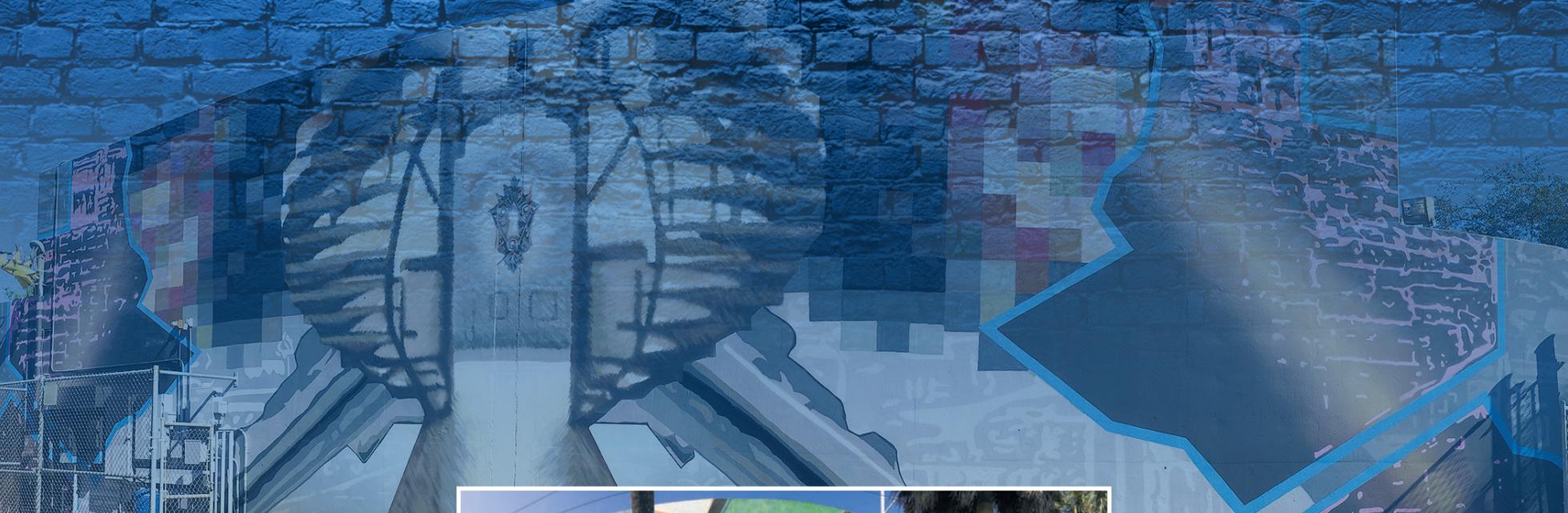


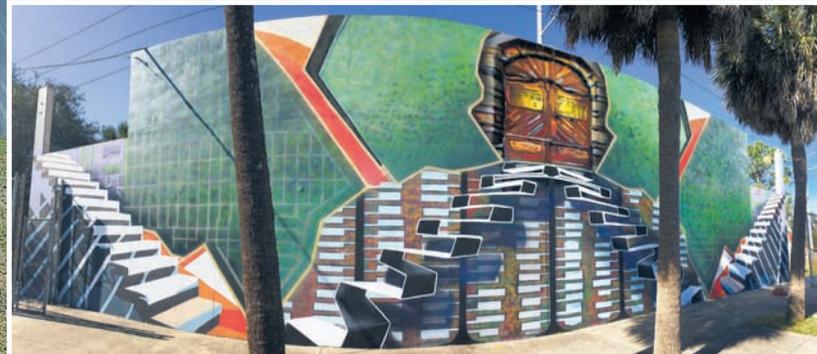


50+ YEARS OF FAIR HOUSING:

Past, Present and Future in the City of Tampa



Tampa Bay
Times
NIE
newspaper in education
tampabay.com/nie



City of
Tampa
Florida

“ I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. ”

– the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

IN AND OUT

By Michael Parker, artist



surrounded by two female faces looking in opposite directions, forming the space between the physical elements. The combination of all the central elements forms a symbolized keyhole shape. Together, the symbols are meant to bring to mind a feeling of ease and comfort, while being illuminated by the sunset.

The relationship between the two images personifies basic masculine and feminine roles in a household. Being welcomed, embraced and comforted makes for a higher quality of life. The opportunity to have a home free from discrimination can promote optimism and confidence. This can help to make our communities healthier.

In a place like Sulphur Springs, where diversity is at the forefront of life, freedom from constraint is more important than ever.

Much of what we have surrounded ourselves with in the present environment is unimportant, and it is easy to lose sight of what is important. What can we, as a collective, look back on and be proud of and know that it was right and important?

It has been more than 50 years since the signing of the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Behind this act was a struggle for what is right. The act provided for equal housing opportunities regardless

of race, religion, gender or national origin. The passing of this law gave hope for residential desegregation across the United States.

In celebration and recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Fair Housing Act, the *In & Out* mural in Rowlett Park was created. The east-facing image greets the sunrise and alludes to a welcoming and embracing gesture. This underlying gesture is a collage of elements directly related to how one might

experience housing, specifically stairs and doors.

The stairs ascending from the center reach out on either side toward “windows” in the wall that frame the sky.

The stairs in the center climb and reach a set of double doors. Behind these images and along the contours are aerial views of housing developments and a repeating pattern of the boundary lines of Sulphur Springs. These areas in the image change color depending on the point of view,

hinting at the intent of the Fair Housing Act.

The west-facing image includes similar symbolism, using aerial views of Sulphur Springs and stairs in a symmetrical pattern. The utilization of more subdued colors and a complementary gesture evokes protection and shelter. Throughout the image is the repetition of the key and keyhole symbols.

The central staircases encompassing a keyway are

50+ Years of Fair Housing Credits

Cover mural: Michael Parker, artist

Publication design: Stacy Rector, Fluid Graphic Design LLC

Contributing writers:

Charles F. “Fred” Hearn, retired City of Tampa Department of Community Affairs director, candidate for Ph.D. in anthropology, USF
Patricia A. Newton, City of Tampa Office of Human Rights

Investigations supervisor

Bobby L. Bowden, City of Tampa Community Affairs division manager

John W. Daniel, City of Tampa Commission of Community Relations

George A. Davis, City of Tampa Commission of Community Relations

Jodi Pushkin, Tampa Bay Times Newspaper in Education manager

LEARNING NEW WORDS

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

When you study new things, you often come up against new and challenging vocabulary words and subject-focused terms. This publication has many new ideas, words and terminology for you to learn. What is a ghetto? What is public art? What does the word “fair” mean? While you read this publication, make a list of words and terms you do not know. Try to figure out the meanings by looking for clues in the sentences around them. Write down your best guesses, and then look up the words in a dictionary. As a group activity, make a list of the words your classmates identified and see which ones stumped the class. Next, use these words for a news scavenger hunt. See how many of the words on the list you can find in the *Tampa Bay Times*. The group that finds the most words wins the game.

FAIR HOUSING?

- Title VIII of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1968 was known as the Fair Housing Act. This section of the act prohibited discrimination concerning the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin or sex.
- The Fair Housing Act was the last major act of legislation of the civil rights movement. In practice, housing remained segregated in many areas of the United States.
- From 1950 to 1980, the total black population in America's urban centers increased from 6.1 million to 15.3 million. During these three decades, many white Americans moved out from cities into the suburbs. With this housing movement into suburbia, much employment, too, moved into suburbia.
- This trend led to the growth of inner-city communities with large minority populations that were plagued by unemployment and crime.
- In 1988, Congress passed the Fair Housing Amendments Act. This act expanded the law to prohibit discrimination in housing based on disability and family status. This action brought the enforcement of the Fair Housing Act under the control of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Source: The History Channel

THE ARTIST

Michael Parker is a working artist based in the Tampa area. He has a versatile approach to engaging community members in the process of public art and making it accessible to anyone.

Although Parker was raised in Boston, he calls the Tampa area home. He has extensive experience working with communities on public and community art projects. Parker has taught a wide range of art courses, including unique community classes, as a member of the arts faculty at the University of South Florida, the University of Montana and Hillsborough Community College.

He is currently very active in the Tampa Bay arts community, and as president of the SouthShore Arts Council, is directing a community arts program that allows artists to collaborate with and engage the Southshore community.

In addition to his numerous public art commissions, Parker's work has been exhibited in such places as the Tampa Museum of Art, the Gulf Coast Museum of Art, The Matthews Gallery in Tampa, Piazza Signorelli in Cortona, Italy and the Missoula Art Museum in Missoula, Mont.

Parker has had numerous public art commissions across the country, including

a mural for Boston's Metropolitan District Commission. He is a 2008 Ucross Foundation resident fellow.

In addition to *In and Out*, the mural at Rowlett Park, depicted on the cover of this publication, Parker created *Leaders' Row*, a three-dimensional public art installation at Perry Harvey Sr. Park in Tampa. The installation is a memorial to seven black leaders from the historic Central Avenue neighborhood.

"Leadership takes on many forms. Some leaders are forceful and dominant, while others work behind the scenes and offer quiet support and encouragement," writes Robin Nigh, manager of the Art Programs Division for the City of Tampa.

"Regardless of style, the substance is the same. Michael Parker's work demonstrates leadership in all its forms in his *Leaders' Row*. Motivating, prodding, assisting, nurturing, financing the dreams and aspirations of single individuals and whole communities, the men and women featured here provided both a bedrock foundation to build upon and boundless success to strive toward. Each one left their mark on the city and on the lives of those they inspired."



Artist Michael Parker of Ruskin poses in front of his mural named *Exactly* at the Rowlett Park racquetball courts in Tampa. [Luis Santana | Times] 2012

PUBLIC ART

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

Art can be a very effective means of communication. Think about how our culture uses art to communicate ideas. Make a list of all the methods you can think of (cartoons, graphic novels, posters, advertising). Some other cultures have used pictures and symbols as a means of communication: hieroglyphics, pictographs and cave drawings. What impact did this form of communication have on each culture? How do we use pictures and symbols to communicate? Look through the *Tampa Bay Times* for examples of symbols that represent communication or make a specific statement. Using the articles and images in the *Times* as a guide, write a news article using only symbols. Share your story with your class.



CHALLENGING THE STATUS QUO

The United States Supreme Court ruled in 1948 in the decision of *Shelley vs. Kraemer* and in 1968 in the decision of *Jones vs. Mayer Co.* that housing discrimination was illegal. The rulings “outlawed the exclusion of African Americans or other minorities from certain sections of cities; race-based housing patterns were still in force by the late 1960s,” according to the History Channel editors. Those who challenged these discrimination practices “often met with resistance, hostility and even violence.”

As a large number of black and Hispanic armed

forces members were returning back to the United States from serving in the Vietnam War, they had trouble renting and purchasing homes in certain residential areas because of their race or national origin.

“In this climate, organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the G.I. Forum and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing lobbied for new fair housing legislation to be passed.”

Source: *The History Channel*

HEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S COMMENTS ABOUT THE SIGNING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 ON THIS YOUTUBE VIDEO: [YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=Q11KVBjY0CS](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q11KVBjY0CS)

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968

One key portion of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing nationwide. Introduced as House Resolution 2516 by House Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler of New York on Jan. 17, 1967, the bill passed the House in August 1967 and made it through the Senate with amendments on March 11, 1968.

The House Rules Committee postponed action

on the amended Senate bill until April 9. Rules Committee chairman William Colmer of Mississippi was “violently opposed to this kind of legislation.”

On April 4, 1968, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was fatally shot on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tenn. King’s murder awakened a week of intense debate in the House over the fate of the legislation as riots spread through cities across the country.

Source: *U.S. House of Representatives*

CHAOS AND DEBATE

On Friday, April 5, President Johnson sent a letter to Speaker of the House John McCormack of Massachusetts asking him “to bring this bill to a vote” as soon as possible. After a weekend of violence in the nation’s capital and other cities, the Rules Committee met on April 9. Rather than sending it to the floor for a vote, Colmer hoped to delay the bill by sending it to a conference committee for additional changes.

Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois had initially been against moving the bill to the floor. When he changed his mind, he became the decisive vote as the Rules Committee rejected Colmer’s plan.

Next, the committee focused its attention to House Resolution 1100, the special rule for the housing bill proposed by Rep. Ray Madden of Illinois. If passed by the House, the resolution

would end debate on the Senate’s amended version of H.R. 2516 and send the bill directly to the White House without changes.

On April 10, the House engaged in one hour of heated debate. Opponents decried the intervention of the federal government in what they viewed as a state-level concern. Rep. Joseph D. Waggoner of Louisiana claimed that rioters had “blackmailed” the House into considering the bill. Anderson, however, saw the violence as a result of “conditions that for all too long have been left untended in our society.”

A final attempt to disrupt the bill by sending it to committee was rejected by a vote of 229 to 195, and the resolution passed by a vote of 250 to 172. President Johnson signed the bill into law on April 11, 1968.

Source: *U.S. House of Representatives*

From left: Freddie Gonzalez, male not identified, Carmen Grinan, Eddy McIntosh, Henry Suber Jr. and Olivia Griffin during a sit-in at Tampa Woolworth’s on March 1, 1960. Times (1960)



Black high school and college students participate in a sit-in at a Woolworth’s lunch counter in Tampa on Feb. 29, 1960. They were among 57 blacks who sat at a counter reserved only for whites, asking to be served. The manager closed the counter for the 45-minute sit-in. The civil-rights era sit-in was one of dozens across the South that year. Times (1960)

“We have come some of the way, not near all of it. There is much yet to do.”

-President Lyndon B. Johnson

BANNING DISCRIMINATION

There were two key points in the Civil Rights Act of 1968 that addressed the issue of fair housing:

- **OPEN HOUSING:** When the Senate returned the civil rights bill to the House, it contained a controversial administration-backed open-housing provision banning racial discrimination. The showdown vote in the House was on April 10 on a motion to order the previous question on a resolution to accept the Senate version of the bill without change. The motion was adopted by a 229-195 vote.
- **HOUSING:** On May 28, the senate passed a \$5 billion housing and urban development bill to facilitate home ownership by low- and moderate-income families. The vote was 67-4. As cleared later by the House, it was the most far-reaching housing legislation since the Housing Act of 1949. On July 26, the House adopted the conference report on the administration-backed Housing and Urban Development Act. The conference report deleted strict House limits on the income of families receiving aid to buy or rent homes, permitting more families to qualify than the House originally favored. The vote was 228-135.

Source: Congressional Quarterly

“Housing, like food and clothing, is an essential commodity.”

– NAACP Tampa Branch Housing Committee Report, 1961



Former City of Tampa Office of Community Relations administrators stand in the lobby of the Robert W. Saunders Public Library in front of a portrait of Saunders, former Florida NAACP Field Secretary. From left to right are Fred Hearn, John Daniel, Bobby Bowden and George Davis. Photo is courtesy of Fred Hearn and Jacqueline Davis.

PUSH FOR OPEN HOUSING IN TAMPA

By Charles F. “Fred” Hearn

On July 23, 1961, the housing committee of the Tampa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) made the following observation in a letter to its branch membership. The committee reasoned that “Everybody needs food, clothing and shelter.”

The local committee’s simple and to-the-point statement was intended to bolster the branch’s ongoing push for Tampa Mayor Julian B. Lane, property owners and the business community to support open housing for all citizens: black, white and Hispanic.

Beginning with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the late 1930s, it was the federal government that helped create the segregated housing patterns that plagued Tampa and other cities across America. When North Boulevard Homes, a subdivision, was built in West Tampa, the federal government restricted public housing funds to projects built specifically for black families (North Boulevard Homes in West Tampa), white families (Riverview Terrace in North Tampa) or Hispanic families (Ponce de Leon Homes in East Tampa).

There could be no “race mixing” in public housing developments in America. Housing patterns close to these developments generally reflected the makeup of these large apartment complexes.

In the early 1960s, Lane worked with NAACP Florida field secretary Robert W. Saunders to bring black and white parties together, although many came to the table reluctantly. Tampa weathered its Open-Housing storm during Lane’s administration without any major civil disturbances.

In *A synopsis of the civil rights struggle in Tampa and the role of the Tampa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*, Saunders, a Tampa native, wrote, “as pressures for institutional change mounted, so did the attitudes of a large number of white citizens.” No longer were Tampa’s black communities content to accept segregation in housing or in other aspects of their lives, and many white citizens began to change old attitudes.

John W. Daniel, Bobby L. Bowden and George A. Davis contributed to the content in this article.

CIVIL RIGHTS

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

What does the term Civil Rights mean? Research this term with your class. At the same time black Americans were struggling to achieve civil rights in America, Mexican-American farmworkers started movements to secure their rights as laborers. A key leader in this movement was Cesar Chavez, who was born into a family of migrant workers in Yuma, Arizona in 1927. Throughout the agricultural regions of the U.S., Latino families worked long hours harvesting crops for inadequate wages and no protection from poor working conditions. Learn about the United Farm Workers (UFW) at ufw.org. Research the UFW. Compare the struggles of Mexican-Americans to black Americans. Find a current issue regarding black and or Mexican-Americans in the *Tampa Bay Times*. Add the current information you find to your research and create a graphic organizer or infographic to show your comparison. Share what you have learned with your class.

Source: History Channel and Washington Times Newspaper in Education program

HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPEN HOUSING

By Charles F. "Fred" Hearn

Mayor Julian B. Lane encountered numerous incidents centered around human rights and open housing during his one term in office, from 1959 to 1963:

- The 1960 sit-in demonstrations at the F. W. Woolworth department store
- The eventual desegregation of the Tampa Theatre and other businesses on Franklin Street
- The 1961 bomb threat made as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. arrived at West Tampa's Fort Homer Hesterly Armory to give a speech at a Freedom Fund rally to thousands of supporters
- The euphoria of the Nov. 18, 1963 visit to Tampa by President John F. Kennedy, contrasted against the shock America endured when it received the news of his assassination four days later in Dallas.

A compelling story

How Tampa went from being a typical southern town in the 1940s plagued by slums created by racism, segregation and discrimination to a municipality that today earns national recognition from HUD fair housing officials is a compelling story.

Tampa began turning the corner on attacking racial discrimination in housing as early as 1959. That year Elder Warren Banfield, pastor of the Mount Calvary Seventh Day Adventist Church, located on Scott Street, and one-time president of the Tampa branch of the NAACP, had an inspiration.

Banfield went to businessman Morris Wolf and asked if he would donate funds to help people

living in poverty in the Scrub – a poverty-stricken community located just blocks from downtown Tampa.

The Wolf Brothers opened their first store in 1899, and it was a popular city treasure. It was known for decades for its high-quality clothing, hats and shoes. Franklin Street in Tampa in the 1950s was the equivalent of today's shopping mall. A lot of black and white professionals bought their special outfits there.

The Scrub

The residents in and around Central Park Village Public Housing in the old Scrub community had many needs. The Scrub is where most formerly enslaved blacks settled following Tampa emancipation days in 1864. The local Union Army, which included some black American soldiers from Maryland, and the U. S. Navy captured Tampa's Fort Brooke then with little resistance. Most of Tampa's Confederate defenders were away on a cattle drive.

On that Great Day of Jubilee, black people in Tampa must have felt that they would be free to live wherever they chose. Or would they? Could they? No, not in 1864 nor in 1964.

Banfield was very familiar with the Scrub: It surrounded his church on East Scott Street. Some of his congregation lived there. The Tampa Housing Authority built Central Park Village in 1954, right across the street from Mount Calvary. Although the buildings were new, they still were segregated public housing apartments.



The City of Tampa Office of Community Relations was first housed in the 1960s in this building at the corner of 34th Street and Lake Avenue in East Tampa. Photo courtesy of Fred Hearn.

Most residents were trapped in a cycle of poverty, with few skills, training and job placement opportunities available. Many children dropped out of high school before graduating, and there were frequent tensions with police officers.

Building alliances

Wolf agreed to work with the pastor to help bring business and community leaders together. They began holding meetings and organized an informal biracial group.

In 1961, the small group that Banfield and Wolf formed became the foundation for Lane's Bi-Racial Committee. It was one of the first such public-private biracial partnerships in Florida. Some of the early black members of the committee, which became a commission, were chairman the Rev. A. Leon Lowry, Perry Harvey, C. Blythe Andrews, Raynell Sloan, the Rev. W. H. Calhoun, Clarence Wilson and attorney (later Hillsborough County judge) George Edgecomb.

Early white commission members were attorney Cody Fowler, Sandy Moffett, Bob Thomas, A. R. Ragsdale, the Rev. Wilson Dodd, Byron Bushnell, Dr. Conrad Ferlita and Robert L. Cromwell.

In 1927, Fowler befriended Tampa Urban League executive director Benjamin Mays as Mays and Arthur Raper prepared a document titled "A Study of Negro Life in Tampa, Florida, also known as "The Raper Report." Mays interviewed people who lived in the Scrub, and the study included photographs taken there.

This ethnographic report highlighted the deplorable living conditions that lead to high infant mortality, unemployment and general despair that existed within a 15-minute walk to City Hall.

The 1934 Federal Housing Administration's impact

The Great Depression, which began in 1929, wiped out the wealth of millions of families across the United States. Black families suffered disproportionately during this

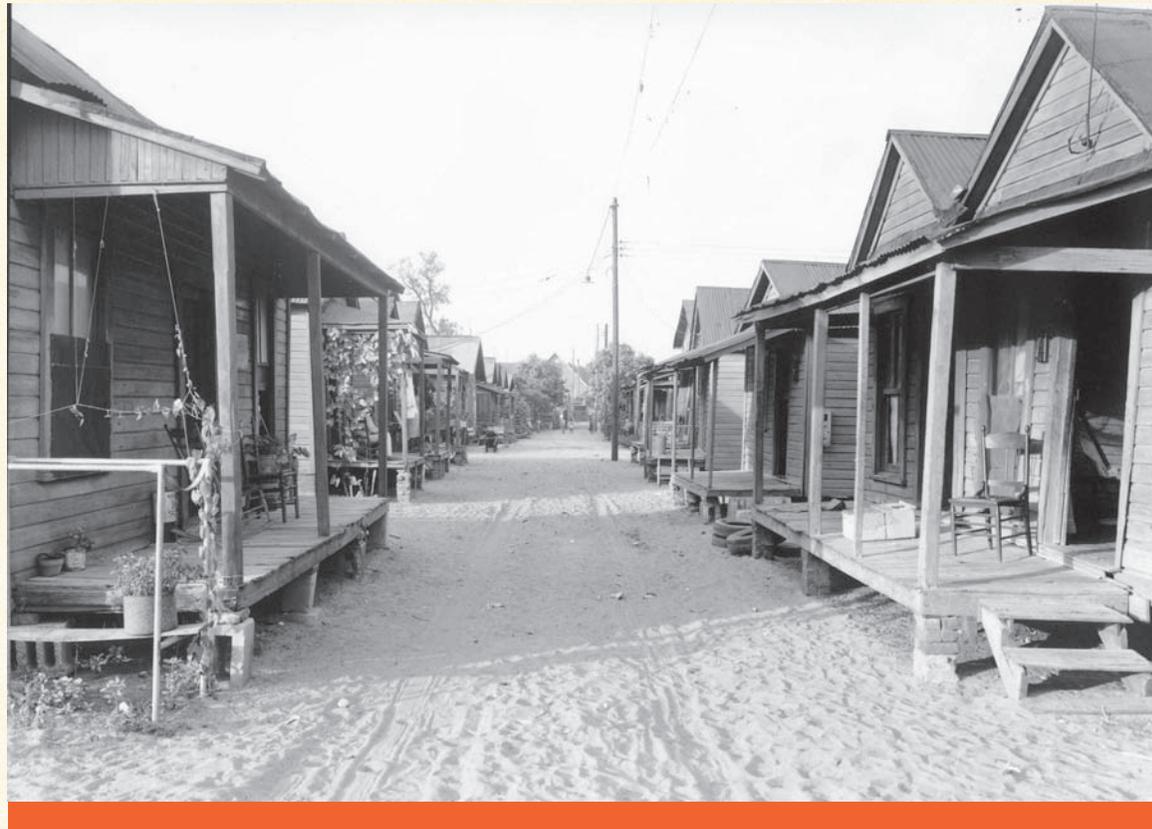
era, in employment and in home ownership. Many people who owned homes sold them for what equity they could get. Millions more who were renting moved in with relatives or became homeless. By the time President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office on March 4, 1933, the public was crying out for relief from the federal government.

In 1934, Congress approved the National Housing Act. This led to the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The FHA was designed, in part, to guarantee mortgage payments when homeowners could not make their payments and to build public housing for those who needed it.

However, the federal government was not exempt from the Jim Crow culture, which allowed segregation to permeate its housing services.

The Jim Crow culture

"The Raper Report," cries from the NAACP and the FHA notwithstanding, the relief of



Looking north at houses on Lula Street in the Scrub section of Tampa. November 15, 1951. The Scrub section was torn down to become Central Park Village. Times



Central Park Village public housing complex in Tampa at the time of its opening in 1954. Times

public housing did not come to Tampa until 1940. When relief did arrive, it came with stipulations. The City of Tampa and the FHA agreed that the North Boulevard Homes Development would be built in West Tampa. But federal housing regulations specified that funds would be distributed only to cities that separated ethnic groups, commonly called “races.” In Tampa that meant black, white and Hispanic families had to live in different areas.

North Boulevard Homes was built in 1940 for 500 black families in West Tampa. In 1941, Ponce de Leon Homes was erected for 500 Hispanic

families and Riverview Terrace Homes was built for 500 white families. Next, College Hill Homes was built for another 500 black families in East Tampa in 1945. In 1953, 500 white families moved into Robles Park Village in Tampa Heights.

The law of eminent domain

In an unfortunate twist of fate for black Americans, the Robles Park Project was built at the expense of several black homeowners. In spite of their protests, black people had to sell their property. Eminent domain required that they move.

Their problem was worsened by the arrival of white people who could afford to build large homes just east of Robles Park, along the western border of Nebraska Avenue. Many of these multi-room structures, converted to boarding houses during the era of “white flight” that accompanied desegregation during the 1960s and 1970s, are still standing.

The FHA helped white families borrow money to purchase homes and guaranteed their loans, while denying black families the same consideration for more than 30 years. Indeed, the FHA’s underwriting handbook required that communities

where black people lived in large numbers – primarily in West Tampa east of Armenia Avenue, Ybor City west of 15th Street, East Tampa south of Hillsborough Avenue and the community surrounding Central Avenue – were “red lined.” This meant that it was virtually impossible to borrow money to build a home in these communities.

The federal government provided shelter for black families by funding public housing for them during the 1940s, 1950s and early 1960s. But during these years, it required that they live only in the “projects.” This is the origin of this term, which

stigmatized these areas for years. FHA rules also punished black families by allowing landlords, banks, builders and others to blatantly discriminate against them.

These housing practices remained in place from 1949 until 1966.

[The content on these pages was written by Charles F. “Fred” Hearn; John W. Daniel, Bobby L. Bowden and George A. Davis contributed to this content.]

PEOPLE ARE PEOPLE

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

Throughout history, many different groups have been treated poorly. Typically, those persecuted have done nothing wrong to prompt the actions taken by their aggressors. Most often, these groups are singled out for characteristics that are not harmful. Look in the *Tampa Bay Times* for examples of people or groups of people being treated unfairly. You can look at articles, photos or cartoons. Write down the points you see that identify unfair conditions or treatment. Once you have done that, write down some ways that this unfair treatment can be changed. Write a fully developed paragraph outlining the issues presented in the article, photo or cartoon and how changes can be made to improve the situation presented. Be sure to use specific examples from your sources to support your idea. Share your information with your classmates.

FROM CALM TO CALAMITY



Martin Chambers, killed by Tampa Police in 1967. The shooting touched off riots. File photo from the 1967 "Riots" in Central Park Village. Times



Martin Chambers, a 19-year-old black man whose June 11 death touched off days of rioting in the Cigar City's ghetto areas, was buried. About 350 persons, all black residents jammed the Greater Mount Moriah Primitive Baptist Church, where Chambers was eulogized by the Rev. W.L. Webb. Times

Sunday, June 11, 1967, began as a typically warm day to close out the weekend. Grownups were leaving the Lincoln Theater on Central Avenue, where Harrison Street came to a dead end. Giggling teenagers stood in line to get their tickets to the next show and complained about their friends being late. Couples dressed in their finest outfits entered Henry Joyner's stylish Cotton Club for a meal before the live music began. The aroma of the Greek Stand's bean soup, Cozy Corner's fried chicken sandwiches and the beef stew at Rogers' Dining Room told you that you were loved in this space.

Women strutted down the street and the men did their best to get their attention. This was the same street that stars like Ella Fitzgerald, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Ray Charles, Hank Ballard and the Midnighters and baseball great Jackie Robinson had walked down years earlier.

Grandmothers sat on their porches to mind their grandchildren while they played in a yard that was half dirt, half grass. A boy walked down the sidewalk with his little dog close behind. A young mother headed for the store around the corner with her two small kids tagging along at her side. It was a typical Sunday afternoon on Central Avenue, two blocks to the east of Central Park Village.

And then it happened. In a matter of seconds, life changed forever in this special place.

A tragic consequence

Martin Chambers, who lived on Joed Court with his mother, Janie Bell Chambers, and his siblings had left home earlier that day. Suddenly, the 19-year-old and a few other black youth came running as fast as they could toward Central Park Village. They came running from the direction of a burglary downtown and were headed toward the projects.

A young white police officer named James Calvert gave chase. Martin came to a barrier and, some said, he threw his hands up as if he was surrendering. Calvert fired a single shot. Maybe it was meant to be a warning shot. But Chambers, whose friends called him Darby, fell limp

and soon died.

As a large crowd gathered, *Florida Sentinel-Bulletin* photographer the Rev. Marion Newman, whose church was nearby, took an iconic photograph of Chambers' body being lifted into a police car for transport to a hospital. That picture appeared in the local black newspaper that week.

The Tampa riots

When night fell that Sunday evening, the young people in the community took out their years of frustration with a system that seemed to despise them just for being black.

They set fires to buildings on Central Avenue and in the surrounding area. They pillaged and then

destroyed several businesses. They grabbed unsuspecting white people who passed through the area and pummeled them.

They fired shots at firefighters who attempted to put out the flames and at police officers who tried to calm them. A sergeant from the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office died of a heart attack on the scene. It took the police three hours to restore a measure of calm after the initial violence. By then four buildings had been severely burned and many stores had been looted.

As a result of what happened that day, Tampa made international news: first with the civil disturbance that stretched out over three nights and

TAKING A STAND

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

Tampa resident Clarence Fort was among the 4,200 attendees at the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech in Tampa. Interviewed by a local television station in early 2011, Fort remembered King's speech. "You could see people all dressed up in their Sunday best. Well, it was just very motivating, and it gave you the sense that you really wanted to go out and do something; that you wanted to demonstrate. You didn't worry about whether you might lose your job - but you just wanted to go for the equal rights and what it meant to us as African-Americans." Fort continued, "Our eyes did not begin to come open until Dr. King came into town and he started telling us about the injustices that, as a race of people, we faced every day."

What does the word "injustice" mean? Do you think injustice is prevalent in your community? Why do people risk their lives to challenge injustice? Would you? Make a list of examples of injustice that you have seen or heard about. Then, look in the *Tampa Bay Times* for additional examples. Choose at least one example from personal experience and one from the *Times*. Focusing on the issue of injustice, write an argument paper. Use the examples to support your claims.

second with the procedures used to restore calm. Dubbed the “Tampa Method,” the procedures involved sending young black men wearing white hats out to patrol the streets.

Dr. James O. Brookins came up with the concept during a hastily called meeting of black leaders in the community. The white hats made the men easy to distinguish from others in the area and gave them a sense of having some authority. It worked.

The tragedy brought newspaper reporters from near and far. Norris “Monalisa” Morrow, Carr Brazelton, Wallace Roby, Henry “Pokey” Gyden and Eddie Mitchell emerged as leaders of the White Hats. Gov. Claude Kirk came to Central Avenue within a few days and presented certificates to some 120 White Hats members. Authorities flew Morrow to Washington, D.C. to testify about the need for more opportunities for youth in America’s inner cities.

Tampa in the national spotlight

A few days after Chambers’ death, Hillsborough County State Attorney Paul Antinori ruled that the shooting was justified. The decision angered the people of Central Park Village. But then, within a few weeks, their lives went on without much change. The fires and the looting on Central Avenue marked the beginning of the end for the street that once had been called the Harlem of the South.

With the national spotlight on Tampa during the summer of 1967, some reporters turned their attention to the residents of Central Park Village. The news people wanted to know about the housing conditions there. How far did the residents go in school and what jobs were available to them? Did they have the option to live in housing other than that located in black neighborhoods? Where did they see themselves living and working in five years? In 10 years?

Central Park Resident Council President Essie Mae Reed remembered that Chambers had only 27 cents in his pocket when he was shot. She saw that as symbolic of the poverty and hopelessness many of the area’s residents grew up with, lived with and died with. Something had to change, she said.

A new brand

The Reed Building at the Encore Project, which replaced Central Park Village, was named in Essie Mae Reed’s honor when it opened Dec. 18, 2012. When the building opened, it had been 45 years



A crowd gathered near the area where Martin Chambers was shot in the back by a Tampa patrolman. The crowd was watching as police officers examined the area. The shooting of the black man by a white officer led to several days of violence. Times (1967)



Possible blood stain is taken as evidence while James Calvert leans on fence. This is the probable location where Martin Chambers is killed by Tampa Police. Chambers, who was unarmed, was killed when patrolman Calvert was investigating a burglary near downtown June 11, 1967. Times (1967)

since Chambers’ death. There is a three-dimensional tribute to Chambers, showing him sitting in front of his apartment. Reed is featured in the wall art, too, surrounded by Girl Scouts and Brownies. Reed had raised money to buy their uniforms.

It had been Reed’s dream to move back into what replaced Central Park Village – a multi million-dollar development named Encore. The Reed section of the project cost more than \$30 million to construct. All the buildings at Encore – as in – bring back the joy – along Ray Charles Boulevard have musical names: the Ella, for Ella Fitzgerald; the Trio; the Tempo; and Reed, which is a sliver of wood that goes on the mouthpiece of a woodwind instrument such as a clarinet or a saxophone.

Working arm of the mayor’s committee

The City of Tampa created the Commission of Community Relations in 1964 as a “working arm and sounding board of the Mayor’s Bi-Racial



National Guardsmen, on patrol, walk past a smashed storefront on June 12, 1967, during a second night of rioting in Tampa after Martin Chambers, an unarmed black teenager was shot in the back by white patrolman James Calvert, who was chasing three robbery suspects. Chambers’ death sparked three nights of rioting. Times (1967)



Work got underway to clean up the debris left behind by days of looting and rioting near Central Avenue after the shooting of Martin Chambers in 1967. Times (1967)

Committee.” The Rev. A. Leon Lowry served as the commission’s chairman for years. The commission was the grandchild of the original biracial committee.

In 1965, Tampa native James Hammond became the first employee of the City of Tampa Commission on Community Relations. His job was to focus on human rights issues, including open housing. Hammond, Robert Saunders and Tampa NAACP Branch President Robert “Bob” Gilder took the lead in addressing the mayor, the Tampa Housing Authority board of directors, the Chamber of Commerce and other seats of power about the city’s discriminatory housing practices. Soon the stakes were about to rise.

The office’s proposal for funding the City of Tampa Commission on Community Relations Young Adult Council said, “White Hats”– youth and young adults who grow up in the slums, particularly those who have failed repeatedly both at school and in the employment market – rarely perceive any possibility for ever succeeding in doing

work, which carries society’s respect and in which they themselves can take pride. The experience they have had offers them little encouragement to feel they have any control over their lives, or a voice in the decisions made by them.”

In 1967, the office was awarded the prestigious Lane Bryant Award and \$1,000 in a ceremony in New York City for its efforts in the field of human relations.

In addition to working with residents after the civil disturbance following Chambers’ death, the staff addressed a number of other issues. They began investigating housing discrimination complaints. Without a local ordinance or a strong state or federal law, Hammond’s team did these investigations by using persuasive tactics. They relied on voluntary compliance by housing providers and lending institutions.

[The content on these pages was written by Charles F. “Fred” Hearn; John W. Daniel, Bobby L. Bowden and George A. Davis contributed to this content.]

OPEN HOUSING



The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders pushed hard for a federal open housing law. In 1966, King focused on housing discrimination. Civil rights advocates were conducting testing programs. A test consisted of a black person visiting a housing provider and asking if a room or a home were available.

Soon afterward a white tester would ask that housing provider the same questions.

If the response was the same, there was no evidence of housing discrimination. But if the response was more favorable for the white tester, that would be evidence that discrimination in housing opportunities existed. What was missing was a federal law with resources for enforcement that prohibited housing discrimination.

King had devoted virtually all his adult life to fighting against discrimination in housing – with little progress.

A New Challenge

By Fred Hearn

I began my career with the City of Tampa on Jan. 13, 1975. At that time, the city did not have a fair housing ordinance, but we occasionally conducted a variation of a testing program. In 1976, a young black male came to the Office of Community Relations at 1465 Tampa Park Plaza to lodge a complaint.

He told me that he went to a two-story home in Hyde Park that had a “Room For Rent” sign out front. He knocked on the door and a petite, elderly white female appeared. “I told her I was there about the room vacancy, the young man

explained, but she told me, ‘I don’t rent to coloreds (colored people)’ and quickly closed the door.”

I listened closely to his story but secretly I doubted that anyone would be so blatant with their racism while staring another human being in the face. But when I relayed the story to my supervisor, he told me to go out to the address and ask to rent the same room.

I drove up to the house, situated on a corner of a tree-lined street, and saw that the sign still was there. I walked up and knocked on the door. Within a few seconds, the elderly woman the young man had



Fred Hearn. Times (2018)

described answered the door. “Excuse me, I’d like to rent your room,” I said to her. She looked me in the eye and said in a calm voice, “I don’t rent to coloreds.” I managed to thank her and drove

back to the office in total shock.

This event happened 44 years ago, but I remember it as if it was yesterday. That is the terrible power of prejudice, bigoted language and racism. It leaves a permanent scar on your soul.

Because our office then did not have a strong local ordinance that prohibited discrimination in housing – and this case presented us with direct evidence of discrimination – all I could do was write a report on what I had experienced and forward it to Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I don’t know the outcome, but I felt fairly certain that the

charging party would follow up on his complaint. I did know one thing: I wanted to do this kind of work for the rest of my life.

Tampa’s first fair housing complaint

By 1967, the City of Tampa had hired Charles I. “Goosby” Jones, John W. Daniel and George A. Davis to work with James Hammond on his Commission of Community Relations staff. All four of these men brought different skill sets to the office that complemented each other. All four men understood that young people whose families were trapped in the city’s poorest housing





Photo of Fred Hearn and his mother, Grace Tillman Hearn, on Hearn's first birthday. Photo in front of the segregated North Boulevard Homes public housing projects in West Tampa on November 28, 1949. Photo courtesy of Fred Hearn.

landlord, a local businessman, allowed someone to enter his apartment and trash it. The tenant said he believed the owner only did it because the tenant was black.

"We had a hearing on the charge and the chairman of our commission, the Rev. A. Leon Lowry, presided. It was so egregious that we settled that case in the complainant's favor without any real legal authority to do so. We did have City of Tampa stationery – and the city carries a lot of weight – with the names of our commissioners on the letterhead. And these were some impressive people, who were well-known in the community."

In addition to investigating employment, housing and public accommodations complaints, the commission also managed the White Hats youth development program, the Intensive Tutorial Project, the Accelerated Training Program for job placement, a civil service-sponsored training program and the Equal Employment Opportunity Project.

Creation of the Community Affairs Division

In 1972, the Metropolitan Development Agency (MDA) expanded its responsibilities. It was led by John Fernandez, director and Alton White and Gary Smith, assistant directors. Bobby L. Bowden became the manager of the City of Tampa Community Affairs Division that year. The commissioners for the Office of Community Relations were disbanded. These former commissioners became an

advisory group. The former commission became the Office of Community Relations (OCR).

That year, operating on a budget of \$120,000, the OCR took in 23 housing discrimination complaints and resolved 11 of them. The other housing complaints were pending closure or had been referred to other governmental agencies when the annual report was completed.

The speaker of the Florida House of Representatives appointed OCR director Jones to the Florida Commission on Human Relations (FCHR), the state civil rights office. Jones helped support passage of the State of Florida Human Rights Bill. Meanwhile, the OCR focused on maintaining good police-community relations and various community services as well as processing discrimination complaints in housing and employment.

In 1974, Bowden and White began placing the city in position to build the operational capacity necessary to become a substantially equivalent local agency. That eventually led to the city landing federal

contracts with both HUD and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to investigate and resolve fair housing and employment discrimination complaints. The OCR developed a partnership with the FCHR and began dual-filing complaints with the State of Florida.

White was a role model for many young black men. When William F. Poe became Tampa's mayor on Oct. 3, 1974, White became his executive assistant. Thus, White was the first black man to serve as executive assistant to a Tampa mayor. He brought keen insight into the community's needs to the mayor's office and usually found the resources to address them. He knew key government leaders in Washington, D.C., and all over the country.

White brought sharp, dedicated minds to city government – and he delivered millions of dollars in HUD funding to supplement the city's annual budget. By April 1977, the city had a fair housing ordinance (6431-A) and code: Section 18A-4 (a) and (e).

needed their current cycle of poverty and discrimination to change.

Hammond, a Tampa native and a graduate of Hampton Institute, was a licensed electrician and master negotiator. Daniel Jones had been a teacher and an insurance salesman before becoming administrator of the Office of Community Relations in 1970. Daniel also had been a teacher and previously was a counselor for the Hillsborough County Juvenile and Domestic

Relations Court. Both Davis, also a former educator and insurance salesman, and Daniel joined the office in 1967.

Daniel recently recalled the first complaint the office ever investigated. "It was in 1967 or 1968 and it was a housing case," he said. "It involved a young man and a housing provider on North 40th Street. This young African-American male came to our office at Lake Avenue and 34th Street and reported that while he was away, the

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

LEADERSHIP IN THE NEWS

The goal of an activist is to bring about political or social change. Throughout this Newspaper in Education publication, you have read about many activists who are great examples of ordinary citizens, who stood up for their beliefs. Who are some current activists in our society? You don't have to look further than the daily newspaper to find them. Look through the *Tampa Bay Times* for an example of a citizen who is standing up for his or her rights. Summarize the information in the article and find a sentence in the article that best describes this person or his or her challenge. Share your thoughts with your class.



THE CHANGES

After five years, the Metropolitan Development Agency (MDA) was abolished and the city established the Department of Housing, Inspections & Community Services. Still, there was no practical enforcement mechanism in place to more effectively enforce fair housing violations. Staff performed intake duties, attempted voluntary compliance within the boundaries of the ordinance and referred those complaints it could not resolve to Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Meanwhile, there was no black representation on the Tampa City Council. Nor were there any local black people elected to county, state or federal offices. No elected champion of the people was on the council to support the Division of Community Affairs in

its mission to protect citizens from being the victims of housing discrimination.

Then, in 1983, Perry Harvey Jr. (who succeeded his father as president of International Longshoremen's Association Local #1402) was elected to the City Council – nearly 100 years after Joseph Walker became the first black person to serve in that capacity (1887 to 1888).

Harvey, a former educator, was a strong voice for fair housing and for other human rights issues while he served on the council, from 1983 to 1995. He received the Human Rights Award for his service to the community from the Tampa-Hillsborough County Human Rights Council in 1993.

A new mayor and a new ordinance

The 1987 death of young Melvin Hair at the hands of the Tampa Police Department resulted in significant civil disturbances in the College Hill Homes development. This occurred a few months short of 20 years after somewhat similar circumstances led to the death of Martin Chambers in Central Park Village.

Mayor Sandy Freedman sent a delegation of 27 city leaders to Miami to study how that city handled fallout after major civil disturbances there in the early 1990s. In 1993, Freedman appointed Bernie Holder to become the city's first black chief of police. She also elevated community affairs from a division of city government to a department. To complement the new Department of Community Affairs' elevated status, she named Bobby Bowden to become its director.

On Sept. 10, 1992, the Tampa City Council passed Ordinance No. 2-147 and 2. The Tampa Human Rights Ordinance, Chapter 12, known as the Tampa Code, gave the administrator of the ordinance the responsibility and the authority to receive and investigate or refer housing complaints. It also provided enforcement authority to move toward resolution of housing discrimination complaints alleged to have occurred within the Tampa city limits.

Article IV under Chapter 12 protects citizens in the sale or rental of residential property or brokerage services. It also protects persons against interference, coercion or intimidation while seeking the rights protected by the ordinance. This ordinance created a Human Rights Board and gave this group of volunteer leaders appointed by the mayor the authority to initiate complaints. It gave the board subpoena powers and the authority to conduct discovery of documents and to take

“This Justice Department will not stand by when individuals use violence and intimidation to deny fair housing rights.”

– Acting Assistant U.S. Attorney General John Gore, June 2018



THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

ON THE BASIS OF RELIGION

On Tuesday, June 12, 2018, the *Tampa Bay Times* headline read, “Tampa Man Sentenced for Threatening to Burn Down a Home Being Purchased by Muslim Family.” Tampa resident David H. Howard was sentenced by a United States district court judge to serve eight months in prison, followed by two years of supervised release, and was required to pay \$30,000 in restitution for a felony civil rights violation. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Howard pleaded guilty after “he intimidated and interfered with a family who sought to purchase a home in the Davis Islands neighborhood of Tampa, Florida, by threatening to burn down the home simply because it was being purchased by a Muslim family.”

ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY

Complainant Ms. Rice identifies herself as a person with a disability. Rice and her husband reside on Oak Tampa Road. She alleges that the handicap ramp for her building was removed despite design and construction requirements. The subject property was built in 1992 and is managed by the Respondent Association Inc. According to Rice, in July 2017, the parking lot outside of her building was repaved and the handicap spaces were moved. On Oct. 10, 2017, the complainant, who uses a walker, fell while trying to go over the curb near her assigned parking spot. Rice uses the walker on a daily basis. About Oct. 12, 2017, the aggrieved party, her husband, informed the Board Consultant that his wife had fallen a few days prior due to the lack of ramps near their building. The Board consultant replied that ramps were not required. As a result, Rice alleges that Respondent collectively has discriminated against her based on her disability, in violation of the Fair Housing Act and the Tampa Code, for denying her a reasonable accommodation.

After investigation by the Tampa Office of Human Rights, Respondent signed an agreement with the City and Rice. The agreement required that curb cuts/ramps would be installed throughout the condominium property; Rice and her husband would receive \$10,000 for medical bills and damaged equipment; and all employees and association board officers were to take three hours of fair housing training. *Source: City of Tampa Human Rights Office*

ON THE BASIS OF RACE OR FAMILIAL STATUS

Ms. Lofton is a black woman with three children under the age of 18. Lofton, who resides at Apartment Homes, Tampa Court Road in Tampa, alleged that she was denied rental opportunity and served with an eviction notice after living at this property for more than 10 years. According to Lofton, Respondent Management Inc. claimed that she caused a disturbance in the parking lot of the dwelling that threatened the safety and peace of other residents within the property. Lofton denies that she was a part of the disturbance that took place in the parking lot, because she was arriving home from work after the altercation had taken place.

Lofton believes that black mothers living in this building have been targeted for eviction because notices also were served on three black mothers who were not home at the time of the incident. According to the complainant’s lease agreement, she was entitled to a grievance hearing, which she was denied. Plus she alleges her time card information was not accepted by management as proof that she was coming from work on the day of the altercation. Lofton was served an eviction notice on Dec. 2, 2016. As a result, Lofton alleges that Respondents collectively have discriminated against her based on her race and family status, in violation of the Fair Housing Act and the Tampa Code, for serving her with an eviction notice and denying her a grievance hearing.

After investigation by the Tampa Office of Human Rights, Respondent signed an agreement with the City and Lofton. The agreement specified that Lofton would not be evicted and the notice of eviction be removed from her tenant file, and grievance-hearing procedures be distributed to all tenants. In addition, all apartment employees were to take three hours of fair housing training. *Source: City of Tampa Human Rights Office*

[The content on these pages was written by Charles F. “Fred” Hearn; Patricia Newton and Jodi Pushkin; John W. Daniel, Bobby L. Bowden and George A. Davis contributed to this content.]

CHANGING TIMES ————— GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

The United States has gone through many changes in the past 50 years, as has the City of Tampa. After reading the articles in this publication about Tampa’s history of housing, look through the *Tampa Bay Times* to find articles about Tampa’s current history. Is there still bias in society? Are different sexes, races and other groups treated equally? Are there examples of racism, sexism or other forms of prejudice mentioned in the newspaper? As you look through the *Times*, pay attention to other aspects of the newspaper besides just the news articles. What do the advertisements, cartoons, editorials and classified sections of the newspaper tell you about society? Write a profile story about society today based on what you see in the *Times* throughout the week. Use specific evidence and examples to support your ideas. Share your story with your class.

statements during investigation of fair housing complaints. The ordinance has been strengthened several times since 1992, adding protections under the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression.

This city ordinance was deemed substantially equivalent to the 1968 Fair Housing Act, as amended in 1988. With the legal authority in place, the City of Tampa became a contract agency for Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The office has access to a hearing master, the Human Rights Board and to the City Attorney’s Office to enforce federal and local fair housing laws.

Affirmatively furthering fair housing

By the 1990s, Tampa would become a national leader in the area of fair housing enforcement. The city had earned a contract with the U.S. Department of HUD to “affirmatively further fair housing” and did so consistently by investigating and resolving complaints of discrimination. Further, the city implemented an effective audit, or testing, program that was financed with funds from HUD’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

In 2018, Tampa Mayor Bob Buckhorn dedicated the renovated Julian B. Lane Riverfront Park in the former Roberts City community of West Tampa as a tribute to the former mayor for Lane’s leadership during trying times.

Presently, the Office of Human Rights is located in the Lemon Street Municipal Office Building, 4900 W. Lemon St., operating under the leadership of Patricia Newton, the Human Rights investigations supervisor. Newton and her team of investigators, intake specialist and support staff have, in the past three years, received on average one housing complaint per day and were awarded nearly \$300,000 in HUD funds to deal with these complaints. As contractual agents of the federal government, they are diligently working to reverse blatant institutional and deliberate housing discrimination in Tampa.

The content on these pages was written by Charles F. “Fred” Hearn, retired City of Tampa department of Community Affairs Director. John W. Daniel, Bobby L. Bowden and George A. Davis contributed to this content.

CELEBRATING THE SCRUB

Central Avenue has a special place in Tampa's history, particularly for the black community. The Encore District – and Perry Harvey Sr. Park – is a renewed place where generations can come together to share in that history.

Considered the crown jewel of the redevelopment project, the Encore District will be the most complex mixed-income, mixed-used multi family housing deal that the Tampa Housing Authority (THA) has ever been involved with. It is anticipated the redevelopment will greatly contribute to the quality of life for its residents and the community as a whole.

A joint venture agreement between the Housing Authority of the City of Tampa and the Bank of America Community Development Corp. has been established for this development. Through this partnership, a master plan for a mixed-used, mixed-income housing development consisting of the entire Central Park site is nearing completion.



*Perry Harvey Sr. Park in Tampa
LOREN ELLIOTT / Times (2017)*

When completed, the development will consist of 2,030 residential units, 50,000 square feet of commercial retail space and 59,000 square feet of office space, including a hotel, supermarket, St. James Church restoration, Perry Harvey restoration and Town Center. Construction of this project began in the fall of 2010. Four of the 11 residential spaces

will consist of THA owned affordable Housing market rate rental mixed-income rental units.

Ten percent of these affordable units will be public housing. The THA and its partners expect to receive a profit of approximately a half billion dollars from the sale of individual parcels of land that have been created from this plan to private developers. This profit and the revenues generated from the operation of the affordable rate rental properties will help THA achieve its goals of quality housing for its residents and thereby lessen economic dependence on HUD subsidies.

In December 2012, the THA received word that it had been chosen to receive a \$30 million Choice Neighborhood Grant for community improvements within the Central Park and Ybor City neighborhoods.

For upcoming events and the latest development news, visit encoretampa.com.



*Perry Harvey Sr. Park in Tampa
LOREN ELLIOTT / Times (2017)*

Harmony, renewal, vibration

The Encore District represents urban renewal in harmony with a vibrant past. This 40-acre master-planned, mixed-use redevelopment community just north of downtown Tampa's urban core sits where Tampa's historic Central Avenue once boomed with innovative businesses and thrived as a music district where jazz legends penned songs and performed often.

Spanning 12 city blocks, this energetic new downtown neighborhood will be home to professionals, families and active seniors – a multigenerational mix – and a catalyst for continuing redevelopment between Tampa's Central Business District and Ybor City, Tampa Heights and other neighborhoods.

Once complete, Encore will have four residential buildings, which will reflect the musical heritage of the area: The Ella, the Reed, the Trio and the Tempo. Once complete, this \$425-million development will be home to 2,500 people and create 1,000 permanent jobs.

Named in honor of the rich musical history of downtown Tampa's Central Avenue in its heyday, Encore will create a symphony of new home choices for generations of people.

Celebrating the Scrub

On July 21, 2015, the City of Tampa broke ground for Perry Harvey Sr. Park. Yoselis Ramos of USF Public Media wrote: "The park celebrates the history of Central Avenue – the hub of black-owned businesses that flourished during segregation along that street, the black entertainers who passed through, and the local civil rights activists who left their footprints in Tampa."

The improvements for Perry Harvey Sr. Park celebrate the history of Central Avenue, its community leaders and its cultural influences. The strength of the Tampa community is built on its history. Central Avenue was the heart and soul of a community flourishing with leadership, entrepreneurship, strength and courage. The area was settled after the Civil War, when freed slaves relocated to an area northeast of downtown Tampa called the Scrub.

Over time, the area grew to become a successful black residential and commercial district. The cultural attractions became legendary, bringing nationally known musical artists to Tampa, including Ray Charles, Cab Calloway, Ella Fitzgerald, James Brown and Hank Ballard. In fact, it is said that the twist was invented at an entertainment

establishment along Central Avenue, inspiring the song written by Ballard, which was later made more famous by Chubby Checker. Celebrating a legacy, the Central Avenue community established itself just north of downtown Tampa and has played an important part in the history of the city. Over the years, the neighborhood of the Scrub developed a vibrant business district, and became a cultural mecca of sorts for a number of black musicians.

The area was booming, but began to decline with urban renewal and integration. In 1967, the shooting of 19-year-old Martin Chambers resulted in three days of rioting, which contributed to the downturn of the area.

In 1974, the last of the buildings along Central Avenue, Henry Joyner's Cotton Club, was closed and demolished. Five years later, in 1979, Perry Harvey Sr. Park was developed at the request of local youth looking for a place of their own to recreate near their homes. The park was named after Perry Harvey Sr., who was the founder and long time president of the International Longshoremen's Association Local 1402 and a local civil rights leader.

Harvey had a large impact on the lives of Tampa's black community. Among his many



A view of the Ella apartment complex in Tampa, Florida on Thursday, January 3, 2019. After a two-year delay due to legal battles with contractors, one of whom was involved in affordable housing fraud, residents are finally moving into the Tempo at Encore, a public housing building on the edge of downtown Tampa. Times (2019)

accomplishments, he brought better wages, benefits and improved working conditions to Tampa's predominantly black dock workers. He helped create a black middle class in Tampa, helped create the first black-owned apartment building and plaza, and sought educational opportunities for all children in the community.

Sources: The City of Tampa, the Tampa Bay Times, the Tampa Bay History Center

A view of the Ella apartment complex in Tampa, on Jan. 3, 2019. Times (2019)



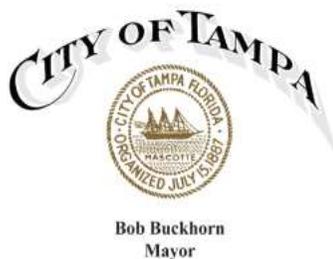
GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

CHANGING TIMES

Watch the award-winning PBS film *Central Avenue Remembered*, which takes an intriguing look at the historic Central Avenue neighborhood in Tampa, Florida, which is now becoming Encore: video.wedu.org/video/wedu-documentaries-central-avenue-remembered. After viewing this film, analyze the film and the information depicted in the film. Respond to the following questions:

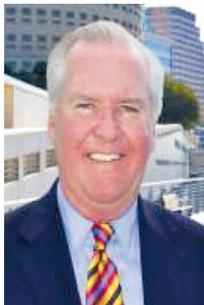
- What is the main focus of the film?
- What are the main ideas presented?
- What did you learn that you did not know before watching the film?
- What is the most interesting part of the film?
- Is there information that is missing?

Be sure to use specific evidence and examples from the film to support your responses. Next, read the movie reviews in the *Tampa Bay Times*. Write a movie review for *Central Avenue Remembered*. Format your review on the style of reviews in the *Times*.



Greetings,

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this *50+ Years of Fair Housing: Past, Present & Future in the City of Tampa* publication that is included in the Tampa Bay Times Newspaper in Education edition. It celebrates the passage of the Fair Housing Act along with its history in the City of Tampa and the Office of Human Rights. The passage of Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, enacted by the 90th United States Congress, was landmark legislation that guarantees fair housing and equal opportunity.



An essential element to a thriving city is its diversity and capacity to work, live and play as one community. For more than forty years, fair and equal housing has been an important goal of the City of Tampa and it established the Office of Human Rights to enforce our local, state and federal anti-discrimination laws, ensuring each person's right to housing within their means without regard to their status. In Tampa, we guarantee housing opportunities for all Tampanians by prohibiting discrimination concerning the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin, disability, and sex. Our mission includes empowering individuals to live free from discrimination, and in communities open and welcoming to everyone no matter who they love, their gender, or the size of their family.

As you read this publication, you will discover that the City of Tampa is proud of its efforts to further fair housing and recognizes that this can only be accomplished through forging partnerships with other governmental agencies, corporations, for profit and non-profit organizations, entrepreneurs, and all persons interested in fair housing.

Sincerely,

Bob Buckhorn



City of Tampa Office of Human Rights staff, from left to right: *Betina Baron, investigator; Rebecca Cortes, office support specialist; Patricia Newton, investigations supervisor; Kevin Travani, investigator; Shakayla Birch, investigator; Christine Boulos, legal extern; Mindi R. Rainey, intake specialist*
Photo courtesy of City of Tampa.

OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The City of Tampa Office of Human Rights provides impartial, unbiased investigation services of discrimination complaints in the areas of employment, housing and public accommodations by any person who believes he or she has been treated unfairly on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, familial status or marital status.

Mediation services also are offered to both parties as a voluntary, informal and confidential way for all involved to reach an early resolution of the case. These services are free of charge.

The office coordinates outreach activities by offering employment, housing and public accommodations workshops and seminars to keep the public informed about their legal rights. The office staff also provides guidance to those involved in the industry of housing, employment and public places serving customers within the city of Tampa.

The office serves as liaison to the Tampa Human Rights Board, an advisory board that plays an essential role in city government. The board consists of a diverse group of mayoral and City Council appointees.

Questions regarding discrimination complaints or the investigation process should be made directly to the Office of Human Rights, 813-274-5835. For more information, go to tampagov.net/human-rights.

Newspaper in Education

The Tampa Bay Times Newspaper in Education program (NIE) is a cooperative effort between schools and the Times Publishing Co. to encourage the use of newspapers in print and electronic form as educational resources – a living textbook. Our educational resources fall into the category of informational text, a type of nonfiction text. The primary purpose of informational text is to convey information about the natural or social world.

NIE serves educators, students and families by providing schools with class sets of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Tampa Bay Times* plus award-winning original educational publications, teacher guides, lesson plans, educator workshops and many more resources – all at no cost to schools, teachers or families. In 2017-2018, NIE provided more than 1.5 million print copies and 10 million digital editions of the *Times* to area classrooms free of charge thanks to our generous subscribers and individual, corporate and foundation sponsors.



NIE teaching materials cover a variety of subjects and are aligned to the Florida Standards. For more information about NIE, visit tampabay.com/nie, call 727-893-8138 or email ordernie@tampabay.com. Follow us on Twitter at twitter.com/tbtimesnie. Like us on Facebook at facebook.com/tbtnie.

NIE Staff

Jodi Pushkin, manager, jpushkin@tampabay.com
Sue Bedry, development specialist, sbedry@tampabay.com

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Florida Standards

The materials in this publication correlate to the following Florida Standards for middle and high school students.

Social Studies: SS.4.A.1.1; SS.4.A.1.2; SS.4.C.2.2; SS.4.C.2.3; SS.5.C.2.4; SS.5.C.2.5; SS.7.C.2.11; SS.7.C.2.13; SS.7.C.2.14; SS.8.A.1.1; SS.8.A.1.2; SS.8.A.1.3; SS.8.A.1.4; SS.8.A.1.5; SS.8.A.1.6; SS.8.A.1.7; SS.8.FL.1.2; SS.8.FL.1.3; SS.8.FL.1.4; SS.8.FL.1.5; SS.8.FL.1.6; SS.912.A.1.2; SS.912.A.1.5; SS.912.A.1.6; SS.912.A.1.7; SS.912.A.7.6;

SS.912.C.2.2; SS.912.C.2.3; SS.912.C.2.4; SS.912.C.2.5; SS.912.C.2.8; SS.912.H.1.6; SS.912.S.1.4

Language Arts: LAFS.612.RI.1.1; LAFS.612.RI.1.2; LAFS.612.RI.1.3; LAFS.612.RI.2.4; LAFS.612.RI.2.5; LAFS.612.RI.2.6; LAFS.612.RI.3.7; LAFS.612.SL.1.1; LAFS.612.SL.1.2; LAFS.612.SL.1.3; LAFS.612.SL.2.4; LAFS.612.SL.2.5; LAFS.612.SL.2.6; LAFS.612.W.1.1; LAFS.612.W.1.2; LAFS.612.W.1.3; LAFS.612.W.2.4; LAFS.612.W.2.5; LAFS.612.W.2.6; LAFS.612.W.3.7; LAFS.612.W.3.8

Educators

Share 100 words about how you used this resource in your classroom for a chance to win a \$15 gift card. Visit tampabay.com/nie for details and to enter.