stages at the time the racial disturbance started, was to try to tie-in local neighborhood service centers with the Crime Prevention Bureau and to organize a youth patrol to act as liaison between the police and the "affected neighborhoods" (and "affected neighborhoods" was described by Heinrich as a neighborhood with numerous problems and tensions and a high juvenile delinquency rate, the neighborhood being either white, Negro or mixed). It was felt that the Youth Patrol members would be taught a better understanding of police objectives and functions, be given a better impression or image of the police, would implement a program to acquaint the people in these "affected neighborhoods" with their particular responsibilities to maintain law and order, educate them, reduce opportunities for crime to occur, and the patrol members would report to police potential and/or actual law violations, according to Heinrich.

Although no act whatsoever had been taken toward recruiting membership or organizing the patrols, as of June 11, 1967 (funds unavailable), the idea was immediately acted upon on June 13, 1967 when the opportunity for utilization for such a patrol in the racial situation in the City of Tampa presented itself.

Heinrich said James Hammond, Administrator for the Commission on Community Relations, made necessary contacts and Sheriff Malcolm Beard, who agreed to go along with the suggestion, arranged to have some old helmet liners painted white, acquired some arm bands, and made them ready for use

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by the patrol members as they travelled around in small groups in the disturbance areas (each patrol member in his own neighborhood) in attempt to talk the youthful Negro gangs into discontinuing their agitation and disruptive activities.

Relative to the effectiveness of these youth patrol members, Heinrich cited a particular instance which was observed by him. He said the youth patrol members were talking to members of a Negro gang, advising them of the agreement with City Officials and of the fact the disturbance was over. While the talks were going on, one member of the Negro gang picked up an object and threw it at a passing car. A Youth Patrol member walked over to him and knocked him to the ground, knocking out two of his teeth to show the gang that the patrol meant what they said.

**NUMBER OF ARRESTS, WITH RACIAL BREAKDOWN AND GENERAL BREAKDOWN  
OF CHARGES**

Through a check of records of the Tampa Police Department and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, as well as through information set forth in local newspapers, it was ascertained that a total of 91 arrests were recorded as having resulted from the period of racial disturbances at Tampa during the period from June 11 through 15, 1967. Of this total, 85 of the arrested persons were Negroes and 6 were white persons. These individuals were charged with various law violations, in numbers indicated below:

Unlawful Assembly	23
Attempted Breaking and Entering	3
Breach of Peace	4
Breaking and Entering, Petty Larceny	6
Breaking and Entering, Grand Larceny	12
Carrying Concealed Weapons	14
Curfew Violations	1
Defacing Public Property	2

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Discharge of Firearms in the City	1
Disobeying Police Officer	3
Petty Larceny and Intent to Commit Same	3
Possession of Stolen Property	7
Illegal Possession of Firearms	1
Resisting Arrest and Unlawful Assembly	1
Trespassing	1
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2
Shooting into Buildings, Illegal discharge of Firearms, Destruction of Private Property	4
Entry without Breaking, Intent to Commit Larceny	3

Of the persons arrested, records of the Tampa Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show:

1. Robert Lee Battle, Negro male, arrested for carrying a concealed weapon, was declared delinquent by the Tampa, Florida Selective Service Local Board in 1963 for failure to report for induction, when located Battle revealed he had received no communication from the local system and said he was willing to comply with the Board's orders. The Assistant United States Attorney at Tampa declined prosecution on March 9, 1963 in view of Battle's willingness to report for induction.

2. Eugene McArthur Agnew, Negro male, arrested for unlawful assembly was declared delinquent by the local Selective Service Board at Tampa, Florida in 1967. When located Agnew stated that he had moved his place of residence and had received no communication from the local board. He also expressed a willingness to comply with the Board's orders and, within the past week, the Assistant United States Attorney at Tampa has declined prosecution pending Agnew's complying with the orders of the local board.

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VIOLENT ELEMENTS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE DISTURBANCE.

There has been no indication whatsoever that militant civil rights groups, militant nationalist Negro organizations, Negro or white hate-type groups, subversive organizations, organized Negro or white youth gangs, any other radical or extremist groups, or individuals falling within the category of violent elements participated in the Tampa disturbance.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the "Negro gangs" referred to as being responsible for much of the vandalism and property damage during the Tampa disturbance were said to be neighborhood groups (several) from the various Negro areas, and were not organized gangs in the true meaning of the word "gang".

There was no evidence of any subversive instigation of the disturbance or exploitation of the situation after the disturbance began.

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CHECKS OF VARIOUS PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO CAUSES OF THE  
DISTURBANCES AND TYPE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITY

Persons in civil rights organizations and the Negro Community were interviewed in connection with recent racial disturbances in Tampa, were almost unanimous in their statements that the disturbances were a "shock" or surprise to them, that they had felt race relations were very good in the City and that progress was continually being made to remedy grievances and improve living conditions of Negro people, also that there was no problem of such magnitude that it could cause a race riot. Persons interviewed concluded that the disturbance was spontaneous and that it was, for the most part, the young people of the Negro community who were the active participants, who committed the acts of arson, vandalism, destruction and thievery. Age ranges of persons involved were estimated from 9 to 26 years. All indicated that there was no known organized effort in connection with the disturbances, stating that various Negro gangs looted the store committing the unlawful acts. Reverend A. Leon Lowry, Past President of the Tampa Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and current member of the Tampa Bi-racial Committee, stated on June 21, 1967 that he had been out of town during the entire period of the disturbance, however, he has been in contact with many people relative to the disturbances since his return. He feels that he and other officials in Tampa have been too complacent with their thoughts concerning the racial accord in the city. The disturbances have pointed out to him that there is a lack of rapport and communication between officials, both Negro and white, and the youthful Negro who is one of the "have nots", is economically deprived and under-educated. He feels that the youthful group of Negroes who committed the unlawful acts were not really concerned with the death of Chambers, but merely used the incident as a means to vent pent-up feelings and/or to acquire (through looting) some of the items such as shoes and groceries, which he would like to have. Reverend Lowry said he intends to immediately organize some youth groups in his church in an attempt to reach some of these underprivileged Negroes.

Jerry Harvey, Director Neighborhood Service Centers, 205 Marion Street, stated on June 20, 1967 that he saw groups

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of from 30 to 150 Negroes standing on one side of a street, across from a businesshouse, and that one after another of the youths would dash across the streets to commit some act of destruction, then immediately run back into the crowd.

Mr. Harvey said he listened to numerous complaints concerning police brutality, public housing, employment, recreation, and other grievances dating back some four or five years. He stated that he knew these grievances existed, however improvements were being made, he felt the people were being tolerant, and believed they would continue to be tolerant. He said he had no idea that the grievances had reached the point where the young people would join in such violent acts to express their disapproval of the treatment suffered by them.

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James A. Byers, Assistant Director, Tampa Economic Opportunity Council, 1301 Florida Avenue, advised on June 21, 1967 that the recent racial disturbance was a spontaneous thing caused by a segment of the Negro population who used the shooting of Martin Chambers to retaliate against white merchants in Negro neighborhoods who have lived off the Negro for years but have not spend "a dime" in the Negro area. He feels that the first acts of destruction were probably perpetrated by a gang of friends of Martin Chambers in the Central Avenue area to "get even with the whites" for Chambers' death. He said their material targets were the business places of white merchants, then the acts of retaliation spread to other Negro neighborhoods, where law violations were perpetrated by gangs of Negro youths who are friendly with some of the youths in the Central Avenue area. Byers feels there was no organization in the disturbances except that organization within the separate neighborhood gangs after the first night.

Since the disturbance was a surprise to most people, Mr. Byers indicated said disturbance demonstrates that Negro and white leaders in Tampa were misinformed concerning the true feelings of the younger Negroes, the "grassroots" people. These young uneducated economically deprived Negroes have "a lot of bitterness in them", according to Byers and they especially dislike the "cop" whom they feel is not going to protect them. Byers feels "the powder keg is still there", pointing out that after the recent disturbances had quieted, he overheard a young Negro remark to his friends, apparently concerning a building, "we know how to get it the next time".

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C. Blythe Andrews, Jr., Editor and Publisher of the Florida Sentinel Bulletin, Negro newspaper located at 2205 21st Avenue, Tampa, advised on June 21, 1967 that he feels the racial disturbance occurred because of the feeling of unrest among Negro people over several factors, among which is the feeling that law enforcement agencies in the city have committed several incidents of "police brutality" to Negroes in several communities. He also mentioned the lack of recreational facilities, and the dissatisfaction of Negro people with the Poverty Program. Mr. Andrews said that the racial disturbance was ignited by the shooting of Martin Chambers, however the unrest had been prevalent in Negro neighborhoods prior to the shooting because of the factors mentioned by him.

Robert Gilder, President, Tampa Chapter, NAACP, and Staff member at the University of South Florida, advised on June 21, 1967 that in his opinion the underlying causes of the recent racial disturbance at Tampa was two-fold, the first being educational and the second being discrimination. As concerning the educational factor, Mr. Gilder advised that the curriculum in the schools are set up to train an individual for a better college education, whereas only one out of possibly 1,000 Negro children ever attend college. As a result of this system, Gilder said the Negro is unprepared for life after he finishes his education and is unable to obtain employment. Since the Negro children do not understand present educational curriculum they rebel against the regimentation which leads to a situation where numerous children either drop out of school or fail to learn anything while attending school.

As to the discrimination factor, Mr. Gilder commented on the reluctance of the Tampa City Council to issue license for Negroes to go into business for themselves, of the fact that hiring practices by both the City of Tampa and Hillsborough County are "very very hard" towards the Negro and that the Florida State Employment Agency discriminates against Negro applicants for jobs. He feels that investigations of discriminatory practice by the Florida State Employment Agency as made by the Department of Labor have been only a token appeasement for the Negroes, that only slight changes in the employment program have resulted from any such investigations.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

Mrs. Claudia Silas, Assistant Director, "Project Headstart", 2508 19th Avenue advised on June 21, 1967 that she visited the disturbance areas during the period from June 12 through 14, 1967 and attempted to reason with the Negro youths involved in the vandalism and acts of destruction. She said they refused to listen to reason, did not want to listen to anyone and were "like animals". They shouted at her "we had just as well die here as in Viet Nam" and said "we don't have anything to lose".

Mrs. Silas feels that the shooting of Chambers meant nothing to these youths, that they would have used any other reason to rebel against the police force and to have someone recognize them. She described the youths as high school drop-outs, unemployed and uneducated, who have a long standing dislike for police alleged brutality incidents in the past. They have been "forgotten" by the churches and feel they are being mistreated by society. When the disturbances started they retaliated against white merchants in Negro areas whom they feel have been mistreating Negroes for years.

Mrs. Silas also commented concerning the absence of any programs aimed at the welfare of young Negro groups, or of evidence that anyone is interested in them. She pointed out that these Negroes need something to be proud of and pointed out the exhibition of pride shown by members of the Volunteer Youth Patrol when police issued their "white hats and arm bands" which they wore during riot control activities.

James Hammond, Administrator for the Commission on Community Relations mentioned as underlying factors in the disturbances at Tampa the inability of young Negroes to obtain employment in all levels of the working force, the fact that no Negroes have been voted into political office at either Tampa or Hillsborough County, the fact that a Negro has been relegated to the lowest income jobs, that he has poor housing and lives in poverty and the lack of interest of the white people in attempting to understand Negro problems.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

Francisco Rodriguez, Attorney for NAACP, 2922 North 11th Street, advised on June 21, 1967 that the recent racial disturbance at Tampa pointed out the fact that there is a great problem in the community relative to Negroes in the 17 - 26 year age group, which Negroes were the ones who caused the action in the disturbance. Mr. Rodriguez said that he has been conducting a study of the situation during the past few days, especially in connection with the civil suit he has filed against the City of Tampa and Officer James R. Calvert on behalf of the mother of Martin Chambers, and he is writing a paper entitled "Anatomy of a Riot" in which paper he is concluding that "we are asking for it again by the way we handled the recent riots". He said the particular age group is a "economically deprived group" with an extreme hatred for police officers, this hatred probably being historic in nature, probably going back to the time "when all policemen were thugs". Rodriguez feels that this "unemployed Negro group" with a "pool room. mentality" feels it has been abandoned by society, and has even been set back further in recent years since it has been abandoned not only by the white man, but by the trained and/or professional Negro who has moved "out of the ghetto" and has himself forgotten the youthful Negro group. He said this aged Negro will no longer deal with the "professional Negro", calling him "a white man". He said there are presently no lines of communication with these people.

Mr. Rodriguez states that said Negro group desperately requires some assistance and attention, however he feels Tampa has no qualified leaders who are capable of dealing with them, who can understand them psychologically and attempt to understand and "deep and intricate personalities".

Relative to the Martin Chambers incident, Rodriguez said that the youthful Negroes had no particular interest in Chambers but the shooting was an irritant which started the commission of acts of retaliation. As concerning the group's hatred of police, which situation Rodriguez feels was probably their predominant grievance, He stated he noticed the Negroes did not resent the fact that the National Guard was in their neighborhood during the period of the disturbance, but the presence of the police officers was definitely resented.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Tampa, Florida  
June 26, 1967

3. f. 3a

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

Reference is made to the several memoranda submitted by this office under above caption since June 12, 1967.

JACK S. DE LA LLANA, Intelligence Unit, Tampa, Florida Police Department, advised on June 26, 1967, that his office surveilled the funeral of MARTIN CHAMBERS (Negro youth who was shot by a Tampa, Florida Police Department patrolman on June 11, 1967, and whose shooting sparked recent racial disturbances in the city of Tampa, Florida) on the afternoon of June 25, 1967, due to the fact that many people were apprehensive that there might be another outbreak of racial disturbances during or following these services. He said that his records show that CHAMBER'S body was transported from the Franklin Funeral Home, 1420 Nebraska Avenue, Tampa, at 3:20 PM, June 25, 1967, to the Mount Moriah Church, Scott and Nebraska Avenues. The said church was full to capacity, and there were people standing in the doorway and outside on the sidewalk during the funeral service. The record shows that a crowd began to gather on Nebraska Avenue, directly across from the church, about the time that the service began and that this crowd grew to approximately 250 people. During the service, a Negro female, identified as the sister of MARTIN CHAMBERS, stood beside the front of the church and "constantly screamed", "They killed him Jesus, they killed him".

Mr. DE LA LLANA said that, towards the conclusion of the service, several black suited Negro males in their early 20's walked through the crowd of onlookers, across the

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

street from the funeral procession, selling copies of "Muhammad Speaks", and that a source, of unknown reliability, had identified these persons as "Black Muslims" who had come in from Miami.

The funeral services were completed at 5:10 PM, at which time the burial entourage and 26 cars proceeded to Shady Grove Cemetery, Hanna and 47th Street, Tampa, after an approximate 10 minute delay at the church due to mechanical difficulties with the hearse. The crowd of onlookers dispersed as soon as the procession left the area, according to DE LA LLANA. The cemetery service last approximately 30 minutes, after which all persons left the cemetery area. DE LA LLANA said there were no reported incidents of violence in connection with the funeral.

Mr. DE LA LLANA's source of information, as mentioned above, was unable to provide any additional information concerning the "Black Muslims" who were selling the copies of "Muhammad Speaks". DE LA LLANA made available a copy of this literature, and it was determined to be the June 30, 1967 issue of same.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 26, 1967, that the newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks" is the official newspaper of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and that the June 30, 1967 issue of this newspaper was available in quantities to the members of the Tampa Mosque, NOI, for sale to the public. Source received several copies of this issue, for sale, on June 25, 1967. He advised that this is a routine action of members of Tampa Mosque each week and, that they sell the newspaper in Negro neighborhoods, shopping centers and among any public gathering of Negroes.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam and the Tampa Mosque (NOI) are attached as an appendix to this memorandum.

APPENDIX

1

MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM  
Also Known as Muhammad's Mosque,  
Tampa, Florida

A source advised in July, 1963, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) group was formed in Tampa by DAVID SNOW during 1959, and that this group is affiliated with the NOI in Chicago, Illinois, and that the Tampa group adheres to the teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

The source has reported Muhammad's Temple of Islam in Tampa continued to meet at 1406 Central Avenue through December 1, 1965, and since that date it has had exclusive use of a complete lower floor of a combination office and store building located at 2108 Main Street, which it rents. Meetings have been held at the latter address through May, 1966.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11-12, 1967

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NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

5



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 19, 1967

3. d. 4

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Reference is made to memoranda submitted by this office under the above caption on June 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1967.

There have been no further reports from the Tampa, Florida Police Department or the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, relative to any further disorders attributable to recent racial disturbances in the city.

Colonel K. C. BULLARD, Commanding Officer of the 163rd Artillery Group and Post Commander of the National Guard at Tampa, advised on June 13, 1967 that, in connection with recent racial disturbances in the city, all units of the National Guard at Tampa were alerted, but only about 450 guardsmen were mobilized, these being the members of the First Battalion 116th Artillery, which unit furnished the bulk of the mobilized group, with some additional guardsmen from the headquarters and headquarters company, 53rd armored brigade, which furnished an MP Platoon and a detachment of the 20th special forces group.

Colonel BULLARD stated that the National Guard did not deploy more than 228 men at any one time during the recent disturbances, that there was no discharge of any weapon by guardsman and that no guardsmen made any contact with any person among the Negro crowds, to his knowledge. He commented relative to a newspaper report that one Negro had suffered a bayonet wound, that it had been ascertained the Negro had grabbed a bayonet held by a Pinellas County Florida Deputy

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Sheriff and "had determined that it was sharp."

In the current situation, the National Guard had no police power or power of arrest, according to Colonel BULLARD. They were coordinating with Hillsborough County Sheriff, MALCOLM BEARD, who was the chief law enforcement officer, and were given their missions by BEARD (but were not under his command). They had two basic missions:

#1. To relieve the police in the Central Avenue area by sealing off this entire area, utilizing stationary guardsmen, to free the police to move about to collect weapons being used against them and to handle other police duties (about 100 guardsmen, on four hour shifts were so deployed all night on June 12-13, 1967).

#2. To operate roving patrols in jeeps in the downtown Tampa area (downtown Tampa is adjacent to the Central Avenue area) to protect property there, and to have three striking forces (one with 37 men and two officers, another with 40 men and two officers, to BULLARD's knowledge) available for dispatch to any trouble area upon request. The remainder of the men were stationed as mobile reserves at the armory.

Colonel BULLARD said that the striking forces were used to back up police at trouble spots, where the police officers would handle their duties, with the guardsmen on hand to show additional available strength. On the night of June 14-15, 1967 one city policeman rode in each of 10 jeeps, each carrying three guardsmen in the downtown area roving patrols.

Attached are several newspaper articles relating to the recent racial disturbances with which this case is concerned.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Race Isn't the Basic Issue

TAMPA has passed through a severe crisis in good order.

The civil disturbance which followed the shooting of a 19-year-old Negro burglary suspect by a Tampa policeman has, for the moment, been quieted. Credit for achieving this period of calm is shared by many people.

First, Tampa's Negro community, after an outbreak of violence by a minority of its members, rallied in the name of responsible action. It requested, and was granted, the right to police itself. The burden of this duty fell upon the shoulders of young men who proved decisively Sheriff Malcolm Board's faith in them had not been misplaced.

Second, Tampa was fortunate to have no firebrands in its midst. Negro leaders such as the NAACP's Robert Gilder and James Hammond, director of the Commission on Community Relations, argued eloquently against seeking solutions in the street.

Third, Tampa's white community remained calm, leaving the business of law enforcement to established authority.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE this outbreak occurred — but it is extremely fortunate that death, injuries and property losses were not greater. The incident may in the long-run prove valuable, demonstrating certain social ills urgently in need of correction.

Perhaps we have been in error labeling events of the past few days a "race riot." Facial tension was merely a single factor along a broad spectrum of expanding problems founded more on social and economic ills than a white-black confrontation.

Tampa has prided itself on the lines of communication between whites and Negroes. Negroes such as Bob Gilder, Jim Hammond and

Blythe Andrews — publisher of the Negro newspaper, The Florida Sentinel — have access to the ear of white leadership at any time. In this sense, the lines of communication do exist. But they do not extend to the neighborhood level and, if there is any one lesson to be learned from recent rioting, it is that Negro leadership is as out of touch with its young people as white leadership is with its youth.

Recent protests of parents in the Interbay area over juvenile problems there have much in common with the concern of Negro leaders over the insurgency of colored children. The only difference is that the youth rebellions are acted out at different economic levels, varying in character and intensity.

How do you reach these antagonistic young people? Well, one thing is certain: You don't wait until you have an emergency on your hands before approaching them and saying, "Take it easy, son. We're your friends."

The reaction to that is likely to be a contemptuous shout, "Yeah, friend. How come I never seen you before?"

And, sticking to the vernacular of the streets, "How come they haven't?"

A FEW WEEKS AGO Father John Mangrum of St. Mary's Episcopal Church told an Interbay audience that one of the main troubles with youth today is adults. "We're a bunch of phonies," he asserted. "We're not valid." He meant, of course, that the adult community is setting a poor example for its offspring. It is not sufficiently concerned with its children.

If this is true in an upper middle class neighborhood such as Interbay, it applies with even greater force in Negro slum areas where it is, indeed, a wise son who knows his own father.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16A TAMPA TIMES  
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-16-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: C. W. JOHNSON

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

Being Investigated

We are not going to solve this problem by trying to keep restless, disrespectful, angry young people under the thumb of policemen. We aren't going to solve it by building more playgrounds or upping welfare handouts and lowering rents in public housing projects.

We are only going to solve it through continuous and thoughtful human-to-human contact; by being as free with pats on the back for deeds well done as we are with kicks in the seats for offenses, real or imagined. It isn't a white man's job, it's an everyman's job. The responsible, adult Negro has an obligation as serious and as involved as that of the adult, responsible white man.

TODAY'S youth needs better adult examples and a convincing demonstration that adults are sincerely concerned about them. This isn't a matter of race, although racial differences certainly may be expected to spark violence, if an excuse is needed. The problem is centered on basic community attitudes, morality and responsibility. And it isn't going to be solved overnight.

It won't be solved at all unless we begin working at it today.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RIOT AFTERMATH

# Two White Youths Charged in Arson

Police Captain C. F. Renfroe said today that two white youths have been arrested and charged with "conspiracy to commit arson" in an aftermath of the week's rioting.

Renfroe said Arthur Wanninger, 23, and Harley Fisher, 24, were arrested for making gasoline fire-bombs from pop bottles, gasoline, and T-shirts which were used for wicks.

THE CAPTAIN said bond has been set a \$5,000 each and that the state attorney's office is filing direct information on the boys.

Renfroe said the arrests were made yesterday after Fisher was stopped on a traffic charge and the traffic officer noticed the inside of his car was charred.

The youths were treated at Tampa General Hospital for burns early Thursday morning.

At the time, they told police that they had been burned when a car full of Negroes passed them on I-4 and hurled a Molotov cocktail into their car.

RENFROE SAID no bomb was thrown.

A third youth, Bobby Wilson, 17, was also treated at the hos-

pital for burns. Patrolman Mike Dunnington said he was driving the car.

The hospital listed Wilson's condition today as "fair."

Wilson has not been charged. Renfroe said that investigation is continuing.

Meanwhile, police reported the city was quiet again for the second straight night following three nights of rioting by Negroes.

Mullins said he is certain the riots are over, but added that he is continuing a 12-hour a day, seven-day special duty patrol.

Sheriff Malcom E. Beard agreed in his opinion that the riots have stopped.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2A TAMPA TIMES  
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-16-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

 Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# 36 Face Charges Linked to Riots

The state attorney's office has filed official charges against 36 persons for offenses stemming from this week's rioting.

The charges range from burglaries to larceny to rioting. No dates have been set for court arraignments in the cases.

Those accused of conspiracy to riot are A. J. Edmond, Marion Smith, Charlie Phillips, John Gaudin Jr., Willie Jackson, Terry Parchmont, Robert Battle, Arthur Fagan, Clifford Felton, Herbert Lee Jr., Charles Mayo, and Booker Varnes.

Frank N. Brown and James Barber were charged with ri-

Charged with buying, receiving or concealing stolen property are Robert Jordan, Solomon Jacobs, Jerome Byrd, Jerome Youngblood, Mack Campbell, Don Hunter, Jesse Macklin, James Berry, and Meraldine Johns.

Jailed for breaking and entering and grand larceny were Abe Brooks, Wayne Wells, Melvin Morman, Charlie McClendon, George Condry, Eddie Clifford and Juanita Levenson.

Charged with breaking and entering, petty larceny or entering without breaking are Richard Thomas, David Joyner, Willie Facin, Katie Lomas, Annie Carnell, and Elijah Marshall.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 TAMPA TIMES  
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-16-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Negroes Named For City Survey

By JUDY REDFERN  
Times Staff Writer

Mayor Nick Nuccio today named five Negro lieutenants of the Citizens Youth Patrol city employees to survey and report on problems of citizens in poverty areas.

The lieutenants were named Community Workers and hired to work a 45-hour week at \$1.59 an hour.

Nuccio also announced the Citizens Youth Patrol will be retained as a permanent force to aid law enforcement in troubled areas.

He made the announcements at a meeting in his office with the youths and police officials.

A CHECK for \$1,000 to initially finance the venture was presented to the patrol leaders by Billy Poo, president of the Downtown Sertoma Club.

Nuccio said the check would be used to buy uniforms for the youths.

Named to head the patrol and act as Community Workers were Johnnie Lee Carter, 22; Carl Braxton, Robert L. Dixon, Arthur Lee Roby, all 21; and Norris Morrow, 25.

THE WORKERS will visit troubled areas, talk to residents and young people, and file written reports to James Hammond, administrator of the Commission on Community Relations, Nuccio said.

He said Hammond would turn the reports over to the city for study.

A five-acre recreation tract in the Central Park Village area will be purchased by the city, Nuccio said.

HE TOLD THE youths to survey the tract and decide what facilities should be placed in the area.

"This job can't be done overnight," Nuccio said.

Although the Tampa Housing Authority has jurisdiction over the recreation center on the property of the Central Park Housing project, Nuccio said the city would work with the authority to improve the center.

HE TOLD THE new Community Workers to advise the recreation department on the frequency of dances needed in the area.

"I want to express my appreciation and the city's for what you have done in the past and I expect you to keep on doing a good job," Nuccio told the youths.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 TAMPA TIMES  
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-16-67

Edition:

Author: JUDY REDFERN

Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"After talking with Negro leaders who are appalled of the situation and with deputies and police officers assigned to these critical areas, I called Governor Kirk at 1:30 P. M. and asked him to call out the National Guard in anticipation of riots which might occur tonight. Yesterday, we had one crucial area—today, there are four."

"With my limited force I would not be able to deal with this crisis properly, without someone getting hurt. With the Guard, police officers and my deputies out in force, I feel that order can be maintained."

This tense but simple statement was given to the press Monday afternoon by Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

If one would study his cautious message issued under trying circumstances and recall the events of Monday night and the following 48 hours . . . it should be quite obvious to most, if not all, that Sheriff Beard, never a man to underrate his adversaries . . . had played his cards close to his vest, in a game where many lives were at stake and much destruction imminent, and by doing so proved what many already believed, that he is a law enforcement official of great wisdom and vision, who knows how to properly use the tremendous power of his office.

For if Sheriff Beard had acted impetuously that Monday evening and had sought a direct confrontation with the gangs of would-be rioters . . . with a limited force of less than 200 city and county officers, most likely he would have been forced into a dangerous aggressive position. For in order to maintain law and order then in four areas of expanded unrest and disorders . . . his men might have been forced to shoot in order to cope with the seemingly growing masses of Negro protesters. Shooting would have led to more shootings and death would have stalked the streets of Tampa.

When the angry and belligerent crowds became aware of troops taking over strategic points throughout the affected areas and then witnessed the display of police assault power, Sheriff Beard now had at his command . . . a tranquil mood swiftly embodied itself with most of the would-be rioters in the critical areas of racial unrest.

Let's take you behind the scenes, reviewing briefly and analyzing the crisis which has put Tampa on the frontpages of newspapers throughout the country. We should add here, in many cases, highly inaccurate and unflattering accounts.

Scores of newsmen flew in to cover the racial unrest story . . . unfortunately some reporters grossly exaggerated the truth. In some cases printed unconfirmed rumors as facts which poured into the County Jail offices during the last three days.

Tampa has long been regarded by most whites and negroes alike, as a shining example in racial matters. Its governments and its people have coped with the difficult problem of integrating its schools, hiring negroes into public service and generally enjoying better race relations than other cities in the South.

On the other hand . . . everyone has been expecting a long hot summer . . . and already racial disorders in many cities throughout the nation gave credence to the long hot summer slogan. And there were those in this city who feared Tampa would also feel the turbulence of racial strife within the weeks to come.

But generally it was believed Tampa could escape the cruel blows of racial disorders because of its history of good race relations.

Last Sunday evening a negro teenager, Martin Chambers, running from the police after committing a burglary with two other youths, was shot by city policeman J. R. Calvert and wounded fatally.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15 LA GACETA  
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-15-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: VICTORIANO MANTEIGA

Title:

ROLAND MANTEIGA

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

 Being Investigated

Calvert said he shot in Chambers' general direction when it appeared that he was making good his escape.

Swiftly and erroneously the word spread that young Chambers was shot numerous times while in the act of surrendering to the officers.

Negro youths from all over Tampa swarmed into the Center Village area adjoining the Central Avenue Negro business district.

Perhaps the greatest single misjudgment on the part of the police during these past four days of racial unrest came immediately after the shooting. All police cars were pulled out of the area while the build-up of hostile negro youth gangs continued until there was a massive and uncontrollable group of emotionally disturbed Negroes ready to release their tensions and hidden hatreds.

Then the spark was struck. Several hundred rioted, looted and destroyed many establishments along Central Avenue.

Nearly all white-owned stores and businesses in the area were subjected to the vengeance of the rioters.

It is now believed if the police had reentered the Central Avenue area in force early during the build-up of the mob, they could have dispersed them without bloodshed. As it was,

they arrived too late to prevent the gangs from wrecking, burning and looting.

Early Monday morning Mayor Nick Nuccio realizing the possibility of the strife continuing . . . ordered the city police placed under the command of Sheriff Beard so that the law enforcement agencies, acting as one unit, would be stronger, more coordinated and more effective against any recurrence of mob action.

The underlying motive for building up the police force to cope with the serious problem which exploded Sunday night was to maintain law and order and prevent bloodshed if possible.

This reporter went to the County Jail at 11:30 A.M. Monday. He learned first hand from Negro officers and leaders, who came in to discuss the situation with the Sheriff and other officials that the seriousness of the crisis had reached alarming proportions.

News filtering into the operational control room indicated alarmingly that the anger and unrest had spread to the West Tampa, Ybor City and east Tampa areas . . . and that hundreds of Negro youths and adults were planning to wreck these sections of the city. Intelligence reported gangs were making fire bombs for that night's action.

Following consultations with close friends, Negro leaders and deputies, Sheriff Beard decided to contact Gov. Kirk and alert him of the situation. He talked to the Governor in Panama City. Kirk was to speak before the Sheriffs' Association.

Governor Kirk agreed to order out the National Guard but would do so after he talked with the Sheriff at a later hour.

Sheriff Beard was hoping the troops could be mobilized and ordered into positions before five o'clock, that would have given him three hours of daylight to go into the affected areas with sufficient strength to overcome any resistance they might encounter.

General Henry McMillan was also contacted by Beard at Camp Blanding. The General told him he was flying down to oversee the army's role in the racial disorders.

Later on that afternoon Beard learned Gov. Kirk was on his way down. It was seven o'clock before the Guard could be moved into position. They relieved policemen who had been on outposts surrounding the Central Village area for more than 16 hours.

With the army taking over the outpost duties fresh deputies and city policemen combined to make a formidable task force and enter the affected areas for a confrontation with the gangs.

A little after 7 P.M. Gov. Kirk, Sheriff Beard, and Gen. McMillan agreed to meet with a Negro group at the grammar school in Central Village.

Others in the party were two highway patrol officers, Jim Hammond, administrator on Community Relations, Tom Ferguson, the Governor's chief aide and yours truly, who enjoyed the exclusive of being the only reporter in the party.

It was an emotional meeting climaxing with a confrontation between Mrs. Janie B. Chambers, the mother of the boy whose death had touched off the rioting the night before, and Governor Kirk.

We must say here . . . the Governor went beyond the call of duty. We admire his courage. He handled himself magnificently in his presentation to the somewhat hostile and disturbed crowd.

He was absolutely calm in the hot and crowded room which groped enormous tension when Mrs. Chambers demanded he do something about her son's death.

The meeting lasted about 30 minutes, but seemed as if it were hours.

Later that night Beard, Kirk, Ferguson, Jim Wolf, Kirk's new press secretary and this reporter ate at the

Columbia Restaurant. About 11 o'clock Sheriff Beard drove the Governor and this reporter to a trouble spot on 22nd street near Lake Ave. Police were searching for snipers who had fired several shots earlier.

Gov. Kirk strolled among the police and spoke to as many individuals as possible.

There were a few fires that Monday and several acts of vandalism, but no riots.

On Tuesday, the action dwindled down to eight fires, half were unoccupied houses in Ybor City which were to be torn down by Urban Renewal. There were scattered acts of looting and vandalism.

Wednesday morning, State Attorney Paul Antinori, after conducting an exhausting 2-day investigation of the slaying of Martin Chambers by Patrolman J. R. Calvert concluded in a lengthy, detailed report that the shooting of the 19-year-old Negro youth by Patrolman Calvert was justifiable homicide.

Negro leaders, some who had so valiantly attempted, for the past two days, to prevent rioting, were angered by Mr. Antinori's ruling and pointed out that many of the youths who had rioted had been saying all along that the investigation would be a "white-wash."

"It makes these leaders look real bad to their people," said a well-informed source. They tried to pressure Mayor Nuccio into firing Patrolman Calvert . . . but he refused.

Following Mr. Antinori's public announcement of his findings, word spread through the Negro areas that rioters would take to the streets, Wednesday night and would burn and destroy businesses on Franklin Street, E. Broadway and in West Tampa.

Beard sent a message to the Negro leaders asking them to relay it throughout the Negro community. He said he was prepared to use whatever force necessary to maintain law and order. Preparations were made for a possible curfew and the arresting of people in groups of three or more who gathered in the strife-torn areas.

Detailed operations of how flying squads and assault forces would be used and where were carefully laid out.

Mayor Nick Nuccio and Sheriff Beard held meetings with various Negro groups seeking some agreement and understanding which would prevent the necessity of forcing Negroes off the streets and making mass arrests.

Perhaps the greatest success story coming out of this tragedy of the past four days is the success demonstrated by the young Negro volunteer patrols which were organized after the rioting to patrol their respective areas and help keep law and order.

More than 90 youngsters with natural leadership ability, taken from the various neighborhoods were inducted in Community service by adult Negro leaders and on Wednesday these patrols were organized so effectively they were able to keep the crowds down and finally induce people to leave the area and go home. There was no need to send armed police into the area patrolled by these young Negro volunteers.

Some of these boys were members of Negro gangs who earlier this week roamed areas of the city looting and burning. But Wednesday night they became the keepers of the peace.

In agreeing to let these youth patrols police their respective areas Sheriff Beard pointed out that if there was any violence whatsoever he would send in deputies, police and National guardsmen in whatever

number necessary to maintain the peace. If they failed, the volunteer patrols were to go home immediately and armed police would replace them.

These volunteers wore identifying white helmets with hastily stencilled initials CYP (City Youth Patrol).

Many many people deserve much credit for the roles they played in trying to bring about peace, law and order to Tampa and its citizenry.

Perhaps major credit should go to Sheriff Beard, Mayor Nuccio and Gov. Kirk. These elected officials, particularly the first two, gave their all to bring about understanding to both sides. Both Mayor Nuccio and Sheriff Beard were verbally abused on numerous occasions when they went to meetings attended by some hoodlums. The officials were seeking solutions . . . the hoodlums offered insults.

Negro leaders such as Jim Hammond, Robert Gilder and Blythe Andrew Sr., did much among their people to calm the situation.

City policemen and deputy sheriffs were forced to listen to insults all day long at outposts they manned during the four-day siege.

Young Negro protesters shouted insulting remarks about their mothers but the police stood patiently and waited.

Without a doubt one of the most effective persuaders for peace proved to be 6-foot, 3-inch, 238 pound football Coach Jim Williams.

He was formerly head coach at Tampa's Blak High School for 10 years and is the offensive football coach of Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.

Big Jim is the father image of many of the boys who caused trouble Sunday night. When Mayor Nuccio was informed of Big Jim's ways with the boys he sent for him immediately.

One of the most interesting statements quoted by any newspaper during this crisis, and there have been countless of statements made by countless numbers of people, appeared in The St. Petersburg Times and quoted Jim Hammond as saying:

"The Negro people of Tampa have the capability of total destruction of this community."

Perhaps until young Martin Chambers is buried, peace will remain at a distance in Tampa.

☆☆☆☆☆

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Police Reporter Lauds Performance Of Lawmen During Tampa Violence

Reporter Al Wood wrote this personalized assessment of the performance of Tampa's law enforcement men after observing them in action nightly during the riot period.—Editor.

By AL WOOD  
Tribune Staff Writer

For the past two years I have been covering the "night police" beat, and I've had a first-hand opportunity to see Tampa policemen in action in a variety of situations — everything from passing out traffic tickets to investigating murders. When I say "policemen" I mean to include sheriff's deputies.

At midnight Sunday I remembered a news experience of a decade ago when I was in Little Rock as a television newsman, covering the trouble there when the schools were integrated.

Looking over the record of the past four days I cannot help but admire the way our policemen came through. The record reflects that not one officer or one rioter was seriously injured, much less killed. This speaks as clearly as possible on the effective use made of the combination of force and commonsense which these men possessed.

I walked beside them, down Central Avenue; stood with them at 22nd and Lake; and drove a couple of hundred miles through town, seeing some actual vandalism and a lot more wild cease.

Government officials from Northern cities are asking what it was that kept Tampa from turning into a Watts or Detroit or Cleveland.

Part of the answer rests squarely on the display of force. Shotguns, rifles, bayonets, K-9s, and machine guns are extremely effective deterrents, but in the wrong hands they could produce the opposite result. It is the courage of the men who hold these weapons, and the courage to restrain strong human impulses to open fire and let the dogs loose, which I personally think is the real answer.

Common sense was shown by police officers who realized that they were not facing the entire Negro population of Tampa, but rather a comparative handful of troublemakers. These troublemakers wrought a lot of havoc, and their actions were blown out of all proportions by many non-local reporters for different media.

As with any public spectacle, crowds gathered. Because of the peculiar nature of the event and the general misunderstanding so typical of such a situation, tempers were on edge and a mistake on either side could have been the spark which would start a real holocaust.

There were troublemakers in the crowd, and not all of them were Negroes. Some were white journalists whose interviewing was itself inflammatory and whose work-product showed a picture just as bad as it could possibly be sketched.

Thankfully, I believe our local coverage was accurate and fair to both sides. We made some errors, because of the pressure of events, but basically we had the right story. Accounts I read in other papers and saw on national television made me wonder if we were all covering the same riot.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Some things about this riot didn't get full coverage, and I'd like to mention them. First of all, there was a delay in getting started Sunday night. When I phoned you, I didn't know at the time why the hell the cops weren't there when the looting began on Central Avenue. Now I know — the entire Selective Enforcement Unit had been at the hydroplane races since 6 o'clock that morning and had barely gotten home. It takes time to get dog-tired men reassembled when they've already worked 16 hours in the hot sun.

Once they got going, there was no stopping them. The crowds melted like butter before the display of potential force. The national story about "hundreds of rockthrowing Negroes confronting Tampa police" was pure inaccuracy. ~~-----~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# NAACP Figure Blames Police For Florida Race Upheavals

By BEN FUNK  
Associated Press Writer

The kindergarten teacher held up a picture of a uniformed policeman.

"Who is this?" he asked a little white girl.

The child beamed. "That's a police officer," she said. "He is my friend. He protects me when I am asleep. I can go to him when I am in trouble."

The teacher eyed over to a small Negro girl.

The girl tensed. "That's a cop!" she cried. "That's a bad man! He comes into your house, takes you out and beats you up. And he puts you in that car and takes you to jail."

Martin Davies, state field secretary of the NAACP, says he witnessed this incident in a classroom at St. Petersburg. He calls it a graphic example of the difference in a policeman's image to the Negro and the white man.

And he notes police actions against Negroes have touched every eruption of racial violence in Florida this year.

"The cop is not the basic cause of the race riot," Davies said. "The roots go deeper than that — into the conditions in which our people must live."

"It is the cop who triggers the riots. To the white man he is a protector. To the Negro he is only a punisher. His responsibility he heaps on the Negro's past frustrations into the present."

Davies and other Negro leaders say that many attacks on Negroes are made with cooperation by "anti-Negro Ku Klux Klan types." Police chiefs concede that in some areas there are "bad apples in the barrel."

But Chief Burl A. Underhill, vice president of the Florida Police Chiefs Association, says progressive departments are trying to weed out this kind of officer and improve racial relationships. And he contends that some incidents about which Negroes complain are cases in which good officers are doing their duty.

The killing of a Negro youth by a white policeman sparked last week's riots in Tampa. It was ruled justifiable homicide, on grounds that the victim was fleeing after a burglary, but to inflamed Negroes, life was too high a price to pay for such a crime.

Davies claims that recent outbreaks at Clearwater and Mims, in North Brevard County, were caused by too drastic police action against Negroes.

More than 150 Negroes battled riot squads for two hours at Clearwater June 4. It began when a white patrolman used a night stick to subdue a Negro in a fight outside a barroom.

A melee involving 200 rock and bottle throwing rioters broke out at Mims after a Negro, protesting when his wife was ticketed for a traffic violation, was arrested on charges of assault and battery and resisting arrest with violence.

"Too often," Davies said, "the white officer is ready to hit and strike when the Negro talks back. Too often, he will bash in the head of a Negro under the cover of the law."

"In Fort Myers, a cop who

had no reason to pull his gun shot a Negro and his leg had to be amputated. In Orlando, a young Negro was beaten so badly by two cops he went to a hospital for five days."

Underhill admitted that an innocent man was shot at Fort Myers. He said the man bore a resemblance to a burglary suspect and when he ran from arrest, a policeman fired a bullet into his leg.

When the Orlando Negro, Jimmy Scott, was brought to trial on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, Municipal Court Judge Tom Kirkland threw the case out of court. The two officers were relieved of duty.

Scott had been standing in a group on a street corner when a police cruiser passed and a member of the group shouted an obscenity Scott was arrested for refusing to reveal who shouted.

"It was a beating for no justifiable reason," Davies said. "It almost started a riot there. People still feel very strongly about it."

Orlando Police Chief Robert J. Chewing said he suspended the two officers in order to "relieve a difficult situation."

But Chewing said his ensuing investigation had convinced him the officers acted within the limits of their authority.

"Scott didn't appear to be injured when we booked him

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and he made no request for medical aid while he was in jail," Chewning said. "And Davies neglected to mention that the two officers required emergency treatment for injuries inflicted upon them by the man."

Chewning said he adhered to the philosophy that an officer making an arrest "has a right to make use of reasonable force and citizens have an obligation to submit peaceably or accept the consequences."

The chief also pointed out that his officers, armed with nightsticks and revolvers, chose to use only their bare hands in subduing Scott.

"There was another case in Polk County," Davies said. "Police looking for a moonshiner forced a Negro's car into a ditch, pulled him out and beat and kicked him. He wasn't the man they wanted, but even if he had been he didn't deserve to be beaten and kicked."

"There is a growing feeling in Negro communities over the disrespect white police show to colored human beings. The tolerance level reaches the breaking point."

"Until we can have respect between the Negro and the police, we will never solve the other problems of the Negro. Until there are officers trained in race relations, we are not going to get anywhere."

Davies' comments were preceded by a similar statement from a Negro teen-ager during the height of the Tampa rioting.

"What we want is more Negro cops," said Jimmy Lee Robinson. "And we want respect."

"We're not dogs. We're not animals. We're human beings."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# How It Happened: A Chronology of Tampa's

## Travail

By BILL COX  
Tribune Staff Writer

It started about 5:30 p.m. Sunday when three Negro boys broke into Yampa Photo Supply and took cameras, film, and flashbulbs — the kind of routine burglary that's hardly noticed by reporters who check the police reports every day.

But this one lit the fuse that turned Tampa into an armed camp for three days and kept nerves on edge for nearly a week.

Calvin Monroe, one of the three youths involved, admitted under oath that he, John Dawson, and Martin Chambers committed the burglary which netted the trio \$350 in goods.

But that admission came later . . . during an inquiry into the death of Chambers who was shot down by Tampa Patrolman James Calvert at 6:55 p.m. Sunday while attempting to elude capture.

If the burglary was the fuse, then the shooting was the bomb that ignited Tampa's Negro districts into an unruly uproar which fomented shooting in the streets, arson, looting and vandalism.

Here is a chronology of what happened in Tampa after the Sunday night shooting of Martin Chambers.

6:30 p.m. — Rumors of the shooting flash through the Central Park Village Housing project and sullen crowds gather in the vicinity of the shooting. The Tampa Police Special Enforcement Unit, having worked at the hydroplane races on Courtney Campbell Parkway, is held on duty until 7:30 as a special precaution.

7:30 p.m. — Special Enforcement Unit dismissed as reports from the scene indicated things are returning to normal. A short but heavy rain helps ease the tension temporarily.

9:45 p.m. — Deputy Police Chief Allison Wainright is told when he called in to station that everything appears quiet.

10:30 p.m. — Wainright called by shift captain and informed crowds are gathering again.

11 p.m. — Wainright, acting as chief while J. P. Mullins is on vacation, arrives at station where additional police are being mustered.

(Wainright said he had been continuously advised by persons in the area not to aggravate the situation by sending in a small force.)

(Reports meantime spread of runaway fires, shooting, beatings, and looting.)

11 p.m. — Negro patrolman Robert R. Oates is rescued by fellow officers from Osteen's Bar where he had taken refuge from the crowd.

11 p.m. — Jesse Harpe gun shop broken into, with ammunition and tear-gas being taken.

11:15 p.m. — Advance force

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**WITH BAYONET READY**  
Guardsman on Duty



**FIRE-BOMBED HOUSE**  
Firemen Fight Ybor Blaze

of 12 Tampa police dispatched to the Jesse Harpe gun shop to contain crowd.

12-12:30 Monday morning — Force of about 40 city patrolmen (including the advance unit) muster in the area of Central and Cass. A like number of sheriff's deputies join the city force.

12-12:30 a.m. — Shots fired from crowds at police as they march toward Central Avenue. "You could hear the bullet, let's singing overhead," Wainright said.

Police continue to march and are paced by a sound car which announces, "All persons will at once leave the street. If you do not move we will move you."

After another volley of shots the loudspeaker announces "all those who are armed will be shot."

12:30 — Streets relatively clear of rioters and Tampa Fire Department, previously kept from the area by sniper fire, starts to work on a blaze that Wainright later described as "solid on Central from Cass to Harrison."

Fires were reported out of control at 2128 and 2130 Main,

Third Avenue and Nebraska, and Cass and Central.

About this time Deputy Sheriff Sgt. Don Williams suffered the heart attack which resulted in his death.

Snipers continue activity for several hours.

1 a.m. — Gov. Claude Kirk calls Sheriff Malcolm Beard, asks if he can be of any help. Says he'll fly in while Beard looks over the situation. Mayor Nick Nuccio arrives at riot scene.

4 a.m. — Governor arrives and confers with Beard, Wainright, Nuccio and Negro leaders. By mutual consent Beard assumes control of the situation.

Gilder fail to convince youths at Mount Moriah Baptist Church they should rioting.

2 p.m. — Beard calls Governor Kirk who has gone to Panama City. Says he wants the National Guard called on the basis of reports that violence is likely to spread and that there was a big buildup already at 22nd and Lake Avenues.

5 p.m. — Nuccio, Beard, Wainright, and Governor Kirk meet with Negroes in Meacham Elementary School. Nothing accomplished. National Guard deployed in trouble areas.

9 p.m. — Gov. Kirk goes on television to appeal for a re-

Incidents continued throughout the night.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. — Antinori reconvenes his inquiry into Chambers death. Patrolman Calvert testifies.

11:30 a.m. — Antinori visits scene of shooting with police escort and newsmen.

Tuesday afternoon — City officials hold series of meetings with Negro community. Agreement reached to try to limit Guard and police forces in the trouble areas in an effort to cool down the situation.

4 p.m. — Antinori concludes inquiry. Promises report of finding by 7 p.m.

Early evening — Situation appears to be stabilizing. Only limited deployment of police and guardsmen.

7 p.m. — Antinori delays decision.

11 p.m. — Antinori said opinion will be held until 9 a.m. Wednesday at suggestion of Governor and with his concurrence.

Between 10:41 and 11:32 the Tampa Fire Department records six fires — most set by fire bombs.

Fire bombing results in the arrest of 12 Negro males in two cars. Police said they possessed Molotov cocktails.

Two white youths with revolvers in their car are arrested by police.

12 midnight — Beard continues to use minimum force in areas. Isolated incidents occur but volunteer Negro patrols with armbands aid in quelling disturbances.

5:30 a.m. — Uniformed Wackenhut agent reports Negroes in car at Memorial Highway took a shot at him. He fired back.

Wednesday 9 a.m. — Antinori clears Calvert in Chambers shooting.



**KIRK INSPECTS POLICE**  
Governor Came To Survey Situation

4:30 a.m. — Alice Jeanne Burns, 19-year-old white woman, dragged from her car at Cypress and West Shore by 20 Negro men and beaten.

11:33 Monday morning — With a cordon of police thrown around the troubled area and unrest still boiling in the district, State Attorney Paul Antinori convenes a special inquiry in the shooting of Chambers by Calvert.

1 p.m. — Negro leaders James Hammond and Robert

turn to normalcy. Urges Tampanians to stay off the streets.

10 p.m. — Guardsmen and police exchanging gunfire with rioters in the area of 34th Street and Buffalo Avenue.

Between 7:43 p.m. and 11:44 p.m. the Tampa Fire Department recorded 11 fires apparently connected to the rioting. Molotov cocktails were reported thrown in many areas, at cars as well as buildings.



### AT SHOOTING SCENE Antinori Hears Account

Though angered by the decision, Negro leaders spend the day talking to the restless young factions. Many of riot leaders agree to join volunteer patrols to stop rioting.

Wednesday evening — Negro patrol units — now shaped into a paramilitary organization — receive white

helmets as uniforms and take up positions in the Negro areas.

Hyde Park white man accidentally shoots self while loading shotgun after hearing noise in his yard.

Beard keeps National Guard and police out of Negro areas except when called by volunteer patrols. Volunteers credited with dispersing some crowds.

Thursday morning — Nerves are still on edge but the worst appears over, after a night of sporadic incidents blamed on "renegades."

National Guard is demobilized and Beard announces that calm appears to have returned.

6:30 p.m. Thursday — Rain. A severe thunder-storm dumps several inches of rain on Tampa, appears to put a final damper on the city's hottest racial violence.



'WHITE-HATS' TALK IT OVER  
Credited With Turning Tide on Violence

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Tampa Race Relations: Good But Help Needed

By BENNETT DELOACH  
Tribune Associate Editor

For years Tampa has been telling itself it had the best race relations in the nation. We bragged about it. Hunters for new industry boasted of it. And why not? This self-appraisal was largely true.

It sounded good 10 months ago when Leo A. Jackson, a visiting city councilman from Cleveland, told city officials here, "You're setting an example for the rest of the country" in handling racial problems.

After three days of rioting, looting and destruction by mobs of young Negroes, several community leaders continue to adhere to the thesis that Tampa's approach to racial matters even now is superb. Mayor Nick Nuccio insists there is no better program anywhere for promotion of racial harmony.

THE TWO NEGRO MEN who took the lead in quieting the restless Negro community agree in substance with the Mayor's thinking. They are James Hammond, director of the Commission for Community Relations and Robert Gilder, president of the Tampa chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gilder makes the surprising statement that 99 per cent of the whites and Negroes in Tampa "hold no animosity against each other."

Some now think all this talk about Tampa's excellent racial climate could have been a bad thing because the community was lulled to sleep. The public witnessed and was so impressed by the outstanding work of the Bi-Racial Committee and the Commission for Community Relations that it said in effect: "Fine. Just let them continue doing it so we won't have to become involved."

But in a week's time all this changed. The city did become involved and it became everyone's concern.

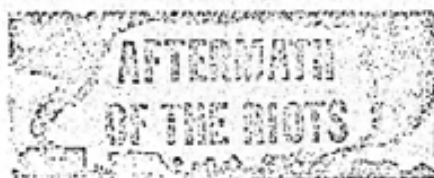
"It is a community problem. It is a personal problem. Everyone has a part in it," observes Robert Thomas, a member of the Bi-Racial Committee and one of the pioneers in racial relations here.

TAMPA'S RECORD of race relations is replete with solid accomplishments. It began in earnest in 1959 when community leaders financed and began con-

struction of 107 attractive homes in Progress Village for Negro families.

Then came formation of the Bi-Racial Committee which through the years has put out many racial brushfires. First project handled by this bi-racial group was integration of Lowry Park. Then came integration of Tampa's restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys. This came long before most cities in Florida acted and this transition came about smoothly.

The Bi-Racial Committee is a volunteer group of 24 members which has brought many opposing factions together and nipped in the bud trouble before it started. The Commission for Community Relations, financed by the city, is the action arm of the Bi-Racial Com-



mittee. It attempts to promulgate long range planning in racial matters.

Integration in schools has proceeded at a steady pace. This fall about one-third of the 18,000 Negro students will be in integrated schools. Ten white teachers serve on Negro faculties and 46 Negro teachers are on predominantly white faculties.

PERHAPS THE BIGGEST shattering of racial barriers came in athletics. Several Negroes are stars on nearly all-white teams. This spring for the first time Negro schools participated with all other high schools in all-city sports competition.

This fall, all-Negro Blake is scheduled to play football games with almost all-white Plant, Hillsborough, Robinson and Tampa Catholic. All-Negro Middleton will play Chamberlain, Leto, King, Jesuit and Tampa Catholic.

A sore subject with Negroes is the blackbolling of Blake and Middleton from membership in the Western (sports) Conference. Another vote on these schools' membership application comes tomorrow night.

Negroes have begun to make their own way in previously all white schools. A Negro boy was elected vice president of the student body at Wilson Junior

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High. A Negro girl is to be secretary of Robinson's student council. A Negro girl was selected as the most talented graduate at King High. Others have made good records in scholarship and school activities.

"INTEGRATION HASN'T been easy," says Hillsborough School Supt. Culvert Craig. There have been incidents, some of them serious. But everything generally has gone far more smoothly than anticipated. Franklin Junior High was a trouble spot last year but things have quieted down there. At another school, Dowdell Junior High, a Negro teacher stepped in between a fighting white and Negro student and took a blow aimed at the white antagonist.

Negroes have been slightly critical of the speed of school integration. Craig replies that representatives from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare have complimented Hillsborough on its integration results. He also reports that the procedures for handling integration here are much stricter than the recent guidelines laid down by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision applying to all Southern schools.

A project is getting under way with help of Federal funds to improve the curriculum and attitudes in 21 schools serving the Negro community in the county. One of the big goals is finding ways to reach parents so they might correct problems which lead to low grades.

Public facilities have been integrated to the hilt. A visit to Tampa General Hospital verifies this. The hospital is completely integrated. Wards have both white and Negro patients. There are Negro supervisory personnel and many Negro nurses and aides.

PLAYGROUNDS HAVE been integrated and it's a common sight to see mixed teams of whites and Negroes competing. There have been practically no incidents. However, many white children who formerly played at Hyde Park playground shifted to Anderson playground and now the Hyde Park site is vacant much of the time.

Integration has come to Tampa's churches too. Not many Negroes are members of all-white churches but sev-

eral prominent churches do carry the names of Negroes.

Public housing has an integrated policy for its 3,768 units. For instance, of the 700-unit formerly all-white Ponce de Leon project there now are 130 Negro families. Central Park Village, focal point of the disturbances, has 500 units and minimum rent is \$25 per month.

J. L. Young Jr., executive director of the Housing Authority of the City of Tampa, replies to some Negro critics who say not enough recreational facilities have been placed at the housing projects. Young said Federal regulations prohibit installation of swimming pools. He said all projects have children's playgrounds and special projects for recreation have been set up.

EMPLOYMENT IS another field in which gains have been made. All participants in racial matters concede this remains perhaps the toughest problem to overcome.

The Police Department has 14 Negroes in uniform. Sheriff Malcolm Beard has five Negro officers, an increase of four since taking office. Negro leaders express no complaint with this employment. In fact, they are pleased.

But James Hammond complains that city jobs held by Negroes need upgrading. He insists that tests given Negroes for most public jobs here are too stiff and he wants them made less severe.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES in private industry boils down to this: if they are qualified they can find jobs. If they are not trained they are unemployed. Projects all over the city are trying to prepare the Negro for a job. Many employers hold out the assurance that they will employ any qualified Negro, but other employers have not joined in making the offer.

There's another problem: Timidity on the part of Negroes who have received special vocational training to apply for jobs. Other Negroes do not trust the sincerity of job offers.

The Merchants Association initiated a program which has been copied elsewhere for training Negroes for retail selling jobs. Some of the bigger stores say they want more Negro clerks but can't find them. Those Negroes who have stuck with their new found jobs have performed very well, reports Colby Armstrong, executive secretary of the Association.

ALL HANDS in this business of making racial relations work agree that General Telephone has done the best job of employing Negroes. The utility has 50 Negroes on its payroll. Several other firms are easing into on-the-job training for Negroes.

There have been some complaints that Cuban refugees have taken jobs from Tampa Negroes. John Burgess, head of the Florida State Employment Service office here, doesn't think that is true. Requests for work by Cubans to the FSES "have been so little it's hardly noticeable," says Burgess.

Charles Rodriguez, director of the Youth Opportunity Center, explains Negroes "are breaking with the traditional areas of employment. They have moved out of the common laborer and domestic worker categories."

Jobs now are going to Negroes which four or five years ago would have been unheard of: Repairmen, stenographers, secretaries, waitresses, routemen, airline ticket agents and employment counselors.

Of youths in the 16 to 21 age group seeking jobs or job training at the Youth Center approximately 30 per cent are Negroes. Four years ago this figure would have been 10 per cent.

OBSTACLES for Negroes obtaining employment are many and varied. One even involves the social standard of "Keeping up with the Joneses." D. G. Erwin, director of vocational training in all Hillsborough schools, explains that 75 per cent of all students, take college preparatory courses. Yet only 42 per cent of the high school graduates actually go to college.

"Then when they graduate and have trouble getting a job they become frustrated," observes Erwin.

Realistic courses of vocational training would prevent many a heartache and lead to jobs, he says. Another impediment among Negroes seeking employment is that many of their aims for jobs are too high for their capabilities.

Regardless of whether one agrees with the Federal anti-poverty program, all the projects here are contributing toward better racial relations by trying to help the Negro get a job. Hundreds are being helped.

Don Taylor, executive director of the Tampa Economic Council which over-

sees the anti-poverty projects, says he has witnessed "considerable change in the improvement of racial climate" through work of the Federal projects. He and other TECC men say many new doors have been opened to Negroes seeking employment.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps is out to get school dropouts to complete their education. The Neighborhood Service Centers want to train women on welfare for jobs by giving them special educational and vocational training.

All these, then, are positive steps taken to improve racial relations here. Results have been impressive.

**COULD THE RIOTS** have been prevented? Were there signs Tampa would have an outbreak this summer?

Sheriff Beard and Police Chief J. P. Mullins think there probably would have been major disturbances no matter what. Many incidents had been reported in Negro areas in recent weeks. Police patrol cars had been stoned in the Central Avenue area. There were near riots in West Tampa. Conditions were too volatile to avoid an explosion of some kind.

Mayor Nuccio disagrees, saying that each incident had been resolved and would have continued to be. It was the shooting of the Negro boy, Martin Chambers, by Patrolman James Calvert which set off the riots and only something that big could have done it, the mayor believes. Others think something less than the shooting could have detonated an explosion.

James Hammond said conditions were ripe for a riot. He blamed frustration on the part of Negro youths for their inability to find jobs, a lack of recreational facilities, "alleged police brutality." Something had to explode, he said...

Robert Thomas commented "certainly we have been warned of it" and "there have been a great many things we haven't done that we should have done." Perhaps more attention should have been given to ferreting out "subversive elements."

For all the efforts of creating a good racial climate for Tampa it is obvious that little consideration was given to devising ways of reaching and dealing with the youthful age groups which stirred up the trouble. Their leaders were not known before the riots. Perhaps the real leaders have emerged now.

**COMMUNICATION** between the races, all agree, has been at a high level for all adults but not for youths.

Ages of this group run from 14 to 21. Many are schoolboys, school dropouts and most are unemployed. Mayor Nuccio thinks there may be 3,000 in this group.

Of the riot itself there are several

who think it could have been blunted at the outset. The Rev. Earl Zuckerman, director of the Bi-Racial Committee, thinks this could have been done by an immediate show of force after the first or second brick had been thrown into store windows on Central Avenue. There was a time lag between the brick throwing and the start of looting.

Many policemen had been assigned to traffic work at the hydroplane races on Courtney Campbell Causeway that Sunday and were not available for quick mustering. The police force also is short-staffed, principally because of low pay.

**WHAT CAN BE DONE** to improve conditions in the Negro community and try to forestall another outbreak? Suggestions are many but they generally fall into these categories:

**JOB** — "We need 1,000 more jobs for Negroes and this would be a drop in the bucket, but we would be in a lot better shape with that many." That's how Bruce Atkins, head of the Job Corps which seeks to train youths for employment, sees it.

Members of the Bi-Racial Committee and the Commission for Community Relations say more employers should take a look at their payrolls to see if Negroes can be added. More job training for Negroes should be initiated. Greater pushes for enrolling Negroes in vocational training courses should be started.

The Rev. Hartman puts it more emphatically: "There are some injustices but we are going to have to open up somewhere for the mass employment on the lower level." More firms should follow the lead of General Telephone in development of jobs for Negroes, he said.

**RECREATION** — A sore subject. This is a problem for both white and Negro children. All agree this is an immediate vital need. Many officials want a crash program on this and play sites already are being explored in West Tampa, on the west bank of the Hillsborough River, the Central Avenue area and Ybor City...

**HOUSING** — Landlords, say spokesmen for groups seeking better race relations, must provide better housing conditions. The city is going to have to enforce sub-minimal housing laws more rigidly.

Some improvement in housing in the Central Avenue area will come when the Maryland Avenue Urban Renewal project is completed. This multi-million dollar apartment project is being built by all-Negro organizations.

**CLEANUP OF DIVES** — Little has been said about control of drinking spots. The NAACP's Robert Gilder says poolrooms and whisky joints in the Central Avenue area are breeding places for crime. Beer and whisky are sold to Negro minors and, says Gilder, to white youths too.

**LAW AND THE NEGRO** — Much has been said about the Negro youths who donned white helmets and helped pacify the troubled areas. That was good and can lead to something great in relationship between law officials and Negroes.

But much more is needed. The average Negro youth, just as members of his race in other cities, harbors grudges against police. Projects to overcome these hard feelings will have to be established quickly, say spokesmen for all sides.

There's another angle to this: Some members of Bi-Racial Committee think great progress has been made here in removal of the fear of the law by Negro youths but there has not been created the proportionate increase in respect for law. This is a community problem which must be solved — and it involves white youths too.

**A FEW HAVE WROUGHT** great accomplishments in racial relations here. It was a jolt when the disturbances occurred. Most residents of Tampa thought they couldn't happen here.

But this problem now has been brought to every home in Tampa. Race relations is a community problem and more hands are needed for making it work. The alternative is more trouble. And it could be a lot worse next time.



**JAMES A. HAMMOND**  
"Conditions Ripe for Rioting"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Three Keys To Future Order

OUT OF TAMPA'S four nights of anguish last week there should emerge—and has emerged, we think—a community-wide resolve: *It shall not happen again.*

That the disturbances were surprising in view of Tampa's past history of good race relations, and that Tampa was fortunate that things did not get worse than they did, are matters analyzed elsewhere on this page by Associate Editor Bennett DeLoach.

What concerns all Tampanians more is what is to be done that those four nights of rioting, burning, and looting — although they were far less violent than reflected in national news reports—shall not reoccur.

What is to be done can be summed up in three words:

Communications.  
Jobs.  
Recreation.

IT WAS CLEAR from the first that Tampa has far better communications between responsible white and Negro leaders than most other cities. The existence of good communications perhaps contributed to the overconfidence that "it can't happen here;" it also contributed much to the eventual quelling of the disturbance.

Where the difficulty arose was in the disjunction of communications between generations. The recent concern over juvenile delinquency in the Interbay area reflects that the problem is neither racial nor confined to the "ghetto."

It is a greater problem in the ghettos, for several reasons. The greater proportion of broken

homes and working mothers there accentuate the problem; insofar as it exists between adult policemen and juveniles it is greater in the ghetto environment, too.

And the communications problem demands more than just talk, even two-way talk. Talk conducted in an atmosphere of suspicion or hostility, or — more often — just plain indifference, will do no good. What is needed is communications in an atmosphere which shows that the community cares. The first breakthrough in the communications wall last week was achieved by workers in the poverty program's Neighborhood Service Centers—whose work had already proved that they did care.

ONE OUTSIDER who observed Tampa's troubles this past week blamed the bulk of it on boredom, which is but a manifestation of idleness. And jobs and recreation stand side by side as bulkheads against those twin eroders of civility, idleness and boredom.

Business and industry here have not ignored the problem, but they can do more. And ordinary citizens can help, by helping wherever they can those businesses and industries which are making or will make this effort. Citizens and taxpayers can do their utmost to see that the school system, too, provides the kind of education that prepares those who will not go to college for meaningful jobs in the community.

But even those who have jobs need outlets when work is done—and those without jobs need them even more. Recreational facilities

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in Tampa are not non-existent; but they have lagged for decades, and it will take a tremendous effort to catch up—in providing a wider variety of activities under more supervision for longer hours at more places for more people.

Where the communications problem is one for all citizens and the jobs problem is primarily for business and industry, the recreation problem is principally one for local government. But local government cannot solve the problem without tax money—and governmental officials at any level are loathe to expand programs that require increased taxes without a clear voice of approval from the people.

• • •  
TO PROPOSE these solutions is not to excuse or condone the violence, the burning and the looting that wracked Tampa.

But one of the bedrocks of Western civilization is the concept of a redemptive society -- that those who for whatever reason defy the community's laws and standard of conduct can be brought back into the community; that only in the most extreme cases are the defiant irredeemable outcasts.

For Tampa's future to be orderly rather than riotous, its youth, white or Negro, in the slums or out, must be self-assured members of the community rather than uncertain, frustrated inhabitants who are physically "in" but not physically "of" it. The keys to their admission—which the entire community must supply—are communications, jobs and recreation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Our Man in Washington

# Racial Violence Brings Trouble to Sam Gibbons

By CHARLES STAFFORD  
Tribune Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The racial violence in Tampa last week was a punishing blow to Rep. Sam Gibbons.

Though the Tampa Congressman shrugged it off, the riots hurt him personally and politically. They were an assault on his personal belief that government has a responsibility to aid the poor and underprivileged. They also left him open to political attack.

It came. Some of it was open, most was behind the back.

C. Sumner Stone, who was Adam Clayton Powell's bright right hand before the Harlem Congressman was denied his seat — a denial in which Gibbons played a leading role — said he was writing a letter to the editor of The Tribune.

"The riot can be laid at Sam's feet," said Stone. "Negro family median income in Tampa is much lower than whites." Acknowledging that one-fourth of the anti-poverty money going into Florida goes to Hillsborough County, Stone said, "Negroes don't need community action. They need jobs, and in this regard Sam is doing nothing. He doesn't even hire a Negro in his office, despite the 16 per cent Negro constituency."

He called Gibbons a "political racist" and "one of the worst hypocrites in American politics."

THERE WERE OTHERS who questioned whether the riots might not have been caused, at least partly, by Gibbons' successful effort to curtail Powell's authority as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee — the opening round in the battle that led ultimately

ly to Powell's ouster from Congress.

This was one side of the picture. One hundred eighty degrees to the right, there were those who were saying, "Sure Gibbons supported the poverty program and got all that poverty money for Tampa, but it sure didn't help any."

WEDNESDAY, Gibbons took extreme action — the filing of a discharge petition — in an effort to force House consideration of the anti-riot legislation. It was suggested then he was changing direction, backing off from support of anti-poverty and other liberal programs in an effort to project a more conservative image to the voters at home.

If this was true, Gibbons did it in an odd way.

He denied the anti-riot legislation was anti-civil rights. He said he thought it would help stop the contagious spread of rioting from one section of the country to another.

GIBBONS WAS ASKED if the rioting weren't a personal blow to him, and he replied, "Certainly it is."

"But I don't take a pessimistic

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**REP. SAM GIBBONS**  
**Riots Did Him No Good**

view of it," he said. "I certainly am opposed to riots. That is the last way in the world to solve your problems. I have been in riots. I know how unreasonable they are."

HE DENIED the Tampa riots were a refutation of the war on poverty. If it weren't for the anti-poverty work being done in Tampa, Gibbons said, "It could have been a lot worse, it could have been a lot sooner, it could have been a lot deeper."

"People who are working in the poverty program were among the first ones to go into the riot area to try to settle things down," he said. "They took their lives in their hands. It was an exemplary job of responsibility in trying to straighten out a delicate situation."

Encouraged by their success in last year's gubernatorial and this year's legislative elections, and particularly by their victory in a Hillsborough County state senator race, the Republicans can be expected to field an opponent for Gibbons next year.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Why Did They Riot?

## What Has Tampa Learned?

BY JOHN FRASCA  
Tribune Staff Writer

The lessons were there to be learned, in the twisted rubble of burned-out buildings and in the hot flames of anger that threatened for a time to sweep across the city.

The reason given for the violent explosion of Negro wrath was the fatal shooting of a suspected felon, a Negro youth, fleeing from a police officer.

But this, according to many who live and work in the affected areas, was only the spark that touched off the terrible rebellion against authority.

It was not the reason, but the excuse.

"This was not a racial riot," said a city official. "You ought to make that clear. This was a demonstration of civil disobedience. We've got everything under control now."

Walk through the Negro neighborhoods, with their clusters of pig-pen houses and the crowds of idle young men hanging around the corners.

Listen, if you can, now, to the muted complaints of people who believe they have no place to go, ever.

There is a sullen quiet, in the aftermath of the riot, or civil disobedience, or incident, or whatever you want to call it. They have shed, for the moment, at least, the loud shouts and laughter that make up the protective coloration of the face they usually show to the white world.

"Did you ever see the way some cops treat these kids?" said a Negro businessman. "Did you ever see the way they look at them? They don't have to call them nigger, anymore. They don't even have to call them boy. That's the polite way of saying nigger, you know."

A broad, tall man, a longshoreman, joined the conversation.

"A cop will walk up to a bunch of kids standing in front of a store," he said. "He'll hook his hands in his

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he'll and he'll just lean back a li. He'll look at these kids with that nigger look. The white folks have never seen that look. The cop will look at these kids and their flesh will crawl. Maybe he won't say nigger and maybe he won't say boy, but you know he's saying it."

"That's a hard thing to make stick," he was told. "How can you go to the chief or the mayor and say that somebody was calling you a nigger by the way he looks at you?"

"Did you hear about the cartoon?" said the businessman. "There's a cartoon making the rounds. It shows Congress and then it shows a bunch of Negroes and whites sitting around having a very serious discussion. The third picture shows one of the biggest guys in the world sitting alone in a room with his face in his hands. This guy is one of the biggest champions the Negroes have in this country. Know what he's saying in this cartoon. He's saying, 'Nigger, Nigger, Nigger.'"

"Know what that means?" said the longshoreman. "It means that all of this civil rights business is a lot of political talk. At least, that's what the guy who drew the cartoon meant. He's saying that no matter what all of these white leaders say, they still think nigger way down deep inside."

From any of the tall buildings in downtown Tampa, one can look down upon the clusters of shacks in which the majority of the city's Negroes live. They look fairly presentable, from far off.

In one house, there was a widow with seven children. She paid \$80 a month for the three rooms in which she lived. In the bedroom, a window is covered by a sheet of gray cloth.

"I keep telling the man to fix that window," she said. "I tell him every time he comes to get the rent. He says he'll fix it next time, but he never does."

The light bulbs are hung like onions from the ceilings. The gas range, which came with the house, looks when it's turned on. It's never used now. Instead, she cooks for the children on a hot plate jammed up against the gas range.

There were cracks in the walls and in the ceilings. And in the floor there were huge holes through which, she said, the rats sometimes came to waken the children.

In another shack, in another collection of dilapidated homes, there were a man and a woman sitting on the porch.

"How much do you pay to rent this place?" they were asked.

The woman went into the house and came out with a stack of paper.

"We pay \$12.00 a week," she said. "Here are the receipts."

"What happens when you're late?"

The man laughed, a little.

"We don't know what happens if you're late for a week," he said. "I reckon they kick you out. We ain't never found out. We were late for three weeks and had to pay \$7.00 extra for being late."



The homes in which Negroes live are mostly substandard. Many of them have no hot water. Most of them have holes in the windows, floors, ceilings and walls.

"The landlords never fix anything," said a social worker. "That's a fact, not unless we tell them. They have to listen to us because these are welfare recipients, most of them, and the landlords know that we supply the money for the rent. They know that we can take our people the hell out of their houses any time we want to. When we ask them, they'll fix something. But they don't pay any attention when the tenants ask them."

There was a young man sitting on the counter of a liquor store.

"Sure, it was the shooting that started this thing," he said. "But you know how hard it is for a Negro to get a job around here?"

He took out a little folded card. It had names and dates written on the lines.

"This shows how many times I went to the employment office," he said. "The people there put on the date and signed it to show that I came by. They tell you there are no jobs. Take a look at the lines at the employment office. They're all colored people. The white folks don't have any trouble getting jobs."

"If there's any kind of a layoff," said the social worker, "the Negro is the first to go."

There are few recreational areas in the Negro sections. A man pointed across the street to a low-rent housing project.

"There's a woman over there with three kids, say," he said. "The kids have got to hang around the house or the corners all day. Where is she going to get the money for bus fare to take those kids to a playground or a swimming place? The kids around here grow up hanging around the corners. They got no place else to go, and the cops are always coming around telling them to move."

One Negro youth said he didn't "buy" the philosophy of Stokely Carmichael.

"But he makes some sense," he said. "You know what he says about the white folks? He says that the only good things they say about the Negroes is that

They can run fast, dance good and watermelon. That's how the white folks look at us.

Tampa, incidentally, was rescued from the Carmichael rantings by a group of local Negro leaders.

"You know the time he went to St. Pete?" said a Negro. "He came to Tampa and he talked to some of us about talking here. We told him to leave us alone and said we'd never back him up on anything he did here."

"People think the colored people want to go to their restaurants," said a prominent Negro. "All we want is to be able to go. We don't go because we're not comfortable going to a white restaurant. We want to be with our own people. In some restaurants, they don't look at you like you're a nigger. In most places, they do."

"Anyway, once I went to a fancy white place and it cost me nearly \$1 for a little piece of meat and a couple of little dabs of vegetables and a glass of tea. Why should I go to a white restaurant? I can get more meat and vegetables for less than a dollar in a Negro restaurant."

Why did the rampaging mob destroy a number of business establishments?

"People make their money off the Negroes," said a bartender. "They open their stores around here and they make a lot of money off of us. They don't hire Negro help. They only hire white help. Once in a while, in a big store, you'll see a couple of colored people working there. They're bag boys, mostly, and if there are four cashiers one of them will be a Negro. This is to show how good they are to us."

Although city officials were plainly stunned by the sequence of hot events that gave national notoriety to their racially serene community, they had ample warning that trouble was brewing here.

Robert Gilder, president of the National Association of Colored People, twice had notified authorities that all was not as quiet as it appeared. In a letter written in January, Gilder said that Tampa was "sitting on a keg of dynamite." And on the Friday before the Sunday explosion, Gilder notified city officers that ominous rumblings in the Negro districts indicated that the trouble he had feared six months before was on the verge of erupting.

The meeting to discuss the problems Gilder wished to present was called for the following Tuesday, but on the meeting day the officials were too busy trying to quell the disturbance to attend the scheduled conference.

It really doesn't matter whether the happenings was a racial riot or an act of civil disobedience. Something ugly occurred. Nobody has any doubts of that.

What have we learned from all this?

"We found out that Governor Kirk really cares about what happens down here," said a white druggist. "It took a lot of guts for him to come to Tampa when the thing was really going and nobody knew what was going to happen."

McClellan was applauded generally not only for being on the spot but for pulling out the National Guard without undue hesitation. He was commended by the

In the wake of last week's Tampa riots, The Tribune assigned John Frasca, Pulitzer Prize winning reporter, to find out what the riots were about, and what Tampa has learned from them. This is his report.

Negro leadership for pulling out the guard when they asked for permission to patrol their own areas.

City officials were applauded for recruiting young Negroes into a youth patrol to keep order in the sensitive sections of Tampa.

It was due to a concerted effort by white and Negro leaders that the riots did not develop into a pitched battle involving both communities.

"We can work together," said a member of county government. "We always knew that. There's always been rapport here between the whites and blacks. The thing is, we haven't been working together as much as we should, maybe. Things will be different now."

How long this attitude will last is a matter of speculation, of course. Leaders already had been lulled to sleep by the smooth surface of a calm sea. They twice ignored storm warnings in their own community, and disregarded the storm flags flying in similarly populated cities across the country.

"This was only an act of civil disobedience," said the city official.

He extended his remarks to say, however, that efforts will be made to provide recreational facilities for the idle young.

"We've got to do something about the way the people in the slums of our city live," said a city councilman, but the same things were said last year when The Tribune revealed the ugly sores of the ramshackle living which white landlords had assigned to the inhabitants of dilapidated homes in the hidden pockets of our city. They stand in sordid refutation of every housing code ever constructed.

It must be pointed out that all of the Negroes interviewed, all of them, cited the shooting of the young Negro as the reason for the explosion.

But they talked about other things, about lack of jobs, lack of recreation, poor schooling, miserable housing, and the "nigger" attitude of some of the whites.

"When a man says nigger," said a white psychiatrist, "he's not only saying it with his lips. He's saying it with his mind and his heart. He's saying that the Negro is still the cotton picker, the plowboy, the handyman, the maid, the chauffeur, the butler, the slavey."

"When we stop saying nigger, we'll stop having trouble with the Negroes."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Kirk Here Today To

## Give Special Awards

Gov. Claude Kirk flies back to Tampa this morning for an awards ceremony honoring those individuals who helped stem racial rioting here last week.

In a 9 a.m. ceremony, he will make a surprise award of the Governor's Medal as well as governor's commendations to members of the white-hatted youth patrols who patrolled Negro neighborhoods here to calm racial feelings.

By HOWARD GORHAM

Tribune Staff Writer

Recipient of the Governor's Medal won't be known until the ceremonies today at 9 a.m. at Central and Constant Avenues — the heart of the Negro business district where the rioting erupted last Sunday night.

Kirk also will make some remarks on the "Tampa Technique" for halting racial troubles, according to Jim Wolf, Kirk's press agent who was in Tampa yesterday preparing for today's ceremony.

The governor will arrive here today about 8 a.m. at Tampa International Airport, then head back to Tallahassee after the ceremony.

Should it rain, the ceremonies will be held at the same time at Mescham Elementary School.

Kirk was here last Monday morning just after the rioting peaked and returned Monday night to seek calm, both in personal appearances in the troubled spots and, on tele-

Wolf said the governor had no present plans to attend the funeral of Martin Chambers, whose shooting death touched off the riots last Sunday.

Chambers, a burglary suspect, was shot by Tampa Patrolman J. R. Calvert when the 19-year-old refused to stop during a chase in Central Park Village.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that a funeral date for Chambers has not been set.

Wolf and another Kirk aide, Russell Stratton, huddled yesterday to discuss today's ceremonies with James Hammond, administrator for the city's Commission on Community Relations.

Hammond said last night the two wanted to check over the territory to lay the final plans for the event.

Wolf said yesterday the Negro youth patrols, city officials and the community leadership will be honored by Kirk.

Hammond said he also had checked over the spots where violence came last week and described them as calm.

He said as soon as the awards ceremony is held, his office and others could get back to the racial problems of the city.

He said presentation of the awards would be beneficial and cited a need for communication between the community and "this element of youth."

He said five Negro youths hired last week by the City of Tampa should help to establish this communication "and explain what we're doing and trying to do."

He said the youths would immediately set up criteria for a Youth Patrol and set about recruiting members as soon as possible.

"The main thing is," he said, "they will tell community what we are doing and why and how we are progressing daily."

Also yesterday, Kirk in Miami shrugged off a civil rights group's demand for the appointment of a Negro adviser on racial matters and said the state already had employees who were doing work in that area.

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The state NAACP has asked Kirk to appoint a Negro administrative assistant to establish liaison between the governor's office and Florida Negroes.

Kirk said he didn't see the need for a new job and a new appointment.

Kirk discussed the racial situation in a taped interview televised yesterday by a Miami station.

The governor said he used two Negro employees of the State Office of Economic Opportunity as advisers during the Tampa riots. "I've used these men diligently," he declared.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

After Early Warnings Ignored—

# Recreation Center Pushed For Troubled West Tampa

By HOWARD GORHAM  
Tribune Staff Writer

In 1950, West Tampa was a neighborhood of some 510 acres containing 12,355 persons — mostly Negroes.

Of the 2,937 families there, 43 per cent — or 1,418 — had incomes in the poverty bracket.

It had 4,950 males and females in the civilian labor force and a 4 per cent unemployment rate.

It also had 4,836 persons under 21 and 1,288 aged 65 or over.

Since then, the population has climbed to about 15,000.

New Negro families poured into the area — moving in with their relatives and expanding single family dwellings into duplexes. Thirty-oho per cent of the housing was already substandard.

The congestion grew. And the lack of facilities became more apparent.

To officials of the Neighborhood Service Centers, anyway.

The officials surveyed each area to determine current recreational and social facilities.

And "the overwhelming conclusion was that the West

Tampa neighborhood contains a population in the greatest need for such a facility" as proposed by the West Tampa NSC.

What was there already was one city recreation department community and it had no gymnasium. Two other gymnasiums were at the old Municipal Trailer Park and at Blake High School. The trailer park gymnasium operates only two months a year and the one at Blake serves 1,267 youths in grades 7-12.

The area also has one lighted basketball court located near the city community center, which also serves as the only public park in the area — with little equipment. There is no pool.

According to the NSC officials, "when compared to other neighborhoods of Tampa, it is one of the poorest recreationally equipped sections."

The NSC officials last year sought \$468,000 for construction of a new center containing 12,160 square feet to be located at Spruce and Willow Streets.

The application was sent to the U.S. Department of Hous-

ing and Urban Development which had no funds for the West Tampa construction during the present fiscal year.

The application is presently being processed for priority by the HUD regional office in Atlanta and NSC officials are seeking to push it along for quick action in light of the riots last week in Tampa.

The NSCs are sponsored by the Division of Welfare, Hospital and Welfare Board. Two officials of the NSCs saw early last year the conditions which they say exploded last week in the riots and wrote to HUD in an effort to hurry up the funds.

Rudy Spoto, director of the HWB division of Welfare, wrote on Jan. 24:

"The sum totals of conditions in this community (West Tampa) has led to much discomfort and a highly explosive atmosphere. In fact, there already has been one minor racial disturbance in this very area."

Robert Gilder, President of the Tampa NAACP, and an official of the NSC, wrote to HUD on Jan. 11:

"Gentlemen, we may be sitting on the proverbial barrel of dynamite whose ignition may be prevented by mere expedience."

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# State NAACP Chief Raps Police 'Brutality'

By **GEORGE BENTLEY**  
Tribune Staff Writer

The president of the Florida Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared in Tampa last night, "There is a great upsurge in police brutality (toward Negroes) in Florida."

The Rev. Joel Atkins of Winter Haven shouted at his audience of nearly 100 in the Allen Memorial AME Church, "We must do something about it — We must be treated like human beings."

Atkins added, "Unless we stop this now, we can look for one of the greatest catastrophes" that Florida or the nation has ever seen.

Charging that Florida police and sheriff's departments are "composed of members of the Ku Klux Klan, John Birch Society and White Citizens Councils," Atkins said Negroes can "expect nothing but brutality" from such organizations.

He cited the case of an Orlando Negro boy who recently was so brutally beaten by a policeman for whistling at the officer, that he required hospitalization.

Calling on Negroes to "give young people proper direction," Atkins said, "We should tell our young people they are not helping our cause by tearing down and breaking up things."

"We should teach them not to take the law into their own hands," he emphasized.

Stressing the importance of "keeping the lines of communication open between Negro and white," Atkins warned that if there is a breakdown, it means "chaos."

"We should not become too impatient to talk about matters," he said.

"Some Negroes have become so sophisticated they are trying to act like white people," Atkins declared. He said these Negroes ask the same questions of others of their race as do whites: "What do you need? What is this all about?"

"We want to be integrated into the main stream of American life," he shouted. "We need jobs . . . I don't want handouts or special favors." He urged Negroes to resolve "I want what's mine. I must have it."

Atkins told the group, the Negro has a good weapon, which he must use. "Get out and register and then vote," he said.

You can "put the rascals out of office if

you register and vote." He shouted, shouting, "the city halls, county courthouses and state capitol are filled with lots of rascals."

To a chorus of "amens," the state NAACP leader said he is "dissatisfied with Florida and with the governor."

"He must bear some of the brunt" of last week's Tampa racial disturbances, Atkins declared. He said the governor "has not addressed himself" to the Negro minority problem. Kirk "embarrassed every one" of a recent NAACP delegation to Tallahassee by asking, "What's the Negro problem? . . . I'm governor of six million people."

Lambasting the "illy white guards, sheriffs and police force" on hand to quell the violence at 22nd and Lake Avenues last Monday night, Atkins said, "We feel like some of these people are not our friends."

His shout that there will be "trouble and more trouble until these people come to grips with this," was greeted by heavy applause.

The special NAACP meeting was held in conjunction with the Tampa Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. Some 14 members of Tampa's Negro clergy attended.

Robert L. Dixon, Central Avenue patrol leader, and nine other members of the newly organized Citizens Youth Patrol, which has received nationwide acclaim for its role in helping to quell last week's racial disturbances, were introduced to the group.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Editor: JAMES A. CLENDINE

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Submitting Office: TAMPA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3. C.

5

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Tampa, Florida  
June 16, 1967

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Reference is made to memoranda submitted by this office under above caption on June 12, 13, 14, 15, 1967.

The Tampa, Florida Police Department and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, continued to report during the afternoon and evening of June 15, 1967 and during the period of June 16, 1967, up to 2:00 p.m., that they had made no further arrests attributable to the recent racial disturbances, nor had any violence attributable to same been reported.

Officials of both police agencies stated that the situation at Tampa appears to remain quiet and normal and that they are now only operating on routine patrol duties.

Attached are several newspaper articles relating to the racial disturbance with which this memorandum is concerned.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Tampa Violence Leaves Hot Embers

By TOM INGLIS  
Times Staff Writer

Sifting through the ashes of two days of violence, Tampa today found there are still some hot embers and some lessons — some cherished ideas destroyed and some hardened valuable material left.

One of the questions that remains in some minds is, "Was it a race riot?"

Robert Gilder, president of the Tampa NAACP says it wasn't. According to Gilder the real credit for averting a race riot belongs to the white community.

"It wasn't a race riot, definitely not," Gilder said. "The reason it wasn't a race riot is that white Hillsborough didn't get involved against the Negro — the white people are to be congratulated for this. "They (whites) left the problem to law enforcement officers.

"It was a riot with racial characteristics," he agreed. "What was happening Sunday and Monday nights was a certain element of the Negro community was battling against a certain element of the police. It was a protest against authority — both white authority and Negro authority."

As the riot areas cool off, there is a likelihood of change in many relationships within the community.

Fear became a characteristic of Tampa on Monday and Tuesday. At times panic was not far below the surface.

Downtown streets were deserted almost immediately after the 5 o'clock rush. Stores and offices evacuated and told their employes to go home. Office workers hurried toward their cars past shops where merchants were stripping valuables from show windows.

Through the days and nights of tension, political officials and community lead-

ers, both white and Negro have collided. Fatigue and frustration have taken their toll.

It must be pondered what the political effect of the riots, and the personality clashes resulting from the riots will be.

Tampa's Mayor Nick Nuccio has run hot and cold on the situation. At times Nuccio has stepped in and acted as the city's chief executive, taking an active part in attempts to restore peace; and at other times he has told newsmen that it is a police problem that he has turned over, in entirety, to Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

The impact of the situation on State Attorney Paul Antinori's political future must also be assessed.

Antinori's official statement finding Patrolman James Calvert shot and killed 19-year-old Martin Chambers was an act of justifiable homicide is not likely to produce any high popularity for Antinori in the Negro community.

And strangely, the manner in which the investigation was handled is not popular with police. They feel, and certain Negroes agree, that a coroner's inquest might have been a better mechanism for the investigation.

Sheriff Malcolm Beard, who played the role of the community's chief law enforcement officer, emerged as the strong man of the situation.

Beard's relations with various political leaders and Negro leaders have not all been good during the past three days. However, on the larger issues, his actions appear to have accomplished a restoration of relative calm.

The use of a youth patrol in West Tampa, and the somewhat similar technique of making young Negroes, some of them yesterday's rioters, block wardens in the Central

Avenue Housing project has been to the credit of police and Beard.

One thing will emerge from the riots. This is a different bargaining position for Negro leaders who place requests, demands, or warning before community leaders. The possibility of a violent demonstration against authority is no longer an abstraction or an idle threat. Both the whites and the Negroes will remember this.

However there may be some changes of Negro leadership, or at least relationships within the Negro leadership groups. Those Negroes who were most active in the riots are likely to cast Negroes who helped restore peace as "Uncle Toms."

There has also been friction between Negro leaders about the causes of the strife and the best methods to settle the riot. The ambitions of Negroes to emerge as leaders — the desire for power among Negroes — can be even greater than it is among whites.

One Negro leader told newsmen this week, "The death of Chambers didn't really mean much to a lot of the rioters. They simply used it as an excuse to steal. Today, some of those people who were stealing and looting from shops and from other Negroes Sunday and Monday nights are wearing white helmets. It's going to be interesting to see what they do now."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Kirk Demobilizes Guard

By TOM RAUM  
Times Staff Writer

National Guardsmen in Tampa were demobilized today, apparently signaling the official end of the week's Negro rioting.

Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan, Friday's adjutant general, announced shortly before noon that Gov. Claude R. Kirk in Tallahassee had issued the demobilization order.

Gen. McMillan said guard officers will remain on a standby alert at both the Fort Homer Hesterly Armory and at the office of Sheriff Malcolm E. Beard.

He said guardsmen are being allowed to return to their jobs and homes, but were advised to remain close to telephones, or notify their units of their whereabouts, in event of further disturbances.

The guard, Gen. McMillan said, will be on alert status for the next few days.

Meanwhile, the streets of Tampa were virtually free from violence last night and through the morning hours today.

Beard attributed much of the calm to a volunteer patrol of 150 white-helmeted Negro youths who walked the streets in the riot-torn districts and quieted forming crowds.

"IT LOOKS GOOD," Beard said at 1:30 a.m. before leaving his post for his first real good night's sleep in four days.

Beard said National Guard troops would be standing by today "just in case," but added that he didn't expect they would be needed. He said they would be dismissed soon, if things remain quiet.

Robert Gilder, president of the Tampa chapter of the NAACP, came off the streets about 2 p.m. today "satisfied that the trouble is all over."

Gilder credited a suit filed by Mrs. Janie Bell Chambers, mother of Martin Chambers, 19, shot to death by a police officer and igniting the riots, with easing tensions.

Mrs. Chambers' suit asked \$500,000 damage from the City of Tampa for the death of her son.

Chambers was killed by Patrolman James Calvert when, according to the officer, the Negro youth fled from him after a burglary. Chambers was exonerated yesterday by State Atty. Paul Antinori after a two-day inquiry.

Gilder told The Times that the suit was filed "to show that everything does not end with a state attorney's opinion."

The Negro leader said the NAACP would take the case "as far as possible to make sure that right prevails."

GILDER SAID the action of the NAACP in filing suit "balanced" the Antinori decision and was an important factor in quieting the rioters.

"It made them realize there were alternatives," Gilder said.

The suit contends Calvert, as an agent of the city "carelessly and negligently" fired his gun and killed Chambers. The suit asks for a trial by jury and was assigned to Judge Neil McMullen. No hearing dates have been set in the suit yet.

The city had almost returned to normalcy today.

The police radio, constantly jammed with reports of break-ins and disturbances since Sunday night was mostly silent through the night.

POLICEMEN and National Guardsmen joked and played cards outside the sheriff's office for the first time in four days. An atmosphere of relaxation was everywhere.

The almost-perfect night was marred by several incidents, mostly isolated and

In the night's most serious incident, a 17-year-old white boy was sent to the hospital with third degree burns.

Police said the boy, Bobby Wilson, of Rt. 2, was badly burned today when a molotov cocktail was hurled through the front window of his car from a passing car full of young Negroes.

WILSON WAS LISTED in serious condition this morning at Tampa General Hospital.

Patrolman Mike Dunnington said Wilson was driving east on I-4 between Jefferson and 22nd Street when the incident occurred shortly after 1 a.m.

Two passengers, Arthur Wauninger, 23, of Rt. 2, and Harley Fisher, 24, of 4725 Trenton St., were treated for burns.

Police Capt. N. H. Brown said that he saw the incident as "strictly isolated," the work of "thrill seekers, not rioters."

BROWN SAID several cars full of Negro and white youths were roaming the city, but said the firebombing was the only reported incident of trouble.

Two building fires last night were attributed to arson, one at Tony's Tavern, at Palm and Highland, and another in a vacant house at 114 S. Delaware. Both fires came shortly after 10 p.m.

The crowds which formed at the fires were not the angry, agitated crowds of Sunday and Monday nights. Most of the faces were silent and some looked sad.

"Why does this have to keep going on?" a 19-year-old Negro asked. "This only makes everything worse."

SEVERAL SMALL crowds were reported gathering during the night, but these were quickly dispersed without force.

Central avenue and 22nd Street were empty this morning at 2 a.m. No more than a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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# Riot-Born Youth Patrol May Become Permanent

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

By JUDY REDFERN  
Times Staff Writer

The City Youth Patrol — organized during the riots with white helmets, red badges, and courage — may become a permanent part of Tampa's law enforcement corps.

Young Negro volunteers did such a good job of calming rioters Wednesday and Tuesday nights that police and sheriff's deputies are talking of keeping the group semi-organized.

During the funeral of Martin Chambers, the burglary suspect whose death touched off the disturbances, the youth patrol will be "on the avenues," according to Deputy Sheriff Leroy Bradley.

BRADLEY OBSERVED the group in action last night. He said he thought the patrol should be formed permanently in the troubled areas.

"They were regular community boys who did a tremendous job calming people," Bradley said.

Corp. Larry Seigel, Tampa Police Department, said "I think it would be a very good thing to keep the boys organized. It would aid in communication."

The youth patrol was organized by James Hammond, Commissioner on Community Relations, administrator Tuesday. Helmets and badges were made by the sheriff's department.

"THE POLICE department is going to continue to use the boys, perhaps," Charles I. Jones, commission industrial adviser said.

About 70 young Negroes between the ages of 15 and 20 were involved in the operation. Jones said they covered three areas: Central Park Village, West Tampa, and 22nd Street and Jackson Heights.

Patrols were divided into officers and patrolmen. One lieutenant was in charge of each patrol. Individual rank and the area covered by the group were indicated on the members' helmets.

THE YOUTHS worked in groups of six, with four groups to each area.

"They did a beautiful job," Jones said. "They weren't to come in manual contact with the rioters — they just used words."

Patrols in each area worked with adult advisors and one policeman or deputy sheriff.

"They had a lot of intestinal fortitude," is the way Sgt. Jim Hutchinson, sheriff's department, described the youths.

HUTCHINSON SAID he watched from a distance as members of the City Youth Patrol confronted hoodlums and successfully quieted them.

Seigel said he thought the youths played an important part in keeping the peace Wednesday night.

According to Jones and Seigel, this is the first time a youth patrol has been successfully organized in a riot area.

City Council today voted to award the members of the patrol framed citations expressing the city's appreciation for a job "well done" in helping keep the peace during the days following the disturbance.

2 TAMPA TIMES  
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Permanent Patrol Pondered

# 'White Hat' Chiefs Rap Officials

By HERSCHEL CRIBB  
Tribune Staff Writer

Four young Negroes, the "lieutenants" of the white-hat youth patrol which quieted Tampa's race riots, yesterday agreed to help organize a permanent youth patrol to keep the racial peace.

But they blasted Mayor Nick Nuccio and city councilmen for ignoring them and their needs and "always closing the door on us."

Robert L. Dixon, the Central Avenue patrol leader, said: "I don't want bloodshed but we are out to prove to the white leaders that we, the youth of today, aren't going to take what our fathers took yesterday."

The other three patrol leaders, Arthur Lee Roby, Jackson Heights, 21; Carl Brazelton, 21, Belmont Heights, and Johnnie Lee Carter, 22, West Tampa, echoed Dixon. All four said they favored the rioting at the outset.

Carter said city officials must provide recreation "now" for the thousands of kids in housing projects in the four riot areas and must curb police brutality.

Dixon said these officials "have to introduce themselves to those kids. They don't even know their faces down there."

Brazelton said there "are things that are just, that we should have and we are gonna get 'em. If we don't you are still gonna have trouble."

Some form of a permanent youth patrol seemed assured yesterday.

Assistant Police Chief Allison Wainright said he and

Chief J. P. Mullins were "overwhelmed with their effectiveness" and he promised the programs "won't be put on ice."

Sheriff Malcolm Beard, the top commander of law forces in the racial crisis, praised the Negro youth patrolmen:

"It took courage to put on those white hats and they should be encouraged."

He said a program under a police-community relations

set up with proper rules should be promoted.

Meanwhile, the Dale Mabry Sertoma Club and three unidentified businesses have pledged financial support for such a patrol.

Frank Johnson, advertising executive, said the Dale Mabry club will put up \$500 if the proper plan is presented.

James Hammond, director of the Bi-Racial Community Relations Commission, said a \$15,000 federal grant to develop a police-community relations bureau headed by a Negro officer had been applied for.

Putting white hats on the youth patrolmen to identify them was suggested by Hammond. Sheriff Beard bought the helmets from army surplus with investigative funds and his garage staff painted them.

Patrol Leader Carter said the poor job situation for even highly educated Negroes in Tampa is another big gripe.

One of the youths said even a college graduate can only get a "garbage collecting job."

"Why can't a Negro climb a pole and fix those electric lines for Tampa Electric Co. instead of just cut grass as a maintenance man?" Carter asked.

Carter scolded Mayor Nuccio for ignoring Negroes except when there's an election.

"We never see him until an election comes around. Then he's ready with a fish fry and a bottle of beer."

"He says 'carry signs in my campaign' but when he's in office, no."

Brazelton said: "The mayor's been in office 40 years and I don't know a thing he's done for Negroes."

All four Negro youths said both mayor and city councilmen had their secretaries tell them they (the officials) weren't in when they tried to see them.

Carter told Hammond: "We want to see the mayor right now, tonight. Not next week. If we can stay up all night to stop a riot, he can stay up to see us."

The four Negro "lieutenants" said they will demand that the mayor and city councilmen act now on recreation needs and assure the Negro youth of Tampa that action will be taken on the police brutality and other grievances.

Dixon added: "I don't want to keep meeting the mayor. I want to meet some policemen and get some understanding."

Hammond said a police-community relations workshop to get policemen and Negroes to discuss their problems is being scheduled.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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## Owner of Store Damaged By Mob Says He'll Sell Place

By THOM WILKERSON  
Tribune Staff Writer

Ten to one odds that it wouldn't happen. Nerve pills after it did happen.

Many Tampa store owners never anticipated that their establishments would become victims of mob wrath in this week's riots but the mop-up of hard-hit stores continues just the same.

Moderato Arias, 55, owner of Kolo City Super Market, 34th Street at Buffalo Avenue, figures damage to his store was \$3,000.

"I've been in business here 10 years and in the grocery business 23 years but I'm going to sell," says Arias. "I don't see any reason why this happened. I've worked with colored people 25 years and never had a fuss with any of them."

Two Molotov cocktails were thrown through windows of Arias' store. All windows were smashed. Cans of oil inside the store were dumped and set ablaze. Police quickly arrived and cast milk on the fire to extinguish it.

Arias, father of two daughters who have seven grandchildren, admits that his store "got by pretty good" compared to other local establishments.

"I'm glad the National Guard was called out and I can't say too much about the police," says Arias.

"A lot of Negroes told me how surprised they were at what happened and how sorry," he adds. "This construction didn't gain anything for anybody."

Kolo City Market is insured. All of Arias' employees are Negroes.

Sam Parrino, 51, owner of Red Front Grocery Store, 3918 29th St., suffered a more sizable loss. He figures damages and thefts might reach \$5,000.

Parrino has been in business at the Red Front for 35 years.

"I had no idea they'd hit me," he stated. "I could've laid you 10 to one odds it'd never happen. I've helped these people and always got along with them."

Parrino owns a package store adjoining the grocery store. Several cases of liquor were stolen. Cash was taken from the grocery store, along with cigarettes and other goods.

Parrino says he's so nervous over the rioting that he's taking nerve pills to calm down.

W. W. Daniel Jr., son of the owner of Ideal Music Co., 109 W. Seventh Ave., an establishment located one block from Tampa Police Station, estimates fire damage to the stor will tally about \$200,000.

Many jukeboxes were destroyed by fire which started at the rear of the buildings. Burned stacks of records, charred rafters and smashed music-makers are scattered about the establishment.

Ideal Music Co. has been in business 30 years at the site.

Other store owners were caught in similar predicaments this week and face the task of replacing smashed windows, purchasing stolen or demolished goods and conferring with insurance companies about claims for damages.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

35 TAMPA TRIBUNE  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Guard Released, Leaders Confer To Insure Peace

By DAVID WATSON  
Tribune Staff Writer

Florida National Guardsmen on anti-riot duty were demobilized here yesterday to leave security work in the hands of civilian agencies.

Sheriff Malcolm Beard and Robert Glider of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agreed the strife appeared to be over.

Although guardsmen have been pulled off duty for stand-by alert at home, Tampa Police Chief J. P. Mullins said duty shifts for his men will not yet be reduced to normal.

Days off remain cancelled and 12-hour shifts are the order of the day, he said.

Reduced guard assignments and easing of tension on the streets did not mean all issues were settled, however. Negro leadership and others continued to meet in the search for a common approach to underlying problems.

Even at the height of violence triggered by the shooting of a Negro youth by a white policeman last Sunday, most Negroes said the real trouble lay in the lack of jobs, poor housing and recreation.

Glider said the outbreak never was a race riot, and said that accounts for the relative speed with which it was brought under control.

It started, he said, as one element of his people against an element of the police — against authority. This was further shown, he said, by the white community's refusal to become involved on the street.

Much of the credit for calming tempers in the waning hours of tension was handed by authorities to white-helmeted members of the volunteer youth patrol.

The patrol was composed of young Negroes who went into potential trouble spots Wednesday night, and with the aid of Negro policemen persuaded crowds to disperse wherever they tended to develop.

As the patrol worked, with sanction of Sheriff Beard, armed guardsmen were pulled off the streets and remained in their trucks at strategic points.

It was an experiment in self policing carried out at the request of James Hammond, administrator of the Community Relations Commission.

"He gambled with us and it worked," Hammond said of Beard. "Many sheriffs would not have gone along and let them try it."

"We've got to give these boys a lot of credit," said Beard. "They pitched in and helped out and some of them probably were among the rioters of the past nights."

"We showed them we can police ourselves, we don't need their bayonets," said Bonnie Skumen. He is a bail bondsman and one of the patrol's advisors.

City council voted to give citations to patrol members.

Incidents of fire-bombing and congregating were sporadic and isolated while the patrols worked. Most serious incident was the tossing of a

Molotov cocktail through the window of a car driven by Bobby Wilson, Rt. 2.

The incident occurred on I-4 between Jefferson and 22nd Street shortly after 1 a.m. Two passengers in the car, Arthur Wauninger, 23, Rt. 2, and Harley Fisher, 24, of 4725 Trenton St., were burned.

Wilson was reported in serious condition in Tampa General Hospital.

Police said the incident was regarded as the work of thrill seekers.

The youth patrol was not to be put back on the street last night because authorities said they believed tension has disappeared.

"The climax is over," said Beard, "and so is the tension. Now it's just a matter of taking steps to keep the trouble from recurring. I believe everyone is in a frame of mind now that we can talk about it."

Although the National Guard has been demobilized, Beard said it will be on an alert basis for 10 days, or so long as necessary. The only difference, he said, is that guardsmen won't be at the armory.

"They will go about their normal business and keep constantly in contact with their officers," he said. "The guard can be mobilized within an hour."

Maj. Gen. Henry McMillan, state adjutant general, said sufficient men will remain on active duty to mobilize the guard if needed. Other men are expected to remain near phones or keep someone informed of their whereabouts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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# Return of Reason

REASON has returned to the areas of Tampa troubled by three nights of Negro rioting.

For this Tampa owes thanks to: The effective work of law enforcement officers and National Guardsmen, under the overall direction of Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

A hastily-formed City Youth Patrol of young Negroes, organized by James Hammond, administrator of the Commission on Community Relations.

Untiring efforts of other Negro leaders to calm the emotions aroused by the slaying of a fleeing 19-year-old burglary suspect by a white policeman.

And the restraint of white citizens in taking no retaliatory action.

\* \* \*

ROBERT GILDER, president of the Tampa chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, put it well when he said:

"This wasn't a race riot, because the white citizens didn't get involved against the Negro — and they are to be congratulated for this. It was a protest against authority—both white authority and Negro authority."

It was a rebellion mainly involving young Negroes, who vented their resentments by stoning cars, smashing windows, looting stores and making random assaults. The killing of Martin Chamber's as he fled from police

was the fuse, but some lesser-incident might have ignited the same accumulated fumes of frustration.

The explosion was a shock to a community which has read reports of racial violence in other cities with a smug certainty that it wouldn't happen here.

It was a painful experience. But, considering the possibilities when mobs go on the march, Tampa emerged from it with relatively small injury to life and property. The only fatality was that of a deputy who died of a heart attack while on duty.

Leaders in government and in white and Negro communities must now begin analyzing the lessons written in the flames of disorder.

Some of them were readily apparent; police unreadiness to cope immediately with the outbreak and a lack of communication between established Negro leaders and the youthful elements responsible for the lawlessness. Study will show whether there are root causes for the resentments which can be removed by community action.

Tampa must prepare to act fairly on complaints from the Negro communities which have a justifiable basis. It also must prepare to deal firmly with those in the future who use race as an excuse for lawlessness.

Reason, we hope, has come back to stay.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tampa, Florida

June 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

3. b.

6

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Reference is made to memoranda submitted by this office under above caption on June 12, 13, 14, 1967.

Local Tampa radio news broadcasts during the afternoon of June 14, 1967 indicated the likelihood of accelerated racial disturbances in the Tampa area on the night of June 14 - 15, 1967 as a result of the friction between Negro and white in connection with the ruling by States Attorney Paul Antinori, announced on the morning of June 14, 1967, to effect that the shooting of Martin Chambers by Officer Calvert of the Tampa Police Department was determined to be justifiable homicide.

Information was reported to the Tampa Police Department during the afternoon of June 14, 1967 that shop owners along 22nd Street, Tampa, were starting to board up their windows, this apparently in anticipation of accelerated racial disturbances.

Assistant United States Attorney E. J. Salcines, Tampa telephonically advised on the afternoon of June 14, 1967 that the Tampa Postmaster had reported to him that Negro carriers at Post Office Substations at Ybor City, West Tampa, Produce and Sulphur Springs had indicated apprehension about the possibilities of additional trouble during the night of June 14 - 15, 1967, due to the fact that the Negro community seemed to be in an "ugly mood" due to Mr. Antinori's ruling. Mr. Salcines later reported that he had received instructions from the Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D.C., asking that the military make periodic patrols to check the security of said Ybor City, West Tampa, Produce and Sulphur Springs Substations. The National Guard had agreed to do this, according to Mr. Salcines.

An unconfirmed report was received at the Tampa Police Department during the afternoon of June 14, 1967 that "two bus loads" of Negroes from an unknown place in

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Alabama were en route to Tampa to participate in additional rioting.

Three fires originating from Molotov cocktails had been reported to Tampa Police Department as of 11:30 p.m. on June 14, 1967. It was said that these fires occurred at residential dwellings, two of which were located in Negro neighborhoods and one in a fringe area. All of these fires were under control, according to information furnished by police.

Local news broadcasts during the evening of June 14, 1967 indicated that Francisco Rodriguez, former National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney, had filed a \$500,000.00 suit against the City of Tampa and Patrolman James Calvert of the Tampa Police Department, charging that Calvert carelessly and negligently discharged a weapon causing the death of Martin Chambers. At 9:30 p.m. on the evening of June 14, 1967, the owner of an apartment house located at 2304 1/2 19th Street, Tampa, telephoned police to state that he had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that his apartment house was going to be bombed during the night. As of about 4:00 a.m. on the morning of June 15, 1967, police reported that there had been a total of four Molotov cocktail type fires during the evening of June 14, 1967 and that no such fires had been reported during the early morning hours of June 15, 1967. In addition to the three fires described above, it had been reported that one Molotov cocktail had been thrown into a moving car on the Interstate highway in downtown Tampa, same resulting in minor injuries suffered by two white male occupants.

Both the Police Department and Sheriff's Office reported that traffic was very light during the night of June 14 and 15, 1967 and that the citizenry was complying with the request of officials to stay at home and off the streets. Reports showed that some recreation centers were closed to prevent the congregating of young people. Responsible Negro youths were being used during the night to patrol disturbed

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

areas to prevent further disturbances, looting and vandalism. Both the Police Department and the Sheriff's Office reported no arrest during the evening and early morning hours attributable to racial unrest.

Records at the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office disclosed that one of the fires set during the night had been a residence at 4802 Osborne Avenue.

Chief White at Fire Station #10, Tampa, advised at approximately 8:00 a.m., June 15, 1967 that it appeared that two fire bombs were thrown at this house, one having been discovered on the roof of the building, this one not being ignited, and a second of which burned only a small area of the house. Fragments of the second fire bomb were not discovered, according to Chief White, but it was assumed this was the cause of the fire because of the area of the fragments in the proximity of a broken window. Tampa police reported during early morning hours June 15, 1967 that the two white males who had previously been reported as burned in connection with a Molotov cocktail allegedly being thrown in their car on the Interstate Highway near downtown Tampa, had been treated at a local hospital. Police had talked to one of these white males and he had finally admitted that the two of them had actually been throwing Molotov cocktails at the time they were burned. Police were investigating to determine whether or not these individuals may have started other fires in the area on previous occasions.

As of approximately 1:30 p.m., June 15, 1967, information was received from personnel at the Tampa Police Department that no trouble whatsoever had been experienced during the previous several hours, attributable to recent racial disturbances. It was stated that the Police Department had moved their operation from the Command Post at the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and were operating back at the Police Department.

Inspector John Kirk, Hillsborough County Sheriff's

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Office, also advised that the Command Post at said office had been discontinued, also that the Sheriff's Office was making an effort to return to normal schedule. He said his men have already gone back to normal working hours; however, the police had indicated they would continue to work 12 hour shifts through Sunday, June 18, 1967. Kirk further stated that the National Guard has been put on a standby basis for the next ten days. They have advised local officials they can mobilize a strike force in less than a hour and can have full force ready in five to six hours. Kirk said that police and city officials hoped the Negroes will show good faith and that the disturbances and violence will cease.

Relative to the fact that some people feel that additional racial trouble may be experienced in Tampa when Martin Chambers is buried, Inspector Kirk advised that he had received information from the funeral director at Franklin Funeral Home to the effect that Chambers' funeral will not be held until June 24, 1967. Kirk said he did not know the specific reason for the long interim period before the burial except that he has knowledge there will be a large convention including both white and Negro ministers in the Tampa Convention Center on June 24, 1967 and that this affair may have some significance with the date set for the funeral.

Attached are several newspaper articles relating to the racial disturbance with which this memorandum is concerned.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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## SENTINEL - BULLETIN SURVEY OF DAMAGED BUSINESSES

### NEBRASKA AVENUE

Tom's Liquors, 1504 Nebraska, burned and looted; Excelsior Cafe, 1505 Nebraska, scene of kicking incident and boycott by Negroes four weeks ago, burned and looted; Old Gold Market, 1508 Nebraska, burned and looted; Blue Note Bar, 1510 Nebraska, glass windows knocked out, looted.

### SEVENTH AVENUE

Oriental Fish Market, 1144 7th Avenue, glass panes knocked out; Lincoln Drug Store, 1302 7th Avenue, glass panes knocked out; Fernandez Furniture Store, 1302 7th Avenue, panes knocked out; Wait's Auto Parts, 1300 7th Ave., panes knocked out; Broadway Furniture Store, 1300 7th Avenue, panes knocked out.

### MAIN STREET, WEST TAMPA

Zanzibar Lounge, panes knocked out; Blue Ribbon Grocery, panes knocked out; Eagle Drug Store, 1711 Howard, panes knocked out.

### CENTRAL AND SCOTT AREA

Palace Drug Store, Central at Scott, Atlanta Life office, Negro Barber Shop, Village Bar, Laundry and Grocery Store, all in burning at 1100 block on Scott, burned to ground and looted.

Forty Minute Cleaners and Central Market, housed in building in 1100 block of Central, totally destroyed by fire and looted; Empty political building across street, panes broken out; Joe Pullara's Superette, Central at Harrison, looted.

Little Savoy, corner of Central and Scott, panes broken; Henry Jeyar's Cotton Club, 1226 Central, one pane broken out; Rodante's Shoes and Clothing, Cass and Central, panes broken out and looted; building adjacent to establishment and owned by Rodante looted, including Central Style Shop; Record Shop at 1302 Central, looted.

Harlem Recreation Center, owned by Negro Businessman Lee Davis, 1318 Central, minor window damage; Jesse Harpe Gun Shop, 1224 Cass, looted of pistols and high-powered rifles.

### TWENTY-SECOND STREET

Kitchen Supply, 1523 22nd Street, window damage; Parrino's Liquors, 22nd at 21st, windows knocked out.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 FLORIDA SENTINEL  
BULLETIN

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Edition:

Author:

Editor: C. BLYTHE ANDREWS

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Character:

or

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Being Investigated

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# Negro Leaders Voice Underlying Causes

Negro leaders Monday voiced their beliefs about the underlying factors which are behind Tampa riots, and called for members of the white community to join them to help bring a lasting calm to the city.

A Sentinel-Bulletin reporter talked informally with several leaders following a meeting held at the Merchants Association Building Monday afternoon with the City's Bi-Racial Committee, Mayor Nick C. Nuccio and high officials of the Poverty Program.

The leaders to the man stated that the slaying of 19 year old Martin Chambers was merely the bomb thrown in a flaming inferno which grips the poverty-stricken Negro in Tampa's four predominantly Negro areas.

A lack of job opportunities and a lack of genuine communication with the masses by local officials were listed as two possible causes of the Negro un-

rest. But the major cause in the opinion of the leaders centered around the vice and corruption perpetuated by the "political bars" operating in Negro neighborhoods. The leaders believe these bars sell whiskey, beer, wine and narcotics to Negro teenagers; are operated by "absentee owners" who take thousands of dollars from Negro neighborhoods weekly and put nothing back into them but Negro delinquents. In turn, these delinquents have no outlook for the future and blame all whites in authority for their predicament. Thus the leaders also believe that the least incident involving the only persons of authority in contact with them—the policeman—is fodder for riot. In riot situations out-of-control, white merchants in Negro neighborhoods feel the wrath of the frenzied resentment.

"The State Beverage Dept., the City Council and the Flor-

## Of Riots

ida Hotel and Restaurant Commission should take immediate steps to stop the illegal practices of these bars which are breeding crime in our neighborhoods," one leader said.

"The young Negro in his neighborhood knows what's going on," another leader asserted. "He resents it and gains support for riot at the first provocation. It could have been an arrest, not a shooting that ignited it," he said.

Mayor Nuccio stated in the meeting that several Negro teenagers had met with him earlier during the day in his office and asked for more recreational facilities, plus the opportunity to have dances on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Central Park Village Auditorium. The Mayor said he would work towards the goals of the youths though possible recreation facilities are owned by the School Board and Central Park Auditorium by the Housing Authority.

"The boys expressed surprise at the fact that my office is open to them just as anyone else," Mayor Nuccio said. "They didn't know otherwise about my open doors."

Mayor Nuccio was sent word by leaders of the rioters to come and hear their grievances. But the Mayor was advised against going into the heart of the area by Sheriff Malcolm Board and Inspector Allison Wainwright of the Tampa Police Department.

"The Mayor did the right thing by not going in there," a Negro leader said. "It just

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 FLORIDA SENTINEL BULLETIN

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Editor: C. GLYTHE ANDREWS

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### Exclusive Picture Of Death Of A Teenager

This exclusive photo was taken by Sentinel-Bulletin Photog-Newsman Rev. M. L. Newman only moments after shooting of 19 year old Martin Chambers on lower end of Harrison Street. Newman's church, Mt. Sinai AME Zion,

is located only stone's throw from scene and he rushed to death area when he heard a shot. Chambers is shown being loaded in police car by officers. He died thirty minutes later at Tampa General Hospital.

wasn't safe for anyone, white or black to go near the area. It's ridiculous for anyone to think it could have been offset, or claim it could have been halted."

The Negroes expressing their views and stated in composite form here were: Rev. R. L. Lacey, pastor of Holsey Temple CME Church; Charles G. Jones of the Community Relations Commission; Nathaniel Crook, Urban League; C. Blythe Andrews, Jr., editor of the Sentinel-Bulletin; and Wilbert Malphus, widely-known in the West Tampa area, who urged the Mayor and Commission to seek representatives from the troubled areas to speak for the people there. "Nobody else can do it for them," Malphus said.

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# 2 Negro Leaders Hit Slaying Ruling

By GARY BRADDOCK  
Times Staff Writer

Two of Tampa's Negro leaders today criticized State Atty. Paul Antinori's ruling of justifiable homicide in the Martin Chambers shooting.

There was a hint of possible legal action against the city of Tampa in the case.

Robert Gilder, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was "not satisfied" with the verdict.

JAMES HAMMOND, administrator of the Commission on Community Relations, urged those concerned to seek legal action in the courts. He said an investigation could be requested of the grand jury, and that the matter could be carried to the Supreme Court.

Immediately after Antinori issued his ruling, Gilder declared:

"I just don't see how the law can be applied to this case. The merchandise in the bag that boy was carrying might very well have been purchased."

Gilder, saying he wanted to see "justice and fairness prevail," declared he still had very serious reservations

about the young boy being almost penned up when he was shot.

CHAMBERS, who Antinori said was running from police after committing a burglary with two other Negro teenagers, was shot between a vacant building and a high chain link fence topped with barbed wire.

Gilder announced that the dead boy's mother, Mrs. Japle B. Chambers, had authorized the NAACP to file



HAMMOND

... urges legal action

legal action against the City of Tampa.

Asked how long it would take for the organization to get machinery in motion to file the litigation, Gilder replied:

"ABOUT 10 minutes."

Gilder was asked what reaction the ruling might cause in the Negro community.

"I just don't know," he said. "There had been speculation that there would be a whitewash of the case."

"Nobody can really say what the reaction will be. I only hope we can get out of this without further bloodshed."

"THE WHOLE city of Tampa, and America, needs to do some praying."

Gilder, who said he has slept only two hours since the rioting started Sunday night, emphasized that the people in the areas hit by violence are "hard to talk to."

He said that Antinori's investigation in the slaying helped bring about calm "at one time."



GILDER

... 'not satisfied'

GILDER SAID he personally felt the matter should be left in the hands of the courts.

"A community is never served by violence — the answer doesn't lie in the streets."

At the close of questioning by newsmen, Gilder headed out of the conference room with other Negro men, then turned to shout, "We know this was going to happen."

HAMMOND SAID there were four alternatives open to assure justice, emphasizing he favored either of the latter three.

They are:

(1) "We can take this matter — as it was initially done — to the streets, which will cause major catastrophe and the lives of many innocent people will be endangered."

(2) "Recourse can still be available through the grand jury."

(3) "THE MATTER can be immediately pursued by civil action through the courts which means a direct suit against the city government."

(4) "Request dismissal or a resignation from the officer."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

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Character:

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Being Investigated

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Death Ruling

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nd state.)

# Stirs Riot

# Fear

## Mother Of Youth Collapses

By RON HUTCHISON  
Times Staff Writer

There were fears today that State Attorney Paul Antinori's ruling of justifiable homicide

in the fatal shooting of a Negro youth Sunday night would stir new race problems for Tampa today.

Negro leaders expressed distress at the ruling. The state attorney's seven-page statement held Tampa Policeman James Calvert was blameless in the death of 19-year-old Martin Chambers.

Mrs. Janie Chambers, mother of the dead youth, collapsed into a chair when informed of the state attorney's statement.

**TWISTING HER HANDS** she said, "I just don't want to talk."

The state attorney's ruling came at a jam-packed conference attended by about 50 Negro community leaders, local government and police officials, and newsmen.

Antinori's finding followed two days of investigation and testimony into the Sunday night fatal shooting of Martin Chambers, 19 of 1242 Burden St. Three nights of racial rioting followed the shooting.

**CHAMBERS WAS SHOT**, according to Antinori, by police Patrolman James R. Calvert, 24, as the Negro youth fled from police officers.

City Hall had a bomb scare at 11 a.m.

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Mrs. Frank Valles, who works in the water department and was relieving on the switchboard, said she answered an outside call from a man who told her: "There's going to be a big explosion there (in the water department) at 12 o'clock."

The building was not evacuated, but employees, who are scheduled for their lunch hour at noon and 1 p.m., all chose the noon hour and left Mrs. Valles and Mrs. Betty Fernandez, the regular operator, the only ones on duty.

Police and firemen responded to the bomb threat and searched the building unsuccessfully for a bomb.

Antinori said the shooting of Chambers was "reasonably necessary in order to capture him. It was Calvert's duty to take him into custody."

The state attorney said the officers chasing Chambers "did everything they could to capture him and they gave him every reasonable opportunity to halt and surrender."

DISCUSSING Calvert's use of the gun, Antinori said, "It appeared to Calvert at the time in question under the circumstances, that this was the only means to prevent the complete escape of Chambers."

Antinori added, "If police under such circumstances cannot employ force, then their authority means nothing and the law means nothing."

Mayor Nick Nuccio said that Calvert is now free to return to work immediately and that his assignment would be up to Police Chief J. P. Mullins.

IN OFF-THE-CUFF remarks to newsmen, Antinori called his probe of the shooting, "An independent, and what I consider a fair and impartial inquiry and the sole issue was whether officer Calvert was guilty of negligent homicide."

Antinori said the finding was "a great burden personally."

Regarding stories that Chambers was shot after he surrendered, Antinori declared, "that is false and is just not true."

"MARTIN CHAMBERS was shot while running and he was not shot when he had his hands on the fence. He was fleeing the authority of the law.

"We have traced the trajectory (path) of the bullet and it was physically impossible for Martin Chambers to have been shot with his hands up and with his hands placed on the fence."

Antinori's report supported medical reports that said Chambers was shot in the back and the bullet came out his right chest.

INVESTIGATORS said if Chambers had been shot when he was leaning against the fence, the bullet would have entered his left side.

Antinori said that under Florida law a police officer can use the limit of his force in capturing felons who are fleeing the scene of a crime. People who commit crimes assume the risk that officers will reach out and seize them.

"The law is clear and the law must be obeyed. Unless citizens obey and follow the law all will be lost and the law will be nothing," Antinori said.

THE CONFERENCE at Antinori's office was attended by Nuccio, Sheriff Malcolm Beard, Police Chief J. P. Mullins, City Atty. Reece Smith, Justice of the Peace W. Marion Hendry and Calvert's attorney, Andrew Garcia.

Representing the Negro community were Robert Gilder, James Hammond, Rev. C. S. Hunter, Rev. Walter White, Blythe Andrews Sr., and Dewey Richardson.

Others who attended were Florida National Guard Gen. Henry McMillan, and Florida Highway Patrol Capt. Spud Clements.

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## AN EDITORIAL

# Thoughtful Calm Needed in Tampa

THE EXERCISE in anger and violence conducted this week by a minority within Tampa's Negro community was poorly founded.

This is the only possible conclusion to be drawn from State Atty. Paul Antinori's eminently fair investigation of the incident which ignited the disturbance.

Rioting, the destruction of private property and looting followed the shooting of a 19-year-old Negro youth, Martin Chambers, last Sunday afternoon. Chambers, a suspect in a breaking and entering case, was fleeing police when challenged by Patrolman J. R. Calvert. The youth continued his flight and stopped only after Officer Calvert fired a single shot from his service revolver. Chambers was fatally wounded.

The state attorney's probe revealed these important points:

1. Chambers, according to Antinori's report, participated in the theft of merchandise from Tampa Photo Supply.

2. He and two companions fled from uniformed police, discarding stolen property as they ran, prior to the shooting.

3. Chambers at one point hid under a house where he was discovered by a Negro patrolman and asked to surrender. Instead, he continued to flee, an act which, according to the state attorney, "manifested a clear intent and purpose not to surrender under any circumstances."

PATROLMAN CALVERT was alone in a police cruiser when he came on the scene in response to a request for assistance. He gave chase to Calvert and fired only when he was convinced the youth was about to make good his escape.

There existed some conflict in the testimony of witnesses at the scene of the shooting. The police officer claimed he fired at a fleeing suspect. Others said he fired after Chambers indicated an intent to surrender.

However, the type wound and the location of blood at the shooting site tended to support the officer's word. Mr. Antinori called the shooting justifiable homicide.

And it follows that all the anger, resentment and violence which resulted was totally unjustified.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Martin Chambers had, by the admission of his associates, committed a theft. He had ample opportunity to give himself up to law enforcement officers—not only to white patrolmen but to a member of his own race. He chose to flee and risk the fate which eventually overtook him.

THE IMPORTANT thing to remember is that Officer Calvert was doing nothing more than duty demanded. Under Florida law "homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers when necessary in arresting felons fleeing justice."

The alternative would be a breakdown in law and order and a danger to all citizenry, colored as well as white.

The time for demonstrations has ended. We need now a period of thoughtful calm in which the Chambers case may be viewed in its proper perspective.

We cry for Martin Chambers and all others like him who openly defy the law and the property rights of others. But we also have tears for the total community interest which is threatened by a rising crime rate.

The vast majority within the Negro community abide by law and order just as does a majority of whites. This we are confident will continue to be the case as all of us—white and colored alike—work toward building a better Tampa, a safer Tampa where men of all races may regard each other as friends and good neighbors.

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# Text of Antinori Statement on Slaying

## FINDINGS IN THE MATTER OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN CHAMBERS

At the mutual request of the Mayor of the City of Tampa, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff of Hillsborough County and the Governor of the State, and also by the concurrence of the Tampa Bi-Racial Committee and the leaders of the Negro community of the City of Tampa, this office has undertaken a complete investigation into the death of Martin Chambers, a Negro male, 19 years of age, on June 11, 1967.

By all appearances the death of Martin Chambers precipitated considerable racial disturbance beginning on that date and continuing to the time of this report.

This hearing was conducted as an open hearing, the public and the press having been invited to attend and observe.

IN ADDITION to the taking of testimony in this office, a personal tour and visit of the scene of the shooting was made by the undersigned together with leaders of the Negro community and various police officers and witnesses who testified during this inquiry.

During the view of the scene numerous witnesses were called upon to testify and recount the events that transpired on June 11, 1967, which resulted in the death of Martin Chambers.

Various residents of the neighborhood having any knowledge of the facts were called upon to come forward and speak the truth regarding the same.

During the course of this investigation there arose several inconsistencies in the evidence of the testimony of different witnesses and it has been the great and burdensome task of this office to sift through the entire evidence, reconcile the inconsistencies and



ANTINORI

arrive at a final conclusion of truth and fact regarding the events which transpired on June 11, 1967.

From all the evidence obtained this office makes the following findings of fact:

(1) That at 5:30 p.m. or thereabouts on June 11, 1967, the decedent, Martin Chambers, together with one John Dawson and Calvin Monroe, perpetrated a Burglary of a business establishment in Tampa known as Tampa Photo Supply and having entered the premises of that business at 421 East Ellamae Street, perpetrated a Grand Larceny by stealing photograph equipment and film of the aggregate value of more than one hundred dollars (\$100). Thus, at this time and place these three persons, including the decedent, committed two felonies in the City of Tampa. Upon exiting from the burglarized premises, Martin Chambers, the decedent, was carrying a yellow bag or envelope containing the stolen merchandise.

(2) At approximately 6:18 p.m. on June 11, 1967, while on routine patrol, northbound on Nebraska Avenue, Patrolman R. L. Cloud and G. L. Hackney observed three

were Martin Chambers, Calvin Monroe and John Dawson, walking near an alley which runs westerly off Nebraska Avenue at a point between Twiggs and Zack Streets. These three Negro males were observed carrying yellow bags similar to those containing stolen merchandise from Tampa Photo Supply. Officer Cloud observed that these three persons having seen the police cruiser hastened their pace and in an evasive manner entered the alley mentioned. The police cruiser made a stop and turnabout at which time an unknown white male approached Officers Cloud and Hackney in a white pickup truck and stated to them that he believed the three Negro males had just done something wrong and were running away. The Officers being suspicious entered the alley at which time the three males began running and simultaneously throwing out articles contained within the paper bags. Officer Cloud gave chase and stopped momentarily to examine the photograph equipment and film which had been discarded by the persons he was pursuing. Martin Chambers, the decedent and Calvin Monroe, 15 years of age, ran north from the alley between some houses. John Dawson ran in a different direction. Having observed these circumstances, Officer Cloud transmitted a general broadcast by police radio that he was pursuing the Negro males believing them to have committed Larceny or Burglary and gave their physical descriptions over the air. Officer Cloud at the same time gave chase and shouted on numerous occasions for the Negro males to halt which they refused to do.

(3) At all times in question all of the police officers involved in the chase and pursuit of these males were at

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# The Statute

**782.02 Justifiable homicide.**—Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, either in obedience to any judgment of a competent court, or when necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or in the discharge of any other legal duty, or when necessarily committed in retaking felons who may have been rescued or who have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice.

ured in police uniforms and armed with police weapons clearly visible to anyone able to see them.

(4) Eventually other police officers arrived in the general area and assisted in attempting to pursue and capture the three Negro males. One of the males, Calvin Monroe, was apprehended and placed into custody.

(5) Martin Chambers was successful in eluding several police officers, all of whom shouted for him to halt. It is extremely pertinent that on one occasion he entered under and beneath a house in the area. Officer R. C. Oates, a Negro Patrolman, observed Chambers beneath the house and verbally requested him to come out and surrender. Instead, Chambers ran out from the opposite side of the house, crossed Harrison Avenue in a southerly direction at a rapid pace rendering Officer Oates unable to catch him.

(6) It is extremely pertinent that by reason of the above circumstances Chambers had a complete opportunity to peaceably surrender and submit to the lawful authority of Officer Oates which he refused to do. His flight from Officer Oates as he exited from beneath the house manifested a clear intent and purpose not to surrender under any circumstance.

(7) Officer J. R. Calvert, while traveling alone in a police cruiser, heard the radio broadcast of Officer Cloud requesting assistance in the pursuit of three felons believed to have committed a crime and whom were evading apprehension. Officer Calvert came on the scene in response to this radio broadcast and assisted in the pursuit of Martin Chambers particularly. After Chambers exited

from beneath the house mentioned and ran in a southerly direction, Calvert gave chase and yelled at Chambers to halt which Chambers refused to do. Calvert pursued Chambers to the rear of a house which fronts in a northerly direction. The rear of the house faces south. There exists a high cyclone type fence which runs east and west behind the house. There exists a space of approximately two feet in width between the fence and the rear of the house in question. This creates an artificial alleyway running east and west for the approximate distance of 25 feet. Calvert chased Chambers into this alleyway after having commanded him in vain to halt.

(8) Up to this point, there exists no substantial dispute in the testimony of any witnesses as to what has transpired and which is mentioned hereinabove. Calvin Monroe, was summoned to this office by subpoena and his mother, Mrs. Ruby Monroe, was notified to also be present. Calvin was permitted to confer with his mother in private and then was offered complete immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony. He admitted full participation in the burglary and larceny and fully implicated Martin Chambers the decedent.

(9) The events which transpired after Chambers entered the fenced alleyway are in dispute. Officer Calvert testified that, as he entered this alleyway at the Southeast corner of the house in question, Chambers was in full view running away from him in a westerly direction and approximately 25 feet in front of him. He shouted at Chambers once again to halt. Chambers did not stop. It was Calvert's impression that Chambers was approaching a position where he would be

able to successfully evade the police and avoid capture if he were not stopped. Calvert not having any special qualifications in marksmanship, pointed his gun toward Chambers and fired once. Chambers then stopped and raised his hands and requested to be taken to the hospital. A .38 caliber slug entered his back and exited his right chest. At the time Chambers was shot, according to officer Calvert he was just a few steps short of reaching the southwest corner of the house and still in the alleyway. Calvert testified that he at no time was aware of the presence of any police officers on the west side of the house in the immediate area where Chambers would have won complete freedom had he been able to round that far corner of the house.

(10) Three negro youths, Arthur Tolliver, Luther Hill, and Cleveland Wright testified in this office that they were following the policeman who was chasing Chambers and that they followed him to the entrance of the alleyway and saw him fire his weapon at Chambers who at the time of the shooting had stopped and had placed his hands above his head holding onto the fence and facing in a southerly direction. However, these same witnesses who accompanied the tour and the view of the shooting scene modified their testimony by stating that they were located at observation points on the westerly side of the house in question making it physically impossible for them to have seen the officer at the time of the firing of his weapon. They did reassert, however, that Chambers was holding onto the fence facing in a southerly direction with his hands above his head at the time

the shot was fired. Other witnesses, including several negro youths in the neighborhood gave testimony to the effect that Chambers had his hands on the fence above his head as if to surrender when the shot was fired. This conflict in the testimony bears directly upon the legal responsibility of officer Calvert. Dr. Eugene Ruffolo, the assistant medical examiner who performed the autopsy was called upon to testify.

(11) Dr. Ruffolo testified and produced photographs unmistakably demonstrating that the bullet entered Chambers' back at the midline at a point coincidental or adjacent to the vertebral column and passed from back to front deflecting slightly to the right and exiting on the right chest above the nipple. From the medical evidence and photographs produced, together with the physical demonstrations by these three witnesses at the scene, this office must reach the inescapable conclusion that it would have been physically impossible for Calvert to have fired within the alleyway if Chambers had been facing the direction demonstrated by the witnesses while holding the fence with his hands above his head. There were no powder burns upon Chambers' body which was nude from the waist up at the time of the shooting.

(12) Upon viewing the scene of the shooting, the undersigned observed a reddish substance upon the ground within the alleyway area directly behind the house in question and almost exactly where Officer Calvert testified that Chambers was at the time he was shot. This spot was pointed out to the leaders of the Negro community that were present during the tour.

Photographs were taken of the spot and by the aid of a shovel the soil and dirt surrounding the reddish substance was picked up intact for blood analysis purposes.

Arrangements were immediately made the same afternoon to fly this sample by United States Air Force Jet to Washington, D.C., where it was picked up by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and carried to the Serology Department of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for analysis. At exactly 9:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 13, 1967, Mr. Thomas F. Kelleher Jr., telephoned this office from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory to advise that the substance in question was definitely human blood. However because of its condition it was unsuitable for conclusive grouping. The fact of human blood, however, being upon the ground at the spot mentioned by Officer Calvert, tends greatly to substantiate and verify his version of how and where the shooting occurred. It is regrettable that a conclusive grouping by comparison with the victim's blood cannot be made by scientific means in this case.

## Conclusions

A. On June 11, 1967, Martin Chambers committed two felonies, namely, Burglary and Grand Larceny. He was killed in the course of flight while evading and attempting to elude police officers for the purpose of avoiding apprehension and capture.

B. He was given several verbal warnings and commands by several of the officers to halt. At no time did he make any attempt to halt, to surrender or submit to their authority.

C. The officers in this case had reasonable grounds from all the attending circumstances, actions and conduct on the part of the three Negro males to believe that they had committed a Felony. The Police Officers, therefore, had complete power, authority and a positive duty under the law to arrest these suspects without the necessity of having a warrant. On one occasion Martin Chambers had the full opportunity to surrender to Officer Oates, a Negro Patrolman, when he was contained beneath a house on the Northside of Harrison Street. He did not in fact surrender

but by his continued flight demonstrated he had no intent to surrender to these policemen whom he could see were uniformed and armed.

D. Officer Calvert giving chase warned Chambers to stop. He did not do so. He continued giving chase to the rear of the house along the fence. Again he commanded Chambers to stop. None of the officers had been able to catch Chambers. Chambers was outrunning all of the policemen, increasing the distance between them. Officer Calvert believed at the moment that Chambers would successfully elude him if he were not stopped. He therefore fired his weapon once at a distance 25 feet away while Chambers was running away from him.

## ISSUE

The issue presented is whether Officer Calvert was justified in shooting Martin Chambers or whether his act constituted negligent homicide synonymous with manslaughter. The issue is whether Officer Calvert should be prosecuted for manslaughter or whether his act of shooting Martin Chambers was lawful and by authority of law.

## Final Conclusions

The law of Florida is expressly clear and can be quoted from Florida Statutes 782.02, Laws of Florida, 1965. "Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers when necessary in arresting felons fleeing from justice."

Under the law the conduct of police officers must be judged in the light of the circumstances and situation immediately confronting him.

In this case the officers did everything they reasonably could to capture the decedent and afforded him every reasonable opportunity to halt and surrender. It is apparent from all the circumstances that the decedent had the clear intent and purpose of not submitting to the lawful authority of these policemen and to do everything within his power to avoid capture.

THEREFORE, the shooting of the decedent was reasonably necessary in order to capture him. It was Calvert's duty to take him into custody. It was necessary for Calvert to use his firearm to do so. At

the very least, it appeared to Calvert at the time in question under the circumstances, that this was the only means to prevent the complete escape of Chambers. If police under such circumstances cannot employ force, then their authority means nothing and the law means nothing.

The alternative consequence is that the criminal who perpetrates his crime may feel completely free and safe to run from the law, refuse to submit to its authority when an attempt is made to take him into custody with the safe and comfortable assurance that the law cannot stop him by exerting the limit of force. This is not the law and cannot be the law.

THOSE WHO take it upon themselves to commit Burglaries, Larcenies and Robberies necessarily assume the risk that Officers of the law will reach out to seize them. If such occurs, the law requires that they peaceably submit to its authority. If they refuse, they voluntarily assume the additional risk that the law will impose its sanctions to the limit of force until capture and apprehension is accomplished. Police Officers may and must exert that force which is necessary to perform their important duty to society.

Under the facts, circumstances, evidence and law of the State of Florida, the death of Martin Chambers must be ruled justifiable homicide.

Signed:

Paul Antinori Jr., State Attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit In and For the County of Hillsborough, State of Florida.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Troops, Police

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

# Pullout Eases

# Riot Tensions

**Sheriff:  
'Gamble'  
Pays Off**

By TOM INGLIS  
Times Staff Writer

Tension has eased in Tampa's riot-torn Negro districts.

The hysteria that has characterized race relations in this community for more than two days went through a dramatic change as troops and helmeted police were taken off the streets on a pledge from Negroes that the violence would end.

"I just gambled," Sheriff Malcolm Beard said.

Weary and red-eyed from days and nights of pressure, Beard paid tribute to the city's Negro community for stepping in and restoring order.

"THE PEOPLE wanted a chance and we gave them a chance," a top police official said after Beard ordered the troops withdrawn.

Tampa Times Reporter Tom Raum was at Scott and Nebraska and witnessed the dramatic change in the crowd from a bottle-throwing mob, to a peaceful crowd that was dispersing to their homes.

"You could feel the tension. The troops were there and the people were pouring out of the houses. There had been some bottle throwing already," Raum recounted.

RAUM WAS in a press car that passed the machine guns and turned down a street into the Central Avenue Project. Negroes were jeering the newsmen and it was apparent violence was set to break loose.

It was at this time the newsmen saw James Hammond, community relations director, who was spreading the word that police had pledged to withdraw if the mob would go home.

"The change was immediate," Raum said. "Hammond asked us to leave, and we swung the car around and went back past Scott and Nebraska —there wasn't anybody there. It was over."

THE SCENE in the Central Avenue Project was not unique. There were similar scenes at other points in the city — perhaps not as dramatic, but the relief of tension was similar.

In West Tampa, a young Negro, Johnny Lee Carter formed his friends into a special force to urge people to "cool it."

Carter, a member of the Tampa Police Athletic League, somehow managed to produce white armbands for his little group, and they acted as block wardens.

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"IT'S NOT a police force — it's a peace force," Carter explained. Somewhere he produced a supply of doughnuts to feed his young brigade, and they took over the streets urging groups of youths to return to their homes and end the potential danger of another night of violence.

An outstanding service was performed by "Big Jim" Williams, head football coach at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La. Williams was formerly coach at Tampa's Blake High School.

One Negro leader said Williams was "the only man" the excited young Negroes would listen to.

THEY LISTENED to him at a dozen troubled points, and went home.

Mayor Nick Nuccio, Tampa Police Chief J. P. Mullins, and NAACP president Robert Gilder met with angry Negroes last night.

"We want to be treated like people, not animals," one Negro said. "If we're treated like animals we're going to act like animals."

FOCAL POINT of their grievance was the fatal shooting of Martin Chambers, 19, by a policeman Sunday night.

Gilder told the assembled Negroes if they have facts that are of value in the investigation of the case, now is the time to present these facts; if they have no facts this is the time to "shut up."

It was not all peaceful. There were several fires attributed to arson. Although police resumed normal patrol work, the arrest rate was still higher than normal.

THERE WERE 12 Progress Village men arrested and charged with unlawful assembly and carrying concealed weapons. The weapons were several molotov cocktails.

They were identified as:

Willie Lee Jackson, 17; Robert Lee Battle, 20; Terry Lee Parchment, 22; Clifford Felton, 30; Charles Mayo, 20; Charlie Phillips, 33; Arthur Fagan, 24; Marion Lamar Smith, 22; Broker T. Varnes, 30; Herbert Lee Jr., 19; A. J. Edmond, 41; and John Gordon Jr., 26.

They are being held in the county jail in lieu of \$4,000 bond.

Deputies also arrested Marvin James Lester, 19; Eddie Thompson, 17; and Daniel Lusius Swain, 19, on charges of unlawful assembly.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Suit Filed Over Shooting

# Negro Volunteer

# Patrols Put Damper On

# Race Incidents

## Some Fires

## Reported

By TRIBUNE STAFF

Squads of young Negro volunteers conspicuous in white helmets fanned out in Tarapa last night to douse smoldering racial troubles.

In at least two instances the patrols succeeded in dispersing crowds by persuasion at trouble spots where potentially explosive situations were developing.

The Negro patrols were credited by law enforcement officials with being a positive influence in the restoration of order and continuation of the uneasy peace which existed near the city.

The report was made to Gov. Claude R. Kirk in Tallahassee by Sheriff Malcolm Beard, in charge of police agencies and National Guard troops on anti-riot duty.

In at least one instance a patrol was threatened by an armed white man. One suspect was nabbed and taken to the sheriff's office to be questioned.

The patrols were formed with the blessing of Negro and white community leaders as well as law enforcement officials in an experiment in self-policing.

Volunteers in the squads showed up throughout the night and early this morning wherever incidents of fire-bombing, shootings, or hassling tended to draw a crowd.

Although the tempo of incidents increased after sundown and continued until after midnight, they were isolated and not part of a concerted movement.

There was no physical violence nor was there any race-related shooting.

In every case gathering crowds dispersed at the request of Negro patrols and community leaders.

The patrols were formed as these developments emerged from marathon talks aimed at ending strife which has plagued the city since a Negro youth was shot down by a white policeman during a burglary investigation Sunday night.

—A \$500,000 damage suit was filed against the city and Patrolman James R. Calvert by a former attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

—State Attorney Paul Antinori ruled the shooting of the Negro youth, Martin Chambers, justifiable homicide.

—Negroes demanded that Calvert be fired. The city refused.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Way To Preserve Truce Sought— Negro Leaders Warned 'Time Running'

By AUSTIN SCOTT  
Associated Press Writer

The temperature was 92, but damp Gulf winds made it seem even hotter inside the church where 12 Negro community leaders searched for a way to preserve Tampa's uneasy racial truce yesterday afternoon.

"Please, gentlemen," said NAACP President Robert Gilder, perspiration beading his brow. "We've got to work together. . . . We haven't much time. There's going to be some killing if we don't stop it."

The half-dozen men Gilder had brought with him to the Faith Temple Baptist Church, midway between two of the worst trouble areas, nodded agreement.

Some, like tall Southern University football coach Jim Williams, had spent most of the previous night on the streets, joking and pleading with crowds of angry youngsters.

Others had just come from a round of morning meetings with various city officials, discussing what could be done right away to ease tension created by an initial verdict of "justifiable homicide" in the killing of a Negro youth Sunday night by a white patrolman.

All were visibly worried, but nevertheless hopeful their voices could be heard.

"Those sections we touched, we got to," Williams said of his Tuesday night forays.

"We appealed not to do anything rash, because we are working for a legal solution. We will carry the fight to the courts."

He referred to Sunday's killing of a Negro youth, 19-year-old Martin Chambers, by a single shot in the back from

## Short' Here

a white patrolman's revolver. That shooting, Negro leaders believe, released the slowly growing frustrations of Tampa's Negro communities.

A quick sampling in the streets found no one who supported State Attorney Paul Antinori's ruling. But few people in the Central Negro housing project, where two stores and a home were totally destroyed in the first riot outbursts Sunday night, said they were surprised.

"What did you expect?" was a typical comment.

The dead youth's mother, Mrs. Janie Bell Chambers, said she had not heard of the ruling, then collapsed into a chair, saying, "I don't want to talk."

Neighbors shook their heads in sympathy. "That poor woman," one said. "It's wrong to steal," said another, "but they didn't have to shoot him in the back. He wasn't armed. The police couldn't say he had a gun under his coat — he wasn't wearing one."

"I'm so tired," said the owner of a restaurant, explaining that he had stayed up all night talking to whoever was out on the streets.

"This is no way to do it," he told one group. "You just fear up your own neighborhoods."

"We are behind you," the minister told Williams. "Whatever you want us to do, we'll do it."

"Please do not mingle on the streets," said Gilder in a tape recorded statement broadcast over radio station WTMP, which programs to Negroes.

His plea was supported by a Negro woman broadcasting over the same station, who said, "Please do not take the law into your own hands."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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# Twelve Negroes Arrested As Fire-Bombing Suspects

Twelve Negroes who were arrested early yesterday in Progress Village were being investigated in connection with four fires that broke out Tuesday night stemming from racial turmoil.

Two milk bottles filled with gasoline were hurled through an office window at Belmont Lumber Co. on North Bay and 30th Street; a fire bomb was tossed into vacant frame houses at 24th Street and 11th Avenue and in the 4200 block of 34th Street; and a Negro tavern at 17th Avenue and Fourth Street was set on fire.

None of the fires was considered serious and all were under control within minutes. It was estimated approximately 11 fire bombs were hurled at various places during the night, but most failed to ignite.

The 12 Negro suspects were riding in two cars when they were arrested at 1:35 a.m. Deputy sheriff's confiscated two "Molotov" cocktails, or fire bombs, in the cars, said Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

Beard said he believes the pair "started several fires in Ybor City."

The 12 were being held in county jail on charges of unlawful assembly and carrying concealed weapons. Their bonds totaled \$5,000 each and they are scheduled to appear in Criminal Court on June 26.

They were Willie Lee Jackson, 17, 3703 20th St.; Robert Lee Battle, 20, 2616 Eighth Ave.; Terry Lee Parchment, 22, 2706 20th St.; Clifford Felton, 22, 2513 27th Ave.

Charles Mayo, 20, 2912 Columbus Drive; Charlie Phillips, 33, 3615 E. Shadowlawn; Arthur W. Fagan, 24, 2302 22nd St.; Marion Lamar Smith, 27, 3304 29th St.

Booker T. Varnes, 30, 3707 29th St.; Herbert Lee Jr., 19, 3416 26th St.; A. J. Edmond, 41, 1503 20th St.; and John Gordon Jr., 24, 2406 E. Chelsea.

The arrest of four other Negroes Tuesday night brought the total of persons arrested since the rioting first erupted Sunday night to 66 Negroes.

The four were Jessie F. Fleming, 35, 3529 Machado, unlawful assembly and discharging firearm in city limits; Marvin J. Laster, 19, 1012 Goodwin Court, unlawful assembly; Eddie Thompson Jr., 17, 1265 India St.; and Daniel Lucius Swain, 19, 1264 India St., both unlawful assembly.

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## Despite Demands by Negroes—

# Mayor Nuccio Refuses To Fire Policeman

By HERSCHEL CRIBB  
Tribune Staff Writer

Despite a marathon session with top Tampa Negro leaders yesterday, Mayor Nick Nuccio refused to fire the white officer whose fatal shooting of a Negro suspect set off race rioting last Sunday.

More than 20 Negro leaders demanded that Officer J. R. Calvert be fired despite a finding by State Attorney Paul Antinori that the shooting was "justifiable homicide."

James Hammond, director of the City Commission on Human Relations, said the Negro leaders felt "that justice still has not been done."

Mayor Nuccio would only say afterwards that "after thorough discussion the decision was made that the man should not be fired."

Newsmen were barred from the session but Tribune sources within the room said the mayor "took a brutal political beating on this."

This source said the meeting lasted four hours because of the wrangling on Calvert's dismissal.

A report by Hammond after the meeting indicated that the Negro leaders will ask for "an immediate investigation" by the grand jury into the Chambers slaying.

But Antinori said he had no intention of bringing the Chambers death before the grand jury.

## Policeman

"No purpose would be served," Antinori said, adding that as advisor to that body "I would have to tell them it is justifiable homicide." (The grand jury could investigate against Antinori's advice if it chose.)

Antinori himself appeared before the Negro leaders for some time yesterday to "personally explain" his earlier finding that the killing of 19-year-old Martin Chambers was justified in his opinion.

Immediately after the session, Negro attorney Francisco Rodriguez announced he was filing a \$500,000 damage suit against the city on behalf of Chambers' mother. The suit was filed late yesterday afternoon and assigned to Circuit Judge Neil McMullen. The suit charged Officer Calvert with "careless and negligent discharge of a pistol."

Rodriguez, who has acted for the NAACP in numerous legal actions, also said he will file a suit to have the statute allowing shooting of fleeing felony suspects "modified or declared unconstitutional."

This is the law under which Antinori's "justifiable homicide" finding was made.

Rodriguez called it a "terrible statute. Any fleeing person, even a man out taking callsthetics at night, could be shot under it," the attorney said.

Sheriff Malcolm Beard was also present in the room with Mayor Nuccio and Chief Mullins during the dispute over whether to dismiss officer Calvert.

But a Tribune source in the meeting said Beard told the Negro leaders it was strictly up to Mayor Nuccio and Chief Mullins on what any city police officer's status was.

Inside the room throughout also were about 20 Negro youths from the main sections which have experienced vandalism, fire and rioting.

Hammond said some of these boys were riot leaders or had taken part in the looting or burning of buildings.

Despite the finding in the Negro suspects fatal shooting, these boys agreed to lead Negro patrols in riot districts last night, Hammond said.

Hammond said the youths pledged to patrol their areas and try to persuade other young Negroes to cool down and not riot last night.

Hammond said the adult leaders would also "go back to their communities and keep the faith" despite the "heartbreaking" failure to act against Officer Calvert.

Hammond said the Negro leaders were both "discouraged and daunted" about the present situation.

And Hammond warned that the young Negroes who

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

have rioted have "enough  
littles of major destruction."  
He said, "They don't care  
if they are shot or who  
happens to them."  
But he said he hopes if  
youths' pledges to patrol  
their areas will help.  
"This breaks down," he said,  
"we've tried everything  
could."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Kirk Promises Cooperation To Prevent Riot Recurrence

Tribune-Gannett Service

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. Claude Kirk assured the Hillsborough County house delegation yesterday he would help in any way he could to prevent a recurrence of rioting in Tampa.

Meanwhile, gubernatorial aide Russell Stratton said Kirk has been in almost "constant communications" with officials in Tampa, "just trying to stay apprised of the situation."

He also said he did not think there would be a recurrence as a result of State Atty. Paul Antinori's report that the slaying of a Negro youth by a policeman was justifiable homicide.

The governor also indicated in response to a question that he had no plans to appoint a commission to make a study of the causes of the rioting.

Rep. Robert Mann asked if it wouldn't be appropriate to explore the problems in depth in the manner in which the Watts rioting was studied.

"I don't see any parallel with Watts," Kirk said. He added, "The Negro population cooperated very well and so did the white population." Kirk praised the local leadership in Tampa and said the sheriff "has done a fine job."

Rep. Elvin Martinez asked the governor if he thought there might be a renewal of the rioting as a result of Antinori's findings.

"No, I don't think so," Kirk said. He had commented previously that Antinori's report was a "thorough appraisal of the situation."

The governor said, "I hope the legislative delegation will think in terms of how much vocational education money is going into Hillsborough County, and whether the federal poverty funds are meeting the needs."

Rep. Terrell Sessums told Kirk, "I think many of the answers are on the way . . . vocational-technical and junior college programs are on the way."

Kirk said he felt there were many things — and not just the shooting — that contributed to the rioting.

"So many things trigger this," he said, and cited complaints he heard in a meeting with Negroes in Tampa.

There was a complaint, he said, that more Negroes than whites were being killed in Vietnam. And he said one Negro asked, "where do we go on Saturday night?"

The latter question prompted him to wonder "if the governor's office is working with federal money positively enough." He gave assurances that he would "be delighted to work in any fashion" to ease the situation.

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# Jewelry Firms Taking Few Chances on Window Displays

By THOM WILKERSON  
Tribune Staff Writer

Local jewelers have been caught in a take-out, put-in game of exercise since racial disturbances broke out in Tampa this week.

Most jewelry store proprietors are removing precious stones, vases, watches and other valuables from their display windows at the close of each day's business.

Clarence M. Allen, manager of Beckwith-Range Co., said no jeweler should leave valuables in windows overnight despite scrutiny of downtown by law enforcement agencies.

"If they (store managers) have any brains," said Allen, "they're all taking them out."

Franklin Street is sprinkled with a number of jewelry stores. Mills Jewelry didn't wait until nightfall yesterday to clean its windows and remove a temptation to possible looters.

Joseph Warshaw, owner of Franklin Jewelers, said he leaves his display case full until closing time then he removes the more valuable items and leaves other items. "I leave just what the insurance will cover," said Warshaw. "I'd rather leave something in the window for them to steal than put everything inside and have them break inside."

Albert Mayer, manager of Stanley Jewelers, said watches and diamonds are removed from windows while less valuable items stay in the display cases.

A few stores, like Beckwith-Range, have shatter-proof windows.

A reported rash of gun sales in the city hasn't affected Jesse Harpe's gun store on Cass Street, the area of much of the racial violence.

Harpe, 63, said the presence of National Guardsmen, police and sheriff's deputies has abated what otherwise might have been a more serious rampage in the city.

All of Harpe's guns are locked in a vault at night. Most of the sales he has made since the rioting began were to "law enforcement officers and other reputable persons."

Tear gas grenades, a coveted weapon in race riots, haven't been sold by his store to anyone except law enforcement agencies.

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# Negroes Urged To Stay Calm

By HOWARD GORHAM  
Tribune Staff Writer

Robert Gilder, president of the Tampa NAACP, yesterday urged Negroes to remain off the streets and seek in the courts redress for the shooting death of 19-year-old Martin Chambers Sunday night.

"A community is never served by violence—the answer doesn't lie in the streets," said Gilder.

Gilder made his remarks yesterday morning just after State Attorney Paul Antinori announced his decision clearing Tampa patrolman J. R. Calvert for shooting Chambers during a chase Sunday night.

And he repeated it again later yesterday just after the NAACP had filed suit seeking \$500,000 from the City of Tampa for the shooting of the youth who was a burglary suspect.

He also said he wanted to express his thanks for the many persons "who helped in trying to bring racial calm."

But Gilder also criticized Antinori's ruling and said he was "not satisfied" with the verdict.

"This law does not apply to this case," Gilder said.

He told television cameramen just after the decision he planned to go and pray.

"My plans from here are to go and pray and I strongly suggest all of Tampa do the same," he added.

He said, "I just don't see the law can be applied to this case. The merchandise in the bag that boy was carrying might well have been purchased."

He said he wanted to see "justice and fairness prevail" but added he still had considerable reservations about the incident.

Mrs. Dorothy Harmon, president of the Negro PTA Council, said she planned to talk to Negro mothers.

"I am concerned about a

peaceful attitude in Tampa and that justice be done," Mrs. Harmon said.

James Hammond, administrator of the city's Commission on Human Relations, said he was "alarmed to some extent at the verdict but hopes people would remain calm."

Gilder said he would provide NAACP lawyers to prosecute the policeman who shot Chambers.

He was unclear on how the prosecution could be brought forward but said he felt it is a local matter and would prefer to keep it in the state courts.

"To apprehend a person does not mean he has to be killed," said Dewey A. Richardson, state chairman of the Democratic Voters League, in commenting on Antinori's opinion.

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