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FLORIDA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

MEETING BEFORE: FLORIDA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DATE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

TIME: COMMENCED: 1:20 P.M.
CONCLUDED: 4:15 P.M.

LOCATION: COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS
LEON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
301 SOUTH MONROE STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

REPORTED BY: SUE HABERSHAW JOHNSON
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER
NOTARY PUBLIC

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APPEARANCES:

Representing the Florida Advisory Committee:

BRADFORD E. BROWN, CHAIRPERSON

ROBERT M. BRAKE
HARRIET P. BROWN
VIRGIE H. CONE
BOB INGRAM
ROBERT L. KNIGHT
JUNE LITTLER
ERNEST MC DUFFIE
ALBERT NELSON

* * * * *

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PROCEEDINGS

1
2 (WHEREUPON, THE MEETING COMMENCED AT 1:20 P.M.,
3 AT WHICH TIME MR. INGRAM AND MR. NELSON WERE ABSENT FROM
4 THE MEETING ROOM.)

5 DR. BRADFORD E. BROWN: I want to welcome
6 everyone here. My name is Brad Brown. I am from
7 Miami, Florida, and I chair the Florida Advisory
8 Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

9 We are here today in Tallahassee as part of
10 our efforts of a project we have undertaken to look
11 at issues of racial and ethnic tensions in Florida.

12 This is the culmination of a series of meetings
13 we have had across the state. We have met in Miami,
14 and we went as far as to Miami twice because of looking
15 at the aftereffects of Hurricane Andrew. We have
16 been in St. Petersburg, which was a great point at that
17 time relating to issues of the police force. We have
18 been in Gainesville and Jacksonville, and now we are
19 here in Tallahassee.

20 In Tallahassee we hope to be able to look at
21 both some issues related to racial tensions related
22 to local concerns and also those from the state
23 perspective, since it is the Capital of the State of
24 Florida.

25 We will be reviewing the material we have

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collected at the meetings and using them to make recommendations primarily to the Commissioner, and we will also use it as a prelude to the planned Commission meeting in Miami as part of the national effort, which will be held now in 1994.

The Commission recently concluded hearings in Los Angeles and previously has been in Chicago and Washington, D. C., as part of the overall effort.

(WHEREUPON, MR. INGRAM ENTERED THE MEETING ROOM.)

With that I would like my fellow members of the Commission, I might state for those of you who are not familiar with the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, it was appointed by individuals, by the President and Congress, to be the conscience of the federal government with regards to civil rights issues.

We are not an enforcement body, but we are a body that is thus free to raise issues to critique the effectiveness of the federal government in the area of civil rights.

The Civil Rights Commission then appoints State Advisory Committees and expects them to be its eyes and ears as to what is happening across the country, so when in effect they speak out and make advice they have input as to what is happening in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

1 So our primary position and purpose here is to
2 obtain information, to be the eyes and ears of the
3 Commission, so the Commission raises them on a broad
4 policy level and keep them understanding what's
5 happening.

6 Like the Commissioners, we are, they are not
7 full-time jobs. We are volunteers for the Commission.
8 We are paid for our actual expenses when we have to
9 travel, but we are not salaried employees.

10 We do have the Acting Regional Staff Director,
11 Bob Knight, on my right, for the Commission. Right
12 now our Director, Mr. Bobby Doctor, is serving as the
13 Acting Staff Director in Washington prior to the
14 actual naming of a Staff Director for this Commission.

15 I might note for particular interest for those who
16 follow things that the Commission Chair has just been
17 nominated by the President. That is Dr. Mary Barry,
18 one of the nation's outstanding civil rights leaders,
19 so we might expect that would get along to naming the
20 staff.

21 With that I would like to start, and let's start
22 on my right and finish over here.

23 MR. ERNEST MC DUFFIE: Ernest McDuffie,
24 Jacksonville, Florida.

25 MS. HARRIET P. BROWN: I'm Harriet Brown from

1 Orlando.

2 MS. VIRGIE H. CONE: I'm Virgie Cone from
3 Jasper.

4 MR. ROBERT L. KNIGHT: Bob Knight from the
5 Regional Office, Atlanta.

6 DR. BROWN: Brad Brown.

7 MR. ROBERT M. BRAKE: Bob Brake from Coral Gables,
8 Florida.

9 (WHEREUPON, MR. NELSON ENTERED THE MEETING ROOM.)

10 MS. JUNE LITTLER: June Littler, Gainesville.

11 MR. BOB INGRAM: Bob Ingram, Jacksonville.

12 MR. NELSON: Albert Nelson, Orlando.

13 DR. BROWN: All right.

14 MR. KNIGHT: There is some information and a
15 few copies of the reports that I put out for you, just
16 below the sign-in sheet. I just would caution you to
17 note the proposal that has the information about
18 the Commission and the purpose of the Commission as
19 well as the Commissioners is outdated, so these people
20 are not longer in the positions. This is transition
21 time.

22 But the information regarding the Commission is
23 still the same.

24 MR. INGRAM: It's not in transition?

25 MR. KNIGHT: Not to our knowledge right now. We

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1 want you to feel free to take a copy.

2 There are samples of the reports the Commission
3 generates. I just brought a few of them, and please
4 sign in to let us know you did attend here. Thank
5 you.

6 DR. BROWN: Thank you. I will ask people to
7 keep their remarks brief, recognizing you all picked
8 up and schedule, so you know there are a number of
9 people who wish to speak, and we will be leaving to
10 adjourn close to 5:00 p.m.

11 I realize the flights out of here are limited,
12 but I would ask that in addition to any verbal
13 testimony we are pleased to receive written material,
14 additional written material, either here, or it could
15 be sent to the Regional Office in Atlanta after this
16 meeting and will be included along with the files from
17 this session.

18 MR. INGRAM: Mr. Chairman, I see a young man in
19 the audience who has been a community activist for some
20 time, and I don't see his name on the agenda, Riley
21 Juggar, and I am wondering if Mr. Juggar would have
22 anything to say, and if he does could we put his name
23 on the agenda?

24 DR. BROWN: We do have, do we have some forms here
25 for people to sign?

1 MR. KNIGHT: Yes.

2 DR. BROWN: If you would, if somebody is here who
3 would like to speak or is representing somebody who
4 was on the agenda, they don't need to, but if somebody
5 is here who would like to and has material, we would
6 like to be able to hear them, so if they would fill
7 it out, and Bob will pick it up from you, and we will
8 fit people into our schedule.

9 Okay. Is there a representative here from the
10 Attorney General's Office? If not I'd like to ask
11 Assistant Chief Coe from the Tallahassee Police
12 Department to speak. Come up here, if you would.
13 It is being transcribed.

14 MR. THOMAS R. COE: Good afternoon. It's a pleasure
15 to be here. I don't have too many remarks. I have an
16 opening statement. I'm here to answer questions.

17 In reference to racial tension in our community
18 I think you definitely could say we are a reflection of
19 society in general, and we do have more racial tensions
20 than we did a few years ago.

21 There is no doubt about that. I think that's
22 witnessed by those who have been very active, and
23 I'm sure we have all heard horror stories throughout
24 the state, the William Lozano trial, the Cross City Five.
25 There are a number of issues.

*[Miami Police officer accused of
motorcyclists' manslaughter]*

1 When William Lozano's trial was scheduled to
2 be moved here it heightened our racial tensions
3 significantly, and we had a lot of programs to
4 de-escalate feelings and went into the school systems
5 and talked to children, talked to the parents, and
6 tried to de-escalate this by that means.

7 I think we are dealing with a lot of objectives.
8 I think any time you have cultural diversity and
9 you don't know people, they generally don't trust
10 people until they have worked around them long enough to
11 develop trust. I think that's one of the problems in
12 this community. We live together, but I'm not sure
13 we trust each other as much as we should.

14 For example, we have a significant juvenile
15 crime problem here right now, and that's looked at
16 primarily as a black male problem. Well, that's not
17 altogether true. But it's easy to understand how
18 you would relate to that.

19 When the news media covers that, our tourist
20 murders in Florida, for example, the majority of those
21 were committed by black males, and that's what you
22 see on TV.

23 When you see arrests that are primarily for stolen
24 vehicles and burglaries you see black males, so the
25 average white citizen begins to believe all crime is

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1 committed by black males. Not true. But that's
2 their perception.

3 And so they begin to fear all black males when
4 they are walking down the street. It's a stereotype.
5 It's how someone feels.

6 ~~You can certainly understand how that develops.~~

7 Police brutality, the same way. I will guarantee
8 you there are a lot of black citizens, so if a poor
9 black person was being severely beat and on the other
10 side are a lot of whites, he's thought of as a criminal,
11 you know, who was trying to flee from the police. And
12 I think the key issue is suspicion in racial tension.

13 I guess the old saying, "Where to stand depends
14 on where you sit," and from a standpoint it's how you
15 perceive your own position in society.

16 As far as the Police Department, I think our
17 call is racial tension has escalated. We are housed in
18 an area of two major universities. We have parties
19 now that are of significant size, some of them two and
20 three thousand students at a time, a good mixture of
21 students.

22 A lot of time alcohol or drugs are being
23 ingested. Some will end up being on the verge of
24 civil disorders, and we have to de-escalate those,
25 and they are very tension filled positions for us.

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1 Some of these can evolve to civil disorder.

2 I'm sure from your studies and your research you
3 would agree that no community any more is immune from
4 civil disorder.

5 Concord, North Carolina, had a civil disorder,
6 a small community. It can happen anywhere.

7 We had a couple of situations here a couple of
8 years ago working in Worthington Park where we had a
9 party that developed into a small civil disorder.
10 A couple of people driving through the complex
11 happened to be white, and they were pulled out of
12 their vehicles and severely beaten.

13 We went into the area to restore order, and our
14 police officers were attacked. We almost had a
15 situation out of control.

16 Luckily the officers were trained to de-escalate,
17 and they did, and we didn't have serious consequences.

18 We had a situation 10 days ago on the FAMU
19 campus where we had a young man shot to death by
20 another black man. The officer responded to the
21 scene. The victim had been shot, and the officer was
22 trying to render CPR, and he happened to be a white
23 officer, and we had some minority students come up and
24 kick, push him, told him to get away from the guy,
25 not to touch him, and basically had it been a white guy

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1 they said he would have been trying a lot harder to
2 save his life. Not true.

3 But again that almost erupted into a civil
4 disorder for us.

5 So I think tensions are high, and I think it goes
6 back to a lot of reasons. I'm sure we will not have
7 time to discuss them so far as poor housing, education,
8 and medical care, all of those, lack of opportunity
9 for jobs, but I think all of those increase the
10 tension in our community, but we have kind of a unique
11 community also.

12 You will find that our community is willing to
13 try and work on any problem, and we try to discuss
14 issues openly and honestly to bring fairness and
15 sensitivity to issues.

16 I think from that perspective we have a
17 community to deal with a lot of issues, and we try
18 to do that.

19 I think you will find our Police Department to be
20 a very progressive Department. We are a well
21 represented Department. We have 18 per cent female
22 officers, 19 per cent minority officers, and we
23 believe in representation.

24 We have good representation through our structure,
25 we have minority officers in the Department in higher

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1 positions, and we are willing to go out and get
2 involved in the community in any way we can.

3 We attend community meetings, try to get
4 as much feedback as we can, and we don't hesitate to
5 go to meetings of FAMU campus and FSU campus and answer
6 the questions of students.

7 We have found that to be very productive for
8 us. We get some excellent feedback that way.

9 That's all I really had to say. I'll be glad to
10 answer any questions you might have or during the
11 afternoon.

12 DR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. You mentioned the
13 breakdown, racial community breakdown of the police
14 force. Could you provide our staff with those
15 statistics for the record when you get back to your
16 office?

17 MR. COE: Certainly.

18 DR. BROWN: Let me ask you one question. You
19 mentioned that during the time that it looked as
20 though the Lozano trial may have been transferred to
21 here that you initiated activities. Have any of
22 those activities been put on an ongoing basis and
23 become incorporated into your ongoing program with
24 the police community relations?

25 MR. COE: Yes, sir. We have initiated a program

1 called the Citizens Police Academy, where we bring
2 in 30 or 40 citizens and put them through a 10-week
3 course of what police officers do and take them
4 through everything and put them out in the field,
5 riding with the police officers, and that has been a
6 productive program from an educational standpoint,
7 and we try to identify some community leaders and we
8 will continue to run those.

9 We went in and did some intervention in the school
10 system, and we tried to do that with our DARE program.

11 There are a number of issues like that we have
12 put in place and have continued after.

13 We meet occasionally with the NAACP and have
14 lunch with some of them. Again that's to try to
15 establish good relationships.

16 The main reason is we'd like to know each other,
17 because we know some day we will have a problem, and
18 it's a lot easier if you know the people before the
19 problem occurs than if you get there the first night
20 it happens.

21 So I think you would find our Department is a
22 very fine, community based program. We have an
23 aggressive ride-along program. Any citizen is welcome
24 to come and ride with a police officer, and we encourage
25 that, to learn about what we do firsthand and how

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1 problems are communicated into a police force.

2 Being a police officer is a very difficult job.
3 It's really a thankless job. It's a high stress job.
4 Everybody wants to criticize what you did, whether
5 you've done it right or wrong.

6 So after people are involved in a ridealong
7 they have a much better feeling about the job of the
8 police officers.

9 MR. INGRAM: Chief, what's your position on
10 confiscating weapons? Do you destroy them? How do
11 you deal with them?

12 MR. COE; Yes, sir, we go by the state law.
13 If they can be used for law enforcement purposes, for
14 example, if we pick up a 357 revolver which we issue
15 to officers and it's in good operational shape and
16 we cannot return it to the owner, then it can be placed
17 in our Department and issued to an officer.

18 If it's a weapon that is not authorized they
19 are turned over to the Leon County Sheriff's Department
20 and disposed of.

21 MR. INGRAM: So you don't re-sell those guns to
22 gun dealers?

23 MR. COE: No, sir. There's enough guns out there
24 without us putting more on the street.

25 MR. INGRAM: Very wise, Chief. Very wise. You
will be Chief one day, not Assistant Chief.

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1 MR. COE: I don't know about that.

2 MR. INGRAM: Talk to me a little bit about
3 young African Americans with black-on-black crime.
4 How is that faring?

5 MR. COE: High. I would say the majority of that
6 is black-on-black crime, very high.

7 We've got a lot of violent crime, an increase in
8 that. We have, like I said earlier, serious problems with
9 juvenile crime, but especially we believe in our
10 community we were doing fine until 1985. Then we had
11 crack cocaine come to Tallahassee. I can take you
12 back and show you what happened to us.

13 Our crime was fairly low, it started to escalate,
14 and now that's one of our resources, I believe 80
15 per cent of our crimes are related in one way,
16 stealing property to get money to buy for the drugs,
17 but it's related back to drugs.

18 MR. INGRAM: One last question. If there was
19 one piece of advice that if you had all of the powers,
20 if you were the Ross Perot, what advice would you give
21 to the African American community to resolve its
22 violent crime?

23 MR. COE: I think we have to get, do some
24 intervention at an early age with children, and get
25 back to some basic values, but not just the African

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1 American culture, everybody.

2 I would submit to you that the only way we are
3 going to solve some of these issues is to get back and
4 do some education and training and start with young
5 people when their attitudes can still be molded.

6 I think we should have mandatory classes in school
7 on cultural diversity. I think there ought to be
8 mandatory classes all over on conflict resolution.

9 So many of the kids today, the only way they can
10 resolve a problem is physical violence. That's all they
11 know. They've got to learn there are other ways to
12 resolve a problem other than pulling a knife or a gun
13 and being an aggressive personality. That's where
14 we're missing the boat.

15 MR. NELSON: I have a question. Jefferson County
16 is adjacent to Leon County, isn't it?

17 MR. COE: Yes, sir.

18 MR. NELSON: Is there a possible spillover from
19 the racial tension from Jefferson County as a result
20 of the tourists being shot, that is black males
21 supposedly did it, and the Jefferson County was
22 handling it? Is there a possible spillover?

23 MR. COE: I think it would affect this
24 community, because of course the news media covered
25 it heavily. We read about it every day in the

1 newspaper.

2 The folks over there were accused of using
3 Gestapo-type tactics, and I think that has an impact
4 just as the Rodney King case did this year, because
5 we went to a number of disturbances after the Rodney
6 King case, and the same chant was heard, "The police
7 are treating us just like Rodney King in L.A."

8 So, yes, I think anything like that, our entire
9 society now is so media driven that I think we get
10 the spinoff effects of that issue.

11 MR. KNIGHT: It's important, you mentioned some
12 aspects of, you know, community policing is a popular
13 phrase, and I guess it depends on which community
14 you come from.

15 MR. COE: Right.

16 MR. KNIGHT: What's being implemented. You
17 mentioned a body that you somehow went along with
18 police officers. Does this body have any oversight
19 authority? What does it really do? Do you get
20 familiar with the operations, or do they have any authority
21 over any aspects?

22 MR. COE: No, sir, our Citizens Police Academy is
23 primarily a public education tool. We are involved
24 in the community police concept.

25 (WHEREUPON, MR. INGRAM LEFT THE MEETING ROOM.)

1 It can mean many things to anybody. We
2 decentralized our services, created separate police
3 substations to give the flexibility to deal in certain
4 aspects with specific problems throughout our town.

5 We are trying to get back to basics. We have
6 learned from the riots in Miami and Los Angeles.
7 Those Departments were out of touch with their
8 communities. They were not listening to the needs
9 of their community.

10 We've got officers now on foot patrols, and
11 we've got three squads of officers that ride
12 bicycles that have contact with the person on the
13 street.

14 Twenty years ago we got air conditioned cars, and
15 we didn't listen to the people we were supposed to
16 serve, and we are going back now and saying we have
17 made some mistakes, and let's improve on it. Let's
18 try to get back to the basics.

19 What's the primary need? For so many years we
20 did, as police we did what we thought the people
21 wanted us to do, and a lot of times that was not
22 what the people wanted us to do, and we are trying to
23 let them drive the police force a little more.

24 MR. KNIGHT: You are, in your post, how long have
25 you been on the force?

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1 MR. COE: Twenty-one years.

2 MR. KNIGHT: In your opinion would you say
3 racial tensions in your community and Jefferson
4 County and the surrounding counties, is it better or
5 worse in the last 15 or 20 years?

6 MR. COE: It's worse. It's higher than it was.
7 It's true all over the country.

8 Even when you go to meetings with people, people
9 are so sensitive that if you say the wrong word
10 somebody wants to criticize you, when you may not
11 mean anything derogatory about that.

12 I think that's true all over the country.

13 You saw our President of FSU in trouble about
14 commenting about Michigan State, and I think people
15 are just more sensitive, and I don't think we're doing
16 enough from a cultural diversity standpoint to be
17 more sensitive about the issues.

18 DR. BROWN: Are there any, did you have any
19 authority, do you have any civilian review besides
20 the Commission itself on the actions of the Police
21 Department?

22 MR. COE: No, we do not. We have, we are
23 a nationally accredited organization, so we allow
24 every five years an independent panel to come in,
25 and they evaluate us and tell us if we need 900 ,

1 if we meet the 900 standards needed to be a
2 nationally accredited Police Department. We are open
3 for review that anybody would like to do.

4 We do not have a Citizens Review Board or
5 anything of that nature. For example, if we have a
6 shooting case we file a use of force report, which
7 is reviewed to see if it was justified and
8 necessary, and we have an independent review by
9 the State Attorney's Office to make sure that our
10 officers used proper force, but we do not have a citizen
11 review panel.

12 DR. BROWN: Okay. I think we'd better move on.
13 Thank you very much.

14 MR. COE: Thank you very much.

15 DR. BROWN: Ms. Diane Dunson?

16 MR. GEORGE MANNING: I'm George Manning, Assistant
17 Director for the Department of Community Improvement.
18 Ms. Duncan had an engagement that came up. I will
19 substitute.

20 However, I'd like to bring greetings on behalf
21 of our Department of the City of Tallahassee. Our
22 Department is basically involved in housing, code
23 enforcement, providing service centers, and working
24 with the community at large to help facilitate various
25 programs and activities for our youth, our elderly,

1 and our general population.

2 We find that with respect to the topic today,
3 a lot, I think a lot of the tensions that exist come
4 out of the housing situation.

5 People are living in squallored conditions,
6 dilapidated housing, substandard housing. They have
7 lost hope in a lot of instances, ~~some of those things~~
8 through our public housing as well.

9 So that, and I think that the Police Department
10 can attest to this, that our public housing is in a
11 state that most of the units are in such bad
12 condition that it just festers a lot of people's
13 thoughts as to how they should live.

14 I would compare it with some of the things
15 Assistant Chief Coe mentioned about the diversity in
16 our community as well as the heightened tensions
17 that do exist.

18 I think it is permeated throughout the system so
19 far as our young people and especially the recent
20 conditions and events, as well as those who are out of
21 work, the unemployed.

22 That has a significant impact on what's happening
23 in our community.

24 As I mentioned, we have two universities, a major
25 size junior college, community college, but we have

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1 very little manufacturing enterprises. Mostly your
2 businesses are usually in government or in the
3 service industries at minimum wage, so those things
4 tend to breed a lot of I guess hopelessness in some
5 people, that they can't get ahead, they can't rise
6 above that particular level where they are, that they
7 have no new opportunities for them to look for, even
8 though they go to school or to special vocational programs
9 or whatever. When they come out there are no jobs.

10 So therefore you have a lot of people who sit
11 on the sidelines that don't have any hope, especially
12 if they want to stay in this particular community.

13 I think it's happening around not only the state
14 but the country as well.

15 Even though we have low unemployment as compared to
16 Miami or Orlando or some other cities around the
17 state, but we have I guess a lot of people want to say
18 a high intelligencia in Tallahassee because of the
19 government and the educational institutions.

20 I think that some of the things that are happening
21 now are our youth, give them some opportunities and
22 going back to the basics of homelife.

23 We have children having children, and they don't
24 know how to guide them, and they get out in the street
25 at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and you have young kids,

1 eight and nine, running around, and it only festers
2 the crime problem. They only look up to drug dealers
3 or somebody else that's not really providing the
4 guidance that should be there.

5 I think our churches in our communities, some
6 of them are making a valient effort to provide programs
7 and opportunities that can channel the kids and
8 mentor the kids, so that some of the hatred that
9 exists within the school system can be broken down.

10 I think our interactions with each other need to have
11 a higher point. Thank you.

12 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much. Any questions?

13 MR. MC DUFFIE: Yes. Basically you deal with
14 a community block grant sum of money?

15 (WHEREUPON, MR. INGRAM ENTERED THE MEETING ROOM.)

16 MR. MANNING: No. Not directly. Our city funds
17 are primarily city funds with the exception of the
18 CHADS program and the housing program.

19 MR. MC DUFFIE: All right. You are off the hook.

20 MR. KNIGHT: You mentioned about youth, and I
21 guess I meant to ask you or Chief Coe, but in terms
22 of gang activities in this community do you have any
23 knowledge of or what's your assessment of gang
24 activity in the community?

25 MR. MANNING: I don't know of any organized gangs,

1 you know, per se. I know that they have groups of young
2 guys who live in a certain neighborhood, and they
3 associate together. I guess basically only recently
4 have they really identified some of those particular
5 groups., and that has been Holton Street and the
6 Georgia Street Bulldogs and Macomb Street.

7 I grew up in New Jersey, in Newark, and during
8 that time there were like three major gangs, and one
9 gang had like over 1,000 members. They were spread
10 across the city.

11 It was never of the level of gang violence as
12 it is today.

13 MR. KNIGHT: In the community you have not been
14 aware?

15 MR. MANNING: I have not in Tallahassee.

16 MR. KNIGHT: Can you give us your assessment of
17 the situation in this city in terms of better, worse,
18 or the same?

19 MR. MANNING: They are worse. I have been here
20 for 10 years, and I have seen it gradually get worse
21 all along. I think some of the things that just have
22 to happen to bring people together will make it a
23 better community and must be on the table.

24 MR. INGRAM: I'm sorry. I was out. But tell me,
25 you say it's worse. Let's be specific. What and how?

1 MR. MANNING: I think the distance between people
2 that exist between black and white, you know, things
3 that may be said at particular times, the press,
4 they will pick them up. It looks like they just add
5 a little yeast to them to get that story.

6 "I've got to get to the six o'clock news, so
7 I've got to have the story, so I want to make sure
8 I've got your statement right as to what's happening."

9 The crack cocaine, as he said before, Tallahassee
10 is a very livable city. It's a community I think that,
11 you know, bar none other in the country really has a lot
12 to offer, bug the crime and the delinquency problems
13 that I have seen occur, the breakins in our facilities,
14 in fact our office was broken into last night, and when
15 I walked into the office this morning the police were
16 there and taking the fingerprints, and this is the
17 second time like within four weeks, and people are
18 breaking in to get to the vending machines, so they
19 are tearing up the vending machines to get the money out.

20 You know, we've got computers and desks and
21 everything else. They don't want them. They go right
22 for those vending machines.

23 I think that statistically you look at crime
24 statistics, and now they publish them in the paper
25 geographically, burglaries and everything else, whereas

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1 before they did not, and I guess that makes people
2 more aware of the crime problem within the community.

3 MR. INGRAM: One other question. What is the
4 Department of Community Improvement doing to impact on
5 the number of violent crimes, especially getting drugs
6 off the street in Tallahassee?

7 MR. MANNING: Well, we are not directly involved
8 in that part. But what we do have, and we have two
9 community centers, one the Smith-Williams Service
10 Center, a multipurpose center, and Lincoln Neighborhood
11 Center, the old Lincoln High School at one time, and
12 it's been converted into a multipurpose center, and
13 we try to have activities in there for our youth that
14 will channel them in a different direction.

15 We have a boxing program for young kids that has
16 been really good to come along in the past year. We
17 worked with Boys and Girls Clubs of the Big Bend
18 to try and provide some programs. We have after-school
19 tutoring and mentoring programs in both public centers.

20 So we have tried to utilize those facilities to
21 channel the young people with good programs, the persons
22 who can guide them in the right way.

23 But I think that's good for the young folks, but
24 then you've got the other cases, the group of other
25 young adults that I say is from 14 to 25 years old who

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1 are basically on the streets, those who have
2 dropped out of school, and trying to get them back
3 into a vocation that will be productive for them and
4 their families, those are the missing links right
5 now.

6 MR. INGRAM: How close does your Department
7 work with law enforcement?

8 MR. MANNING: With law enforcement? Oh, very
9 much so.

10 Through code enforcement we work with them and
11 various programs we offer at the centers. They are
12 very much involved in our neighborhood planning.

13 For instance, in Frenchtown area, which is kind
14 of I guess the...

15 MR. INGRAM: Frenchtown forever?

16 MR. MANNING: Frenchtown forever. It has been one
17 of those heightened areas of criminal activities in
18 drugs, crime, murder, and assaults, and we have
19 tried to do some things so far as revitalization of
20 the area.

21 The Police Department has been a very integral
22 part of our planning process every step of the way,
23 working with our neighborhood organizations and
24 having, giving their input.

25 For instance, I'd like to give you this
particular thing.

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1 The city about four years ago, four to five years
2 ago, planned a drainage retention facility in a
3 particular area. We had to move about 70 families out
4 of that area for this to be constructed. Once it was
5 constructed the neighborhood said that we ought to
6 make it into a park. They had not appropriated any
7 dollars for that purpose.

8 But before we went and just did, "Okay, we're
9 going to make it a park," we had the Police Department
10 and their Crime Prevention Unit at meetings in the
11 neighborhood to help develop the safety aspect of
12 that facility, and I don't believe they have had any
13 major crime or criminal activity in that particular
14 area since it's been completed.

15 I think the design of it was very well made, and
16 the community came out and participated along with
17 the police, and so it made a big difference.

18 MR. BRAKE: I have a question. You mentioned
19 there was lack of maintenance of the public housing
20 facilities. What's the reason for that? What's trying
21 to be done about it?

22 MR. MANNING: I look at, well, maintenance from the
23 point of view if you go by a lot of them, they have
24 so many units boarded up when people need housing.

25 Occupants tear them up consistently. And at the

1 Macomb Street location they are getting ready to
2 open it up. They're going to tear down some units,
3 demolish some units, because it's so close in, and
4 with people living on top of each other, those
5 attitudes and everything just kind of fuse together,
6 and then you have the smallest spark can set something
7 off.

8 So they plan to open this particular apartment
9 complex up by demolishing I think it's 20 units,
10 something like that, but they kind of opened it up a
11 little bit to make it a little bit more livable.

12 MR. INGRAM: We need to say to our members that
13 public housing basically throughout the State of
14 Florida is running into a problem because of
15 maintenance dollars, that when the federal government
16 cut HUD, there went those maintenance dollars, so
17 once they move out and the way those houses are
18 constructed if my bathroom goes bad and is not
19 attended to, then the restroom in the next building
20 will go bad, and it just winds up creating a whole,
21 real problem.

22 So McDuffie would love to spend two hours
23 telling you about the problems with HUD.

24 MR. BRAKE: They had that in Miami, too.

25 DR. BROWN: Last night it looked like there were

1 more apartments boarded than lived in.

2 MR. INGRAM: It doesn't happen in Orange County?

3 (LAUGHTER.)

4 MR. NELSON: Not at all.

5 (LAUGHTER.)

6 MR. MANNING: Thank you.

7 DR. BROWN: I'd next like to ask Ms. Barnes,
8 representing Dr. Charles Evans of the Tallahassee
9 Branch of the NAACP, to say something to us.

10 MS. ALTHEMESE BARNES: Thank you. Good afternoon.

11 It is a pleasure for me to be here representing the
12 Florida State Conference of NAACP, Tallahassee Branch,
13 as well as the state. I am the State Secretary for
14 that organization.

15 The Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches
16 has identified a number of issues which are crucial
17 to the citizens of the State of Florida. These issues
18 have implications for every Florida resident. However,
19 our concern is that in many instances they are of
20 paramount importance to the African American community
21 and other minority group citizens.

22 These issues we feel affect the status and have
23 been for some time of racial and ethnic tensions in
24 Florida.

25 To enumerate these, the following lists are

1 offered in priority order with a brief description.

2 Number one, the Americans with Disabilities
3 Act. Under Florida Statute the statute itself needs to
4 be amended to include the definitions and general
5 language of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

6 Currently Florida Statutes merely indicate that it
7 is illegal to discriminate against people with
8 disabilities.

9 The NAACP feels that the statute needs
10 definitions, indications, and jurisdictions, and
11 some clear indication of what constitutes a violation.

12 While we recognize that the Americans with
13 Disabilities Act is put in place to assure no
14 discrimination against all persons with disabilities,
15 our concern is that this law needs to be widely
16 complied with, because many times minority persons
17 with disabilities are the most neglected and
18 discriminated against group in society, based on
19 the number of cases we receive and the number of
20 cases that we have in reports that are filed with
21 enforcement agencies.

22 Number two, equity in education. Currently
23 there is no agency which has been designated as
24 being fully responsible for enforcement of the
25 Florida Education Equity Act.

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1 This is an act that was put into place in 1984
2 in the State of Florida. The fact that there is no one
3 to enforce any finding of discrimination under the
4 act is a deterrent to the elimination of discrimination
5 in the state's education system.

6 This particular problem is also evident in the
7 implementation of the Florida Education Reform and
8 Accountability Act. Currently the State of Florida
9 is in the process of developing and implementing school
10 reform and accountability which was brought about by
11 1990 legislation.

12 The present legislation does not include
13 oversight, compliance, nor enforcement. Those areas
14 are very weak and nonexistent really.

15 The lack of state Department of Education oversight
16 of local School Districts invites abuse of the civil
17 rights of students, faculty, and support staff in many
18 Districts across the state. This discrimination
19 includes in curriculum, placement, teacher placement,
20 retention, and general employment.

21 We realize we have an Office of Civil Rights
22 that has the responsibility to receive complaints of
23 discrimination in education, services, programs, and
24 activities. However, it has been our experience that
25 oftentimes findings issued by the Office of Civil

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1 rights are given carte blanche to School Districts to
2 further perpetuate discrimination.

3 I have brought with me an outline of cases that
4 have been filed with the agency since 1989, which total
5 556. These are allegations on race, national origin,
6 and disability. In the majority, a large percentage
7 of the cases were no-cause findings.

8 I also brought a copy of a report finding to leave
9 with you, so you can see what I'm referring to where
10 it's been lodged by the agency that there are
11 disproportionate representations, but then it's left,
12 and with no real basis for why this is happening to
13 tie it to discrimination.

14 Three, human intergroup relations in schools.

15 The proliferation of interracial tensions in schools
16 throughout the state indicates the need for human
17 relations or intergroup relations in our elementary
18 and secondary schools across the state.

19 Examples of the kinds of programs which can be
20 implemented include the model program established by
21 the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the
22 Pinellas and Hillsborough County schools, and Teaching
23 Tolerance distributed by the Southern Baptist Law
24 Center out of Montgomery Alabama.

25 I was pleased to hear the Assistant Chief of Police

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1 mention our support efforts for this type of training
2 and the NAACP also supports those mandatory enforcements
3 of the training, because we find many times in the
4 School Districts as well as on the state level with
5 the Department of Education I list such training as
6 mandatory, but usually supervisors, managers, etcetera,
7 will not take advantage of that program.

8 Fourth, discrimination law, discrimination against
9 women who become pregnant or new mothers is continuing
10 at an alarming rate in Florida.

11 Women are being forced to leave their jobs,
12 and this is a significant problem.

13 Changes in the treatment of pregnant employees,
14 such as reassignment to positions requiring little or
15 no public contact in their position has the effect
16 of preventing career advancement and hindering upward
17 mobility for these women.

18 Five, asset seizure and confiscation laws.
19 Over the past few years, and I'm sure you are aware
20 of this, the state's asset seizure laws have been
21 abused by law enforcement officials who used the law
22 to confiscate money and property without regard to
23 whether or not there is reason to assume that the
24 property or money was obtained as a result of
25 illegal activity.

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1 Very recently, June of '93, the NAACP did
2 initiate action to bring litigation in this particular
3 matter.

4 This was based on the fact that some 90 per cent
5 of the persons whose property was seized were
6 African Americans and the minority groups. Although
7 those individuals were not found to have committed
8 a crime, their property was not returned to them.

9 So litigation is underway in that area.
10 Individual families have lost homes and cars because
11 of their possession of small amounts of an illegal
12 substance, while others with the right connections
13 may not have any property seized.

14 The NAACP is also looking into another law
15 which we feel will have impact on minority citizens,
16 and all of this would affect racial tensions, and
17 this law deals with the type of illegal substance and
18 the penalties that are applied.

19 The penalties are stiffer for crack cocaine, as
20 opposed to powder cocaine, because the latter is
21 considered to be a middle to upper class type drug,
22 and the former is more of the street type, cheaper
23 drugs. We look upon that as disparity, and we need
24 to take a look at that.

25 Six, bias in the judicial system. The state has

1 already undertaken to increase the number of minority
2 and female judges in court offices. In large part
3 these efforts depend on increased appointment of
4 minorities and females to the Judicial Nominating
5 Commission.

6 In view of recent court rulings in Duval and
7 Leon County it would appear that the Legislature must
8 address reform of the at-large election process as it
9 applies to drugs, to judges.

10 DR. BROWN: Excuse me. Freudian slip.

11 (LAUGHTER.)

12 MS. BARNES: Clearly at-large elections fail to
13 offer minorities any opportunity to elect candidates of
14 their choice to the judicial branch, and as has been
15 stated earlier we have had lawsuits filed. In fact, one
16 of the Commissioners in this county courthouse filed a
17 successful lawsuit challenging the at-large election
18 for judges, and we just two days ago inducted or
19 had placed on the bench the first African American
20 woman to the bench.

21 Seven, excessive use of force by police agencies.
22 Recent events in Tampa and Crystal River illustrate
23 the need for better recruitment, training, and
24 equipment of our law enforcement agencies. Excessive
25 or inappropriate use of force is a constant source of

1 contention between the Florida police agencies and
2 the minority communities all across the state.

3 Support for community policing and also for
4 community review boards, that was mentioned a little
5 earlier, that's one of the things that the NAACP has
6 pushed for or sought for quite some time in this
7 particular community.

8 The issue of environmental legislation, ~~number~~
9 ~~eight~~. The siting of toxic waste dumps and other
10 hazardous industries in poor and minority neighborhoods
11 is a major health problem I know here in Tallahassee,
12 and I'm pretty sure across the state.

13 Whether it's phosphate waste in Hillsborough
14 County or toxic wastes and chemicals in Escambia
15 County, the practice continues to leave minority
16 communities with high levels of cancer and respiratory
17 disease. This must be addressed.

18 Nine, improving conditions for migrant workers.
19 Housing, education, health care continue to be
20 areas where migrants suffer in the State of Florida.
21 The combination of low wages, pesticide poisoning,
22 exploitation, and discrimination continue to take
23 their toll on the state's agricultural workers.
24 Conditions exist which really resemble slavery and
25 need to be addressed.

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1 Ten, labor force training and employment rights.
2 The state must take the lead in retraining our work
3 force. The loss of manufacturing jobs and the increased
4 need for a more technically skilled work force is
5 leaving many of Florida's workers out in the cold.
6 This ties in quite a bit with the education
7 deprivation.

8 We have many youth on the street now who are the
9 offspring of other African Americans who early in the
10 system were either kicked out, dropped out, pushed
11 out, and therefore the parents have not been able to
12 provide adequate education, parenting skills, and
13 it is felt that this is being played out to some
14 degree in this crime and violence we are experiencing.

15 Eleven, cultural awareness training for police
16 agencies. Continued problems between police agencies
17 and minority communities need to be addressed by
18 amending the Police Standards Act to require citizens'
19 involvement components in all police agencies, and
20 that was mentioned earlier.

21 Twelve, hate and hate crimes. Police Academy
22 curriculum and in-service training must include classes
23 on how to identify hate crimes. All police agencies
24 must be required to utilize national hate crimes
25 reporting systems. Legislation should be developed to

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1 require production of all hate crime violations,
2 regardless of the victim's wishes.

3 The habitual offender or career criminal statute
4 must be revised to provide uniform, consistent
5 application of the statute, without regard to race.
6 It is clear from studies undertaken by the Florida
7 Legislature that was ordered by the Governor as well as
8 the State Attorneys and Sheriffs Association that the
9 career criminal statute has been used in a racially
10 discriminatory fashion in this state.

11 It is also obvious that sentencing guidelines
12 must be revised to provide fairness and consistency
13 in sentencing.

14 This list is obviously not exhaustive. However,
15 it gives a good indication of the many issues facing
16 the citizens of Florida. One final issue that must be
17 addressed is the continued perception fostered by
18 public officials, law enforcement officers, and the
19 media that all of the crime and all of the problems
20 of this state are caused by young black males. There is
21 no doubt that young black males are disproportionately
22 represented in the criminal justice system in the
23 state; however, the crime problem cuts across race,
24 ethnic, and gender lines.

25 The problem is ^{all} inclusive and therefore solutions

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1 *Tall*
must be inclusive.

2 In the final analysis there is an urgent need to
3 deal with the problems of poverty, unemployment, and
4 underemployment, education and health if we are
5 to make a difference in the status of racial unrest.

6 Each of these problems cause or exasperbate other
7 problems. They must be addressed as a unit.

8 The solutions must not seek to cast blame or
9 abrogate the problem. In fact, the solutions must be
10 broad based and inclusive of the entire society.

11 The ultimate solutions will require input and
12 cooperation from all tiers of government, administration,
13 and the citizenry.

14 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much.

15 MS. BROWN: You were speaking for the Tallahassee
16 area, and you said you were speaking for the State of
17 Florida. Do you have some statistics that would
18 support the high Americans with Disabilities Act would
19 be the primary priority with the NAACP?

20 MS. BARNES: Yes, we have collected data. Of
21 course, I don't have it here with me, but there are
22 now through enforcement agencies and taking a tally
23 of the type of cases that have been coming in, that
24 is one of the areas that we have found of late has
25 got to be a crucial area.

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1 MS. BROWN: In Tallahassee or statewide?

2 MS. BARNES: Statewide.

3 MS. BROWN: Okay.

4 MS. BARNES: Statewide.

5 DR. BROWN: You are saying from the standpoint of
6 immediate Florida state legislative action. However,
7 actions in Florida combined with the federal law, which
8 is at priority? What's the highest priority?

9 MS. BARNES: Yes, the NAACP does a lot of
10 work, a lot of its focus is on changes to statutes
11 and legislation and policy and litigation types of
12 things, so the delivery of the presentation that I have
13 given is more in that context.

14 MR. MC DUFFIE: This is information for
15 Mr. Poole. Are you familiar with the Affirmative
16 Action Act of 1982 where the State of Florida receives
17 millions of dollars for training, but they are not
18 doing apprenticeship training, and that is supposed to
19 be complied with by Title VII of the Civil Rights
20 Act.

21 What we tried to do was asked the Governor in
22 1992 was to send an Executive Order for Florida, so all
23 these projects that the State of Florida is doing
24 would fall under affirmative action, and I'd like you to
25 go back to Mr. Poole, because Ms. Holzendorf and

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1 Dennis and Tony here and you are saying a couple of
2 bills will start affirmative action, so we can address
3 these millions of dollars.

4 Also your handout shows the City of Jacksonville
5 received over 12 million dollars from Private
6 Intercommunity Council, but we can't get any to
7 the express programs.

8 What they are doing is 24 counties, and they use
9 it basically to subsidize the cities in using these for
10 summer programs and basically wasting money.

11 If you let Mr. Poole know and give it to Dennis
12 and Tony here, maybe we can get this passed and we
13 can address all of these problems.

14 If our kids are not cared for properly, the
15 city and the State of Florida is saying in the Miami
16 area we think 300 million dollars are spent for the
17 problem of hurricanes, but if we can't get our kids
18 in the proper apprenticeship training we will be
19 left out of the next 20 years.

20 If we don't change our approach and use of
21 these loans with the NAACP we keep fighting the same
22 battle, and you could use the money to
23 circumvent the law.

24 I'd be happy to assist.

25 DR. BROWN: All right.

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1 MS. LITTLER: You mentioned one thing that was
2 needed was teaching tolerance. Is anyone doing that
3 in the county?

4 MS. BARNES: Well, I work for the Department of
5 Education.

6 MS. LITTLER: Be sure that everyone in charge of
7 the curriculum has access to that, because I think
8 it's a step in the right direction.

9 MS. BARNES: As a matter of fact we are on the
10 regular mailing list for that information and utilize
11 quite a bit of information.

12 MR. INGRAM: When I stepped out a moment ago it
13 was because the Honorable Willie Dennis had called and
14 wanted to make sure someone from the NAACP was
15 well represented, so I will be certainly pleased to
16 tell her you did an adequate job.

17 However, I have a couple of questions, and I guess
18 it will become evident to all concerned I have a
19 real thing about guns, and I have that because I
20 believe very strongly that the African American
21 community will not progress until it polices itself.

22 We cannot wait on anyone from the outside to
23 come in and save us from us.

24 I further believe that if that was an outside
25 group penetrating our community and killing young

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1 African Americans at the rate that we're killing young
2 African Americans, this Commission along with almost
3 any other Commission involving civil rights would have
4 been empanelled a long time ago, because there would
5 be many of us screaming to the tops of our voices
6 that racism is the direct cause of the killing, and
7 therefore we should be tracking down those who are
8 inflicting this punishment.

9 Being my feelings being as strong as they are,
10 I then must say and wonder when will the NAACP
11 prioritize and come to the realization that we, too,
12 must understand that violence is the number one
13 problem that we face within the African American
14 community.

15 If we don't do something to curve the violence
16 existing in the African American community, the
17 programs of Brother McDuffie and others have talked
18 about will not be.

19 But it seems like we always, most of us, and
20 I'm talking us now in our organization, want to skirt
21 the issue of dealing directly and confronting
22 black-on-black crime heads up, so that we can tell
23 our children, "You've got to stop it."

24 So my question to you as to everyone else, what
25 has, what is and has the NAACP, and I'm a life member, so-

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1 I want you to know I'm a card carrier talking, and
2 I can vote when voting time comes, you know, most
3 people like to talk, but they don't like to have the
4 membership to back up their conversation.

5 So it means I'm certainly not anti-, but I'm
6 just trying to get a point, and that is when will the
7 NAACP take and prioritize as number one that we've
8 got to stop killing our children?

9 MS. BARNES: Well, I think in looking at the
10 issues that we tried to deal with, our overall effort
11 is to try and impact that there is a problem.

12 Our new Executive Director, Reverend Chavis,
13 has made one of the top issues the matter of crime and
14 violence, and at his initial national NAACP convention
15 he went into the hood and interacted, slept with,
16 whatever, the youth in the Indiana area, so that is
17 an initiative.

18 We do feel though that it is equally important to
19 deal with those situations that bring about the
20 attitudes of crime and violence.

21 Many times we hear about the black-on-black
22 crime, but we also have white-on-black crime that is
23 perpetuated in many ways.

24 When Mr. McDuffie made mention of the pigs, for
25 15 years I worked for the Department of Labor and

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1 Employment Security and went out and monitored private
2 industry and what have you, and there is a lot of
3 waste in those programs. Turnover, hire 15 people
4 in Wendy's, six weeks, followup 30 days success
5 placement, move them out, and bring more in.

6 The housing matter, right here in Leon County
7 I serve on the Community Development Block Grant
8 Advisory Committee, and we are dealing with the issue
9 now of over six million dollars that has come into
10 the town, and my concern is what are we going to do about
11 the targeted areas, quote, poverty, impoverished areas,
12 and I'm concerned about that, because just last year it
13 was brought to our attention that a humongous amount
14 of money was spent on affordable housing in Leon
15 County, and it was targeted for Frenchtown, but not
16 one dime of it went into those communities.

17 So when we have this kind of, this other type of
18 crime or social issue thing that we have to deal
19 with, which really contributes to a lot of the youth
20 you see out there running around committing crimes.

21 MR. INGRAM: Well, I think that there is no one,
22 single solution to the multitude of problems that we
23 as African Americans face, but I still don't think
24 that we're running in and ready to publicly admit,
25 you know, flatfooted, without taking a back seat and
without giving the impression to anyone that we are

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1 putting down young African Americans, because that's
2 not the case, but we do recognize and realize that we
3 have an ever growing problem with young African
4 Americans taking lives of other young African
5 Americans, and if white folks were killing us at
6 the same rate we are killing each other we would be
7 outraged.

8 When will we become upset? When will we not
9 be willing to accept another death? When will we
10 become upset? When will we not be willing to accept
11 another death?

12 That's my whole reasoning, to get us to thinking
13 that there's something we need to do.

14 MR. NELSON: First of all I want to thank
15 the NAACP for filing the lawsuit against Volusia
16 County. That's the search and seizure law. It came up
17 at the last hearing in Tampa.

18 You mentioned about the judicial system. You
19 said that was a priority. Was that in relation to the
20 study of them buying guns by the Governor, whereas
21 black people were appointed to judgeships?

22 MS. BARNES: Okay, the suit was filed prior to
23 the study, but the study gave the support or
24 substantiated the fact that there was disproportionate
25 or disrepresentation on the bench.

1 MR. NELSON: On the bench?

2 MS. BARNES: Right.

3 MR. NELSON: You say there was a suit? The suit
4 is in progress now?

5 MS. BARNES: It's partially resolved. We did
6 have someone appointed to the bench, and the judge
7 pretty much ruled the at-large system is not the
8 best way to go to afford an opportunity to
9 minorities and women.

10 MR. NELSON: That's the voting aspect, but the
11 Governor has the prerogative to appoint.

12 MS. BARNES: Right, and that's what he just did.

13 MR. NELSON: At the recommendation of the committee
14 set up by the party lines, the Governor appoints them.
15 Is the NAACP seeking a change in the way that's done?
16 I think part of that is key, because the committee,
17 the lawyers have to get together on the committee in order
18 to recommend, so is that being studied?

19 MS. BARNES: That is a part, yes, to increase
20 the representation of the nominating committees. In
21 fact, that has taken place, too, to a certain
22 extent. Of course, you still have the three among
23 seven on that kind of thing, but the numbers have
24 increased on the commissions, and that's not a dead
25 issue. Efforts are still ongoing in that respect.

1 MR. NELSON: Okay.

2 MR. KNIGHT: The NAACP, do you process complaints?
3 Do you have any of that activity in your office?

4 MS. BARNES: Only to the extent that people can come
5 in and file informal complaints with us, and then we
6 try to put them in the right channel, employment,
7 education, or what have you, but enforcement authority
8 we don't have.

9 MR. KNIGHT: I understand, but you do, and you
10 refer on?

11 MS. BARNES: Right.

12 MR. KNIGHT: And you do have an active part of
13 this activity?

14 MS. BARNES: Yes, sir.

15 MR. NELSON: Those of us with the enforcement
16 area across the state where we do work with them may
17 refer things also, because they keep statistics, but
18 we do since they don't have enforcement authority,
19 we have ample authority.

20 Do you know how many you get on a written basis
21 in Tallahassee?

22 MS. BARNES: In Tallahassee on a daily basis you
23 can get anywhere from maybe 15 to 20 calls.

24 MR. NELSON: Fifteen to 20. What are the areas?

25 MS. BARNES: Most of the areas are employment
discrimination and law enforcement issues, criminal

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1 issues. "I'm in prison, and I feel like I have a
2 sentence that's unfair," or what have you.

3 But most do deal with employment and criminal
4 issues.

5 MR. NELSON: Thank you.

6 MS. BARNES: And education.

7 MR. MC DUFFIE: You deal with HUD money, this
8 regulation 6/99, on page 167 of this law, Section 109
9 deals with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, getting
10 into law in 69. I think if the NAACP would get this
11 book and when the dollars come to Tallahassee and if
12 blacks are not included and they don't have affirmative
13 action, I think you can stop it.

14 We have a case in Jacksonville, two cases, and hope
15 it will show that these dollars are used by county
16 roads, sewage, and everything without draining our
17 needs.

18 If you get that book and look at the law I
19 think you can stop some of that.

20 DR. BROWN: It's rather interesting that we
21 invite people to give recommendations, and we also ask
22 them when they come to give us recommendations that we
23 as government agencies would be the ones who would be
24 able to carry out things, recognizing there are others
25 that would not be appropriate, and we end up as with

1 the NAACP recommending what we would like to see the
2 NAACP do to approve the program it's working on.

3 MS. BARNES: And by the way, to take some of the
4 thunder, we are all volunteers. We have regular jobs.
5 I'm on annual leave now.

6 MS. BROWN: We understand.

7 DR. BROWN: It's important to remember that you
8 are receiving them, and it's a tribute to the NAACP's
9 representation here as it is in civil rights that the
10 people would feel it was appropriate.

11 Thank you very much for taking time off of your job
12 to come here today.

13 MR. INGRAM: We will give you a break at the
14 end of the year.

15 DR. BROWN: If you stay, there is information in
16 the packet.

17 Okay. The next individual on the agenda is Reverend
18 Ernest Ferrell. Is Reverend Ferrell or a representative
19 of his present?

20 Okay. The next individual invited to speak is
21 Reverend Holmes.

22 MR. INGRAM: He's not here.

23 DR. BROWN: Do we have any representatives of the
24 Mayor's Office? We did earlier, for people's information,
25 have the Vice Chair of the County Commission, Ms. Davis,

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1 speak to us during the regular meeting, because
2 she would be tied up with a television hearing and
3 would try to be back later.

4 I saw Dr. Jones come in. You made it just in
5 time. The next speaker, Dr. William R. Jones.

6 DR. WILLIAM R. JONES: I must say I heard you a
7 week ago Thursday, and in fact I brought some of my
8 same slides. I will not use them, because I don't have
9 a setup for that.

10 The message I want to leave with you and your
11 co-workers is the same.

12 I'm not sure whom I represent here. Dr. Freddie
13 Groomes, Vice President of the university, was
14 invited and is out of the country and out of the
15 city and was not able to come, so she asked me to
16 come in her stead.

17 I serve as the Chairperson for the Anti-Apartheid
18 Advisory Council for the City of Tallahassee, and I
19 guess I can represent that as well.

20 I am here more as a concerned citizen, as someone
21 who had been doing research in this area for 30 years,
22 and we have developed a very effective grid for
23 dealing with some of the problems, issues, and
24 questions that you raised, and I have to say I find some
25 of the diagnoses being advanced here as part of the

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1 problems, rather than the solution.

2 I wish I had a place to set up my slides, but
3 I can't.

4 Now I want to suggest that there are some
5 problems that you and I are dealing with, but please
6 note you are working with it, so you see the whole
7 thing, and I am looking at it otherwise.

8 If you choose to look from here the rest will be
9 invisible to you.

10 What I am trying to have you do is for us to
11 make that kind of shift where you analyze your
12 problem on the racial problem from an entirely
13 different angle and analysis, and when you begin to
14 do that I think you would begin to understand why I
15 say there are some serious errors in the way you are
16 approaching these problems.

17 I am not sure you understand the magnitude of
18 these. It's what we call the DDT principle, "Diagnosis
19 dictates therapy." "Diagnosis dictates therapy."
20 I will give you a couple of examples, and when my
21 time is up I'll stop and go take my seat.

22 I have a headache. I have a headache. I go to
23 the doctor. The doctor takes my headache as a
24 symptom, as an effect, e-f-f-e-c-t.

25 And then what the doctor attempts to do is to

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1 identify the cause of that headache, that symptom,
2 and that's precisely what we call a diagnosis.

3 A diagnosis and identifying the controlling
4 cause for some kind of effect, i.e. symptom. But,
5 please note. Based on whatever cause you locate
6 in that diagnosis will determine or dictate your
7 therapy.

8 Case in point. Not only will it dictate your
9 therapy, but you can predict the therapy based on the
10 cause that's identified in the diagnosis.

11 Headache, i.e. diagnosis, cause: constipation.
12 You know my therapies. What therapies? You know it.
13 Why do you know it? Because you are operating on
14 some key principles.

15 I go back and get a second opinion. This time
16 the doctor says, "You have a brain tumor." Brain
17 tumors also produce headaches. But that's a
18 different diagnosis based on a different cause,
19 which should give you a different therapy.

20 What does that give us? I have a case of
21 malpractice.

22 Note what I'm saying. The causality that you
23 identify is critical. If you are identifying the wrong
24 causality you are going to come up with the wrong
25 therapy.

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1 Now please note. I've been talking about medicine
2 as if this principle, the DDT principle, only
3 applies to medicine.

4 It's an across-the-board type of analysis and
5 problem solving device, because every social/economic/
6 political policy, every educational curriculum is
7 what? Therapy.

8 Someone has done an analysis of a concrete
9 economic/social/political situation, and they have
10 identified a controlling cause, and based on that
11 controlling cause they have come up with what? A
12 therapy which is nothing more than a policy.

13 So please note the whole success in your work is
14 being able to go in and identify the correct
15 causality, not the false causality, and what I'm
16 here to talk about, and let me give you an example.

17 I can't use a VCR, but I'll have to do it the
18 different way.

19 A guy on Long Island dug a hole in his back yard
20 90 feet by 90 feet by 90 feet. I said, "Why the hell
21 are you messing up my neighborhood?" The guy says,
22 "To keep the elephants away."

23 I said, "There aren't any elephants within
24 10,000 miles." He said, "See how effective it is?"

25 Now you smiled, but I want to suggest to you that

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1 some of the causes that I have heard today fall
2 within that same category of the false causality.

3 If you get the wrong causality you're going
4 to come up with the wrong therapy.

5 Now I need to say one more little thing about
6 causality, because that's the crucial thing to focus
7 on in terms of coming up with the right policy.
8 I have to introduce another concept called labelling,
9 labelling.

10 Go to the supermarket, take a tin can, there's
11 no label on it. You don't know what's inside.

12 We use labels to identify the contents of
13 things and tell us what's inside. We use labels also
14 to control human behavior, because if I put a
15 label on something I place a label on something to try
16 to make you conclude that that label is an accurate
17 description of whatever the object is or whatever the
18 content of that object is.

19 The case in point. Look at two batteries.
20 I'll stick Everready on one side and Duracell on the
21 other. Those are labels. Now please note the first
22 label is labelled Everready. Is there any battery
23 that is ever ready? That's a lie in labelling. No
24 battery is ever ready.

25 But if you take that label to be an accurate

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1 description of the object, i.e. the battery, you are
2 more apt to buy the Everready battery than the
3 Duracell, and it's based on what? Not the object,
4 but your label.

5 Now you tell me what the difference based on
6 labelling is between welfare and a subsidy. Both
7 start off as taxpayers' money. Your pocket and mine.
8 We send it to the government units, and the
9 government sends it back, reallocates it, and then
10 the different ones go to the different people's
11 pockets.

12 If it goes to the rich people's pockets it's
13 a subsidy. If it goes to the poor people's pockets
14 we call it welfare, but we have an entirely different
15 attitude to it.

16 Welfare, you can't stay on too long. It
17 makes you dependent. Every time you check it. You go
18 back and tell me how you have to go back before one
19 of them stood up and made some negative remarks about
20 welfare.

21 Please note, what we are suggesting for the
22 State of Florida is the following. Stop talking about
23 the difference between subsidies, such as welfare, and
24 we talk about two kinds of welfare, welfare for rich
25 people and welfare for poor people.

A tax break is no more than welfare for rich people,

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1 and the people start talking about reducing welfare,
2 and they talk about reducing welfare across the board.
3 If you do that you will not have to talk about raising
4 taxes.

5 Check. Now I want to talk about the causality,
6 because this will bring us to black-on-black
7 violence. I'm concerned to address it.

8 I wish I had my slides, but I don't. I want you
9 to focus on the concept of cause, cause and effect,
10 because cause and effect are labels. They are labels
11 that we put on things.

12 If you look out there you will simply see some
13 events that don't have labels on them. Nature does
14 not label anything cause and effect. The sun comes
15 up, and the sun goes down. It's cause and effect.
16 Any event can be cause or effect. Check it. Any
17 event.

18 But please note that once you put the cause on
19 something, you are blaming somebody. You are holding
20 somebody accountable or culpable.

21 What I want to do is to suggest to you whoever
22 has the power to label something cause or effect has
23 the power to control social, economic, and political
24 reality, and I will give you an example.

25 They had an accident down at the Amtrak train

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1 station. An effect. Train runs off the track.

2 The first report from some of the people who were
3 on the train was that the train was going too fast.
4 That was the cause of the train wrecking. Who was
5 being held accountable in that situation? The
6 engineer.

7 Then we learned later on about that a barge had
8 struck the track.

9 Now please note identifying a different cause we
10 have shifted the culpability and accountability.
11 Causality and culpability go together.

12 Now know what I'm saying. What I do is set up a
13 couple of dominoes. I wish I could show it to you,
14 because you don't understand what I'm saying unless
15 I can show it to you, but I'll just give you an
16 example of what I mean.

17 Go back to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, present
18 Senator from the State of New York. As you remember
19 he wrote this document, "The Negro Family: The Case
20 for National Action," which became in a sense the
21 policy for most of the governmental units in the
22 United States response to the African American
23 community.

24 What he does is set up the following. He talks
25 first about the deterioration or decline of the

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1 black community, the black community. He takes that
2 as an effect.

3 And then the first paragraph, he talks about
4 saying the following, that it is the decline of the
5 deterioration of the black family which is the cause
6 of the deterioration of the black community.

7 Note the connection between that causality and
8 that culpability.

9 By identifying the black family as the cause
10 of the deterioration, of the black community, which
11 community is being held culpable and accountable?
12 The black community.

13 I'm trying to show you the causality and
14 culpability go together.

15 On the very same, two paragraphs down, Daniel
16 Patrick Moynihan says something to this effect. He
17 says, "White Americans have not recognized or acknowledged
18 the effect of 300 years of exploitation on the
19 African American community."

20 He goes on to say, "This is the primary cause
21 of the decline of the African American community," and
22 that you cannot solve the problem of the African
23 American community until you address this 300 years
24 of exploitation.

25 Now please note I'm trying to get a "Y" up here,
so the bottom of the "Y" is the deterioration of the

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1 black community, and the two points of the "Y",
2 one is deterioration of the black family, and the
3 other one is deterioration, 300 years of white
4 exploitation.

5 Now please note by focusing on 300 years of white
6 exploitation which community is now being held
7 culpable or responsible for the decline of the black
8 community? The white community. All he did was what?
9 Change the causality.

10 You know what I'm saying. Where you identify the
11 cause will be where you put the culpability.

12 But please note. Did Moynihan's policy,
13 economic/social policy, represent or reflect the analysis
14 that I gave you? No.

15 His policy said was that black people, the black
16 family is to be held accountable for the problem.

17 He talked about benign neglect. Tell me how he can
18 get a therapy of benign neglect out of his own
19 analysis.

20 But really every single policy that the government
21 and the local units deal with, which community are we
22 blaming? Who are they holding responsible? It is the
23 black community, and I will show you that it's based
24 on false causality.

25 Number one, I want you to draw for the lesson,

1 watch what I'm working with, but this is crucial for
2 you, I'm telling you. Let me say something as an aside.

3 We have been saying for the past 20 years that
4 the conflict between groups will maybe expand and
5 explode, and it's going to get worse, because we have
6 not come up yet with the proper diagnosis of the
7 problem, and we keep applying inadequate therapy.
8 It's going to get worse.

9 I share the Commissioner's point about the
10 conflict resolution, but you need to understand that
11 we're dealing with conflict resolution in a whole
12 different context.

13 If you don't relate to conflict resolution in the
14 situation of post-modern depression, you are not going
15 to come up with it.

16 For this will tell you where the blame is, and
17 if it is not reflected in your policy, your blame,
18 you're working on a false causality, and you will come
19 up with wrong assumptions.

20 I want to list all the institutions in America
21 that black Americans have created and controlled for
22 200 years. Now, number two, I want you to list all the
23 institutions in America that white Americans have
24 created and controlled for 300 years. List number
25 three, all the institutions white Americans have created

1 and controlled for 25 years, under which white Americans
2 have had to live. And, four, all institutions in
3 America that white Americans have created and
4 controlled for 300 years under which black Americans
5 have had to live.

6 Now when you draw up that list I defy any of you
7 to show me that black Americans have created any of
8 these institutions under which they live and most surely
9 under which white Americans live, and look what that
10 says.

11 They have neither created nor controlled it,
12 and tell me how you can ever blame them for the
13 consequences of those institutions. It doesn't matter
14 what it is.

15 What I'm trying to suggest to you is you need to
16 start looking at things like black-on-black crime not
17 as a cause or effect. You need to look at what you
18 call violence as total violence, as a response to the
19 violence that's inherent in every oppressive
20 situation, and until you start seeing those kinds of
21 issues from this whole different angle you will not
22 be able to accomplish what you're trying to do.

23 My final point has to do with the concept of
24 equality of opportunity. People are working on a
25 totally erroneous understanding of what that means.

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1 I want you to look at tracks. One side goes
2 uphill, and one side goes down, one has rocks on it,
3 and one has grass on it, and you have one good track.
4 You put it all up there, and you run. Is that
5 equality?

6 I've been to South Africa four times in the past
7 two years. They didn't say.

8 Notice what you're saying when you say equality
9 of opportunity. You are presupposing that the playing
10 field has been made level, or that you are in
11 the stages of making it level. It has not been made
12 level. You are not in the terminal stage of making
13 it level, so how in the hell can you go out and talk
14 about equality of opportunity? You cannot.

15 Then Lyndon Johnson took it further. He said,
16 "We've got a level playing field." Everybody starts
17 at the same time, but one runner can take a way around
18 it. Make it level that way for a while. Make it
19 a race with everybody else starting at the same
20 time.

21 Is that equality of opportunity? No. Not only
22 must the playing field be made level, but they've
23 got to have starting gate equality, which means
24 you've got to correct for the deficits and the
25 defects that your present oppressive system set up.

If you haven't corrected for it and if you have

1 not gotten in the terminal stages of correcting it
2 you are not talking about equality of opportunity.

3 My final point, and I am finished, whenever
4 I come before a place like this two things stand out
5 in my mind, one from Frederick Douglas and John ^{Kennedy} King.

6 Douglas said, "Where justice is denied, where
7 poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where
8 anyone who's in the society feels that that society
9 is an organized conspiracy to oppress it," and this is
10 his punch line, "neither person nor property will ever
11 be safe."

12 We are in this situation where persons and
13 property are not safe. Douglas' diagnosis is what is the
14 cause of this neither person/neither property being a
15 safe situation? He said, "An oppression." And until
16 you reduce oppression you will have that outcome.

17 Kennedy said the following, "Those who make
18 nonviolent change impossible make violent...", and I
19 want to add counterviolent, "...change inevitable."

20 Now that is your task. And I'm suggesting you go
21 home and do a little more homework on your concept.

22 Thank you very much.

23 DR. BROWN: Ms. Cone?

24 MS. CONE: May I say you were in Jacksonville
25 four or five years ago, and...

DR. JONES: I know why your face looks so

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1 familiar.

2 MS. CONE: ...and the subject of it was aging
3 and the families.

4 DR. JONES: I recall. Yes, yes. Thank you.

5 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much. I really
6 appreciate your efforts to be as concise with this
7 message, and your hearing was a little longer back
8 with the slides, and I could have listened for maybe
9 considerably longer at the luncheon last Thursday,
10 and so I really appreciate your efforts to
11 capsulize these areas today.

12 MR. KNIGHT: I'd like to get some of the
13 material. I realize you had it, and I would
14 appreciate it.

15 DR. JONES: I would be happy to share some of
16 the overheads. I'll put them on paper for you and
17 so forth.

18 I also have to apologize. I am going to have
19 to leave about 3:30. I found out yesterday I've
20 got to go out of the country. I'm an asthmatic,
21 and I have a permanent disability, and I've got to go
22 to my doctor and get medications that I will need to
23 take with me.

24 So I don't want you to think I'm angry with you
25 or something because I leave.

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1 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you for coming.

2 MS. BROWN: I'd like to say we appreciate your
3 present of giving us a different viewpoint.

4 DR. JONES: I tell people I have to make up
5 with passion what I lack with power, so that is what
6 I did. Thank you very much.

7 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much. I notice
8 that Representative Lawson has entered the room, and
9 we'd like to ask him to offer any comments.

10 MR. AL LAWSON, JR.: Thank you very much. I'd like
11 to welcome you to the City of Tallahassee on behalf of
12 the Legislature and on behalf of the Conference of
13 Black State Legislators.

14 I appreciate the opportunity to appear before
15 you, and I noticed that you probably have heard a lot
16 of information concerning racial tension and so forth in
17 our communities and probably more so than some of the
18 other ones.

19 I had the opportunity to grow up around this
20 community. I grew up in Gadsden County, where it was
21 very segregated, and most of the people in Gadsden
22 County, the problems that they are having today is a
23 direct result of the situation that existed during
24 the time that I was in school.

25 Gadsden County was big at the time in tobacco

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1 farming, and the kids were let out of school early in
2 order to be able to work on the farm.

3 In Gadsden County as a youngster growing up
4 everything was segregated. I went to a segregated
5 high school.

6 As I result, as you could visualize, a lot of
7 problems. I think growing up in Gadsden County
8 really led me to get involved in politics, because
9 I understood at a young age that the only way you could
10 change a lot of the problems in the community that had
11 to be changed was through the political system.

12 The courthouse was an area where they had
13 signs for colored and white. They had dippers over
14 the water coolers for you to drink out of, and the kids
15 I grew up in elementary school and junior high school
16 with second-class books, the books where most of the
17 pages were torn out of them, and so all of that are
18 things that you never forget about and always remember.

19 In Tallahassee, Tallahassee is somewhat unique,
20 even though it was about a stone's throw from where
21 I lived. I worked here as a youngster. Most of the
22 time when I graduated from the tobacco field because
23 I was allergic to the poison in the fields to
24 Tallahassee where in some of the retail establishments
25 downtown, the lunch counters and so forth, at the 11th

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1 and 12th grade it was also segregated. You had to go
2 to the back of the 10-cent dime store to eat.

3 But there was an unusual characteristic of
4 Tallahassee, that most people probably have not, might
5 or might not have shared with you.

6 Even though the freedom movement was going on in
7 '66 and '70, Tallahassee was a little bit unusual,
8 in that Florida A&M was located here, and you have a
9 lot of professors that lived around the university,
10 and a lot of those professors to a large extent even
11 though there was some discrimination was able to
12 live the good life in terms of blacks, because the
13 banks would give them loans to build houses so long
14 as they would build them across the track, and many
15 of them drove Cadillacs and nice, fine cars.

16 As a youngster, you know, all I wanted to do
17 was to attend college and get a job at FAMU, be able
18 to get a nice house and a Cadillac, and I figured I
19 would have made it.

20 But a lot of that had a very big impact on the
21 community in my opinion, and the impact it had on the
22 community is that many people did not really fight as
23 much for equal opportunity, because they were afraid of
24 what they might have to give up. People were able
25 to call in loans and call in a lot of the opportunity

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1 that was really given.

2 Early on there was not much racial strife within
3 the community, simply because people that was known to be
4 living on the hill was able to live a quality life.

5 The homes were second to any homes in the
6 community, but what happened as a result of that,
7 no one looked out for those people who lived west of
8 the stadium, which was in the Bond community, and the
9 people that lived northwest, which was in Frenchtown
10 and the Springfield communities.

11 Those communities did not prosper and grow the way
12 the other communities did.

13 So no one really cared as much about those
14 communities other than they were in the black
15 neighborhood.

16 Then as the younger kids grew up in those communities
17 they did not return to make those communities more
18 self-sufficient and to work to solve the crime problem
19 and so forth.

20 So what we have had for a long time is we have
21 had a separation of the races in the communities and
22 a lack of economic development in the historically
23 black communities, and those families that have been
24 there for many, many years, the kids are now living in
25 the same community with no economic progress, and so
as a result the younger kids that are now those

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1 grandkids are having kids, and with the same opportunity
2 of dropping out of school early and because of the
3 dropout rate there's no large dropout rate in the
4 community, and eighth or ninth grade, and so a lot
5 of kids speak not only here but across the State of
6 Florida of failing school before they get into kindergarten
7 Before they learn to color they are failing, and
8 that's the whole part of the whole network.

9 It's been an escalation of crime, and the problem
10 we have in Florida and Tallahassee is that the only
11 time that there has been more emphasis on the crime
12 problem within the black community has been the crime
13 on the tourists.

14 A lot of people feel that one of the reasons
15 why there's an escalation in the media is because
16 Florida is faced with the possibility of losing money,
17 but the same crime that took place against tourists
18 is the same crime that takes place in the black
19 community every day, and it would be a great thing if
20 we had government of Florida recommending eight million
21 dollars of money four or five years ago from emergency
22 funds to go to the black community to stop crime, because
23 we have elderly citizens that also would like to live
24 a quality life and to feel safe, because our communities
25 are invested with drugs and other things.

So that is a major concern that African Americans

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1 have in the State of Florida, is just not the protection
2 that they have eight million dollars for people
3 standing around reststops, but why don't they have
4 that eight million dollars also within the black
5 community to make the streets safer for the people
6 to have a quality of life?

7 All I can say, you see, the definite issue that
8 most people feel and don't want to really face up to
9 in Tallahassee, and one of the reasons they don't
10 want to face up to it in Tallahassee is because
11 Tallahassee is supposed to be highly educated
12 community, because we have two universities and a
13 community college here, and so people read. As
14 politicians you know they read, because they are
15 always on the back of most issues that you walk up
16 to them on the street on, so they read, so you have a
17 highly educated community, and a highly educated
18 community, people like to think people are more
19 civilized.

20 But what has happened in this particular community
21 is there's still a big difference between white and
22 black that's not been addressed.

23 People have a tendency to not really want to
24 address the black/white issues in the community. The
25 only time the issue is really addressed is if that comes

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1 down to an issue between the police and the black
2 community and groups are formulated, and meetings
3 take place at community centers, at churches, based
4 on the premise the police will be okay.

5 We live in a time where there's so much crime
6 in our communities until there needs to be some trust
7 between black citizens and the police, because we
8 need the police to provide protection, and all of
9 those situations that were magnified by the Rodney
10 King incident is that we need people to be able to
11 reach beyond that and say that those people are going
12 to be punished, but the police are there to protect you
13 as a citizen.

14 That's where a major problem is concerned.

15 Because of Florida A&M and even between Florida
16 A&M and FSU there's not good relationships there.
17 They lead you to believe that there are great
18 relationships.

19 I put on a tournament called the Capital City
20 Classic, a basketball tournament. I coached at FSU
21 for a number of years and worked at the university.
22 I put on a tournament where the two universities had
23 to play each other, and they played a game, and
24 a fight broke out just before halftime. It was a
25 great game, but a fight broke out.

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1 We brought in some of the officials that FSU
2 requested from the ACC that were supposed to be great
3 officials. In my opinion they were letting the game
4 get out of hand.

5 But a fight broke out. I worked very hard after
6 the fight to pull the two universities together, those
7 players, because the universities were not really doing
8 it. They resented the fact even from the Board of
9 Regents that I would want to have this meeting. They
10 came in, and they wanted to control the situation.
11 I told them they could not control the situation.

12 The reason why I wanted to do it was because the
13 players, both of them being black that were involved
14 in the fight, were guys who were going to see each
15 other on a regular basis and most likely might have
16 the opportunity to even date the same young ladies, and
17 when a kid starts off as a freshman at the uni-ersity
18 and then gets to be a senior you would hope the
19 universities would be able to take these kids where
20 most of them were from the ghetto environment, and
21 by the time they are seniors that they will be more
22 culturally oriented and more educated and know how to
23 get along with each other.

24 I found out that that did not really occur in the
25 athletics programs, that the athletics programs were

1 more concerned about winning, but not really teaching
2 youngsters to be young men.

3 That's one of the things that I have spent a
4 great deal of time doing as a coach when I was at the
5 university.

6 So as a result they said, "We will never play
7 again. We won't play, because there will always be a
8 fight."

9 So we brought them together and said, "It's
10 incomprehensible for me to say that you cannot teach
11 people that they can play against each other in
12 athletic competition and at the same time the Governor
13 and everybody else was willing to get involved," and
14 the whole purpose of the tournament was to bridge the
15 gap within the community, but you had a lot of people,
16 especially whites, bit people with money that gave to
17 the institutions that did not want to do that.

18 I visited with the President and everyone else,
19 and I have had the tournament for years, and they
20 still refused to play.

21 But if you have a fight in the ACC with North
22 Carolina and North Carolina State or Georgia Tech
23 and somebody like that, they still play.

24 But the whole idea is that you've got to show
25 youngsters in the community that you can move beyond

1 that they are always believing.

2 Well, if you ask them when they want to play,
3 they say they can't talk about it.

4 But at the same time we had the Athletic Director
5 at FAMU meeting with the Athletic Director at FSU
6 and pretty much agreeing that, "No, we can't play with
7 each other," and so forth.

8 ~~What they don't understand is that is the worst~~
9 ~~thing that happened to this community if you can't~~
10 ~~resolve it.~~ "If you can't resolve racial tensions as
11 adults, what do you expect, how are you going to
12 resolve it with students?"

13 Because in the seventies there was always a
14 situation with merger of the institutions and that
15 blacks were going to have to give up their institution,
16 and it created a lot of hostility and concern within
17 the community. That same hostility exists today.
18 It's very alive and well.

19 The racial tension in the community is not very
20 good because of a lot of, a lack of opportunity and
21 a lack of sound leadership.

22 You have to have leadership within, from the
23 leaders of the community, business community as well
24 as the university community, to recognize there is a
25 problem, and then work towards resolving those issues.

1 That's what we have not been able to see.

2 Blacks have been placed in certain positions at
3 institutions to get a perception that we are okay,
4 but then if it hasn't been very healthy because they
5 have a place in those positions, you really can't do
6 anything about the conflict that exists in the
7 community.

8 So because of the lack of opportunity and blame,
9 high dropout rates, and environmental racism with the
10 community allowing toxic dumps to be placed into a
11 black community, what you find is the young people
12 there are very intelligent, and they recognize it,
13 so they rebell. They want to get rid of those.
14 They want to stop anyone basically that will really
15 get into their way.

16 So I don't see the type dialogue in this
17 community that we need to have as Presidents of the
18 institutions, more communications. We just can't
19 communicate all the time with the police. So the
20 police have to go to community activists, and
21 everything is all right, but at the same time they
22 are not doing things in the community.

23 With two institutions here and a community
24 college what you see is really no real reaching out
25 into the black community to bring up the health,

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1 education, and welfare of those communities.

2 It's really a shame. But you really don't see
3 that kind of reaching out.

4 We shouldn't have a problem with so much
5 delinquency and dropouts and the inability to have
6 kids learn how to read when we have colleges of
7 education that are supposed to be training all those
8 teachers, and all of the people that we are sending
9 out into the work force.

10 The FSU Board of Frenchtown, the FAMU Board of
11 the Bond community, and you would think that those
12 unigersities if they're going to accomplish their
13 mission, they should have armies of people out there
14 working with people by giving them an opportunity.

15 I mean, what are educational institutions about?

16 We preach this, but it doesn't happen, because
17 they see another mission.

18 In that regard I feel they have failed in the
19 community, and the racial tension is alive and well.

20 If you ask me can it be resolved, it can if you
21 are going to have real people. We have too much
22 artificial leadership.

23 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much.

24 MR. INGRAM: As a State Legislator, as Chair of
25 the Congressional Black Caucuses, why can't you convene

1 all of the parties necessary to impact on the issue
2 which you just said in terms of getting the right
3 leadership together in a room and locking the doors
4 and keeping them there until there is change?

5 MR. LAWSON: That's a good question. Last week
6 was the first week in the history of the State of
7 Florida that the Black Causes as well as black
8 elected officials around the state called their first
9 annual conference, and the purpose of that conference
10 was first of all to focus in on the major issues
11 that face the black community throughout the State of
12 Florida.

13 It was a great conference. We did not get
14 full participation from all of the black elected
15 officials, but it was a major start to first of all
16 identify those issues that are very important to all
17 African Americans in the state and try to see as
18 black elected officials whether we can do more.

19 Now the reason why we're asking whether we can
20 do more is because in 1982 many of the black
21 Legislators was elected as a result of reapportionment,
22 and what you also have seen at the local level is
23 single member Districts, County Commission, City
24 Commission, and School Boards, so you can get more
25 blacks elected.

1 The problem we have is even although we have
2 more blacks serving in the Legislature and the
3 County Commission, City Commission, than any other time
4 in our history, as most, the perception by black
5 citizens are that once they are able to work hard and
6 get elected they expect you to do a better job, but
7 what happens is that they have no idea how we have to
8 work within the system in order to be able to get things
9 passed, and then we have the perception that we want
10 to excell, is that black elected officials are just
11 like any other elected officials most of the time.
12 If you come to the Legislature and major cooperation
13 and spend time with lobbying and telling you how good
14 you are supposed to be, then you find out when you're
15 seeking leadership that most of the time you find out
16 that you really are not working on those issues to
17 make your communities better. You find out that
18 you basically are putting in time.

19 In this community we have had leadership pull
20 together at the county and city and community action,
21 and they are pulled together by one particular group
22 where the City Commission might say you might have
23 Commissioner Meisberg say, "I want to do something
24 about drugs," and get a group of people together and
25 are supposed to have a couple of meetings, and after a

1 couple of meetings it goes downhill.

2 I have only recently taken interest on behalf of
3 the Caucus to try to solve the statewide problem that
4 we have in our community, and hopefully it will
5 spill over into the local level to call people
6 together.

7 It's a very difficult thing to do, and it's an
8 awful lot of time to do it, so you really hope that
9 you can't solve it all, but hopefully it's a major
10 step that we have taken in the Caucus to eventually
11 move it down to the local level to pull those
12 community people together to resolve those problems.

13 I might also point out the black churches was
14 involved to give their opinion on the input they
15 could have in this whole process, because they have a
16 captured audience on Sundays among people that can
17 spread the word to their relatives and friends about
18 where we need to be.

19 So I don't know whether, how we're going to handle
20 it in this community. I have seen so many meetings
21 and so many concerns about trying to improve the
22 community, but those are getting progressively worse,
23 and the things, the kick we're on now, everybody
24 talks about role models, and I'll tell you, the only
25 role model that I had when I was growing up was

1 old Deacon Perkins and some of the other people who
2 were uneducated, just regular Joes working in the
3 community, and this community, role models shouldn't
4 be an issue, because you've got more educated
5 black people here than anywhere else in the State of
6 Florida, Ph.D.s, MDs, lawyers, everything, so the
7 role models and not the issue, but every group that
8 gets together says, "We've got to get some more
9 role models."

10 We really need to have leaders in the community,
11 which I try to do, working with these parents, working
12 with the kids, and trying to resolve this problem.
13 We need to put resources in the community.

14 We can put millions of dollars into Performing
15 Arts Centers and everything else that you can think
16 about doing in the state budget, and we can put money
17 into programs to resolve conflict, but if you look at
18 Tallahassee, it's a very beautiful place to live if you
19 go down certain streets. You have to look at the
20 budget and determine why should we be putting more
21 money to clean up slum areas and wipe out drugs and
22 make them move someplace else?

23 You know, that's where the issue comes, whether,
24 it's not a question whether it's popular to do it
25 with government. The issue here is whether you are

1 going to resolve the issue.

2 Most blacks feel like there is an ongoing
3 conspiracy to keep those communities that way.
4 It's not just Tallahassee. It's all over.

5 If you ask me the question can it be done, I
6 think everyone knows that it can be done. You have to
7 go beyond race and go beyond the responsibility to
8 make sure that people are treated like human beings
9 and that you bring up the housing and welfare.

10 We waste millions of dollars. We have billions of
11 dollars at the state level in trust funds, and every
12 year I try to make an attack on those trust funds to
13 take those funds and put them into day care, Head
14 Start, and those programs that are really going to
15 turn the State of Florida around, but our members
16 are more rhetoric to a large extent when they come
17 up to the Legislature about taxes and are not willing
18 to make that kind of commitment and take kids off the
19 day care rolls, to teach kids, put the kids,
20 give them an early start. It's to provide affordable
21 health care for those families.

22 We always talk about welfare, about reform we're
23 going to do to welfare, welfare reform, and you know
24 that's just rhetoric, because the biggest welfare in
25 my opinion is the hallways of the Legislature, because

1 the corporate people are there, because they are getting
2 all the money. They get billions of dollars, and
3 we always say we get welfare, we will get people off
4 welfare and food stamps, and then Florida will turn
5 around. That will never happen.

6 We don't ever say anything about the billions
7 that the major corporations steal from the State of
8 Florida, and the idea is gain. The major law
9 firms don't practice law any more. They hang around
10 the Legislature. That's where they get their money,
11 and that's where the money is being drained off.

12 So until we come to the realization people who
13 elected the Speakers and the Senate President have
14 a mandate from those industries who contribute a lot
15 of that money is to keep that money flowing, and so
16 when you come back to ask for \$500,000 to provide
17 training, you will not ever get rid of welfare in
18 this country until you can provide training and the
19 opportunity for people to get a job.

20 Why would you go off welfare to get a job
21 making three-fifty or four dollars an hour? You can't
22 take care of yourself.

23 We have to be realistic when it comes down to
24 those issues. It's not an easy battle for myself
25 and the Legislature, because when I fight those

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1 battles it goes unnoticed, and a lot of people just
2 like to see if they can go. But as you develop more
3 political strength I think it's going to come, but it's
4 not coming right now.

5 I did a whole lot to answer your questions, but
6 those were things I wanted to get off of my chest.

7 DR. BROWN: Let me ask a quick question. You
8 mentioned the meeting last week. Is there going to be
9 a written summary of that meeting?

10 MR. LAWSON: We are in the process of putting all
11 that information together. The reason why it's
12 difficult to do it fast is because we only have one
13 staff person, so there was a lot of information, but
14 everything is on tape, and a lot of the conference
15 was televised statewide.

16 The input that we got back from the evaluation
17 was people really, really enjoyed the conference and
18 the information on the panel. The criticism that we
19 received was that it was not, the panel was not long
20 enough to get the kind of information that everybody
21 needed.

22 We also spent months trying to make sure that
23 it was educational, and a lot of those people go to
24 big Mayors' conferences and so forth.--- The only ---
25 criticism we got from them were that our party was

1 not that great, but our panels were much better.

2 DR. BROWN: The reason I asked that is I
3 wondered if you would see that the Regional Office
4 gets a copy of the report. Bob Knight can give you
5 his card. So we'll have a copy of that.

6 MS. CONE: You mentioned the black churches.
7 Is the ministerial alliance integrated?

8 MR. LAWSON: They pretend to be, but they are
9 really not.

10 MS. CONE: My father was a preacher, and ours are
11 integrated.

12 MR. LAWSON: They, a lot of the white ministers
13 really don't participate except when there's an
14 annual Urban League banquet or something like that where
15 a Black History Month, okay, a Black History Month where
16 the white ministers will participate in the program,
17 but they don't meet on a regular basis.

18 MS. CONE: I think that would be a good start.

19 MR. LAWSON: Yes, it would be. The most
20 segregated day in America is on Sunday.

21 MS. CONE: Also I'm a registered lobbyist, and
22 I'm a volunteer, and I get no money. We need more
23 volunteer lobbyists in the Capitol.

24 MR. LAWSON: I'll tell you what, you get more
25

1 volunteer lobbyists and you'll find a lot of things
2 would change. Don't ever let a Legislator tell you
3 that money doesn't pay to influence us.

4 MR. KNIGHT: I'd like your assessment of the
5 Black Caucus. Are you staffed and can you give us
6 some idea of the impact of your organization on the
7 state, this state?

8 MR. LAWSON: Am I staffed?

9 MR. KNIGHT:

10 MR. LAWSON: This is the first in the last
11 six months that we've had staff. Basically the way
12 the Caucus has operated over the last 10 years is
13 that there has been like a looseknit organization
14 trying to do the best you can to call a meeting.

15 My goal as being elected was to try to take it
16 to another level, and I got involved in fund raising and
17 raised money to have a staff so they can research it
18 and communicate with the people, so this is the first
19 year.

20 My tenure ended with the Caucus, but they were
21 pleased. I didn't know if they wanted to do it, but
22 I was re-elected to serve another term. I think the
23 only reason is because we are trying to do things
24 very positively and finally focus in on the issues.

25 I'm trying to get my colleagues in the Caucus to

1 look at things that you know will have a direct
2 input on the poor citizens in the State of Florida,
3 and you have to fight the leadership.

4 It's unfortunate, but you have to fight it,
5 because it doesn't do any good to pass it and then
6 later on come back and spend a billion dollars and
7 have to redo the whole thing.

8 So now we have a staff, and we hope to be able
9 to get other staff people in the future to be able
10 to do the kind of work we think is needed.

11 (WHEREUPON, MR. INGRAM AND MR. NELSON LEFT THE
12 MEETING ROOM.)

13 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much. Appreciate
14 your coming.

15 MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

16 DR. BROWN: Brenda Joyner? Any representative of
17 NOW?

18 All right. The next person on our list is
19 Gwen Durham with the office of Ron McElrath, the
20 Florida Commission on Human Relations.

21 And I want you to know this meeting today here
22 would not have been possible without the assistance of
23 the Florida Commission on Human Relations, who worked
24 very hard to put this together, since our staff person
25 was in Atlanta. The bulk of the effort fell on your

1 shoulders, so the organization thanks you.

2 MS. GWEN DURHAM: Thank you. As you see I'm
3 not Ron McElrath, and most of the people here know
4 me.

5 I'm Gwen Durham, and I'm here on behalf of 12
6 Commissioners of the Florida Commission on Human
7 Relations, Ronald McElrath, our Executive Director,
8 myself, and the rest of our staff.

9 I am the Commission's Community Relations
10 Housing Coordinator, and Dr. Brown was correct. Let
11 me tell you you have a good person in Atlanta that
12 knows how to work people. So I resolved to do what I
13 could in order to assist.

14 I want to just offer greetings and welcome you
15 to Tallahassee. I don't know how familiar you are
16 with the Florida Commission on Human Relations. Do
17 you have a little familiarity with what we do? Great.
18 So I don't have to go through that. I know the audience
19 recognizes what we do as well.

20 But I want to say something for someone who
21 is not on the program who I think has a great deal to
22 offer, and a lot of food for thought for you as far
23 as this community and his being a community activist,
24 and I'm speaking of Mussa Juggar, so I just simply
25 want to say good afternoon, greetings, welcome, and

1 I hope you will get some insight into the tensions
2 that we have in this community as we have all over
3 the United States of America, and it isn't really
4 getting any better.

5 You have somebody here who can tell you something
6 about this particular community, I think.

7 DR. BROWN: Well, we will, he did sign up.

8 MS. DURHAM: Oh, he did sign up? Great. Okay.

9 DR. BROWN: We would be happy to have him before
10 the afternoon is over.

11 MS. DURHAM: Terrific. He just stepped out.

12 DR. BROWN: He stepped out. We don't want him
13 to leave, because we do want to speak to him.

14 MS. DURHAM: I'd like for you to. What you don't
15 know that the Commission does probably, other than
16 employment and housing discrimination, which is
17 comparable to Title VII and Title VIII of the federal
18 law in discrimination, is that our Statute,
19 Chapter 760, does address the Commission attempting
20 to make better conditions in the community between
21 the police and community.

22 We don't have any more funds, and Al is gone,
23 and the Legislature took our power away when they
24 didn't fund us, but those are not the efforts we do.
25 We do communicate with activists around the state in

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1 order to keep abreast. That's it.

2 DR. BROWN: Thank you. I'd like to ask questions
3 concerning, you mentioned your difficulty with funding.
4 Can you perhaps give a comparison of how the funds in
5 Florida rank with other states, such as South Carolina?

6 MS. DURHAM: Yes, very poorly, extraordinarily
7 poorly.

8 For example, South Carolina is a very small state.
9 I think their annual funding is five times plus, theirs
10 over ours.

11 The Commission is funded at 1.5 million dollars.
12 That has not increased since 1969 when the Legislators
13 saw fit to put in the statute legislation that
14 would mandate conditions under which we could work.
15 So that's very poor.

16 We have, and I'll be glad to share it with you,
17 I don't have it in front of me, we did a chart last
18 year, and it remains the same, of 12 states. I think
19 of the 12 states maybe five were Southern states, and
20 the other Midwestern states, that are smaller states
21 in population than Florida. What do we have, 13 point
22 something million people, as opposed to seven million
23 people in South Carolina?

24 They get five point something million dollars,
25 I think, I think it is, but I know ours is 1.5.

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1 We only have a very small staff of 36 persons and
2 we handle 10,000 complaints in employment discrimination.
3 ~~The State of Florida has 3,000 people in fair housing.~~

4 Housing regulation is relatively new in the State
5 of Florida. The first law was enacted in 1983 and
6 amended in 1988 and 1989 to be comparable to the
7 fair housing law.

8 So we need, we have no funding for community
9 relations and for individuals trying to address this.

10 We have to be innovative to address strive
11 without funds, and we do that by working as closely as
12 we can with local human relations offices and other
13 community activists in order to stay abreast and try
14 to see what we can do with minimum funds to assist
15 those communities.

16 We are not the state where we take care of the
17 local jurisdictions. We don't think we are that,
18 either.

19 DR. BROWN: We would appreciate it if you would
20 send us that material.

21 MS. DURHAM: I'd be glad to. It's a nice, thick
22 study. I'd be glad to send it to you.

23 DR. BROWN: I also would like, I mean, Florida
24 not only being the state that's twice the population
25 or better than South Carolina, but it's also very long...

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1 MS. DURHAM: More diversified.

2 DR. BROWN: ...and spread out, north, south,
3 east, and west. How many offices do you have?

4 MS. DURHAM: How many offices? We have the
5 office in Tallahassee, and we currently just got a
6 satellite office four years ago in Orlando, Florida.

7 DR. BROWN: That's a long way for somebody from
8 Key West to Pensacola.

9 MS. DURHAM: It's a long way, a very long way.
10 We are not in the southern part of the state.

11 (WHEREUPON, MR. NELSON ENTERED THE MEETING ROOM.)

12 But there are local offices who have offices
13 comparable to the state laws.

14 DR. BROWN: Do you receive funding from EEOC?

15 MS. DURHAM: And HUD, yes, on a contract basis.
16 That sustains us basically.

17 DR. BROWN: Are you maximized on that, or is there
18 a probability of any more money?

19 MS. DURHAM: There are so many complaints that
20 we could handle, and let me tell you one of your
21 own Commission advisory persons, Albert Nelson, there
22 are so many complaints in the State of Florida in employmer
23 as well as in housing that we are not able to handle,
24 because we don't have the staff, and we can't address it.

25 DR. BROWN: So in fact the federal government would

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1 put more money into the state if you would handle the
2 complaints?

3 MS. DURHAM: Yes.

4 DR. BROWN: It is my understanding we are, EEOC
5 is shipping them out of Florida, because we can't
6 process them.

7 MS. DURHAM: And the federal government is taking
8 work that is ours and doing it themselves, because
9 we can't handle it.

10 DR. BROWN: Any other questions?

11 MS. CONE: Why do you say you can't handle it?

12 MS. DURHAM: We don't say we can't handle it.
13 We take them, but...

14 MS. CONE: And it sits on the desk?

15 MS. DURHAM: No, we investigate to the point
16 that we can and refer them either back to the
17 federal government...

18 MS. CONE: Does it get handled properly?

19 MS. DURHAM: The federal government.

20 MR. KNIGHT: And the federal government is
21 faced with the same situation.

22 DR. BROWN: That's what I was referring to.
23 With no travel funds if you file a complaint and
24 it's shipped to Atlanta or Alabama, somebody is
25 going to be able to write a letter asking for

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1 information from the person, and they take that
2 information you send them, and they basically will
3 have decided the case.

4 MS. CONE: And it discourages people from
5 complaining. Maybe that's what they are asking us to
6 do.

7 MS. DURHAM: I don't know how much it
8 discourages them, because the process has increased
9 10-fold.

10 MS. CONE: I would say it will not do any good.

11 MR. KNIGHT: A lot don't feel anything will
12 happen, so you don't get a good, true picture. I'm
13 sure we are not getting all the complaints out there.

14 MS. DURHAM: By no means.

15 MR. KNIGHT: Absolutely.

16 MR. NELSON: I think the Commission's
17 responsibility is much greater than just the
18 complaint handling. It seems to be a finite situation,
19 but most human relations agencies were set up when
20 they had racial tension, etcetera, to combat these
21 situations, and as time has gone through they move
22 them, and the whole reason, a single reason is because
23 the state is grossly underfunded. The Florida
24 Commission on Human Relations is grossly underfunded.
25 They don't have sufficient staff to work the state in

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1 terms of the areas where there might be racial tensions
2 where they would do it in the past, and that's due to
3 grossly underfunded by the Legislature, and you need
4 do to be funded properly and have an adequate staff.

5 So maybe part of your recommendation is the state
6 put in more funding to allow the state to get into the
7 area and do certain things.

8 Recent information in the Police Department, we
9 had a direct line, so that's probably, these problems
10 we are now faced with at some point, I don't see it's
11 the entire solution, but part of it is where we do
12 have activists and they could contribute part of it,
13 that would assist what we have now.

14 MS. DURHAM: That's right. I wasn't here when
15 he talked about the budget, but we are not actively
16 able to address it because of that.

17 Any more questions?

18 DR. BROWN: Thank you.

19 MR. KNIGHT: For everything.

20 DR. BROWN: Next is Sharon Ofuani with the City
21 of Tallahassee Equal Opportunity Department.

22 MS. SHARON OFUANI: Thank you for this opportunity.
23 I won't take much of your time. I know it's late, and
24 you have had so many good comments that I heard.

25 I wanted to leave a report with you from the

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1 Tallahassee Community Relations Council. It's very
2 recent information, just July of this year, as a matter
3 of fact.

4 We had a citizens group which the City Commission
5 convened primarily as a result of the Lozano trial
6 coming to town, and we wanted to assist community
7 representatives and race relations because of the
8 trial.

9 I am pleased to say that I do believe that the
10 Council will be continued.

11 DR. BROWN: You anticipated my question.

12 MS. OFUANI: Yes. It will be continued, I
13 believe. The Commission has not voted on that yet, but
14 it will come before them this month.

15 But in their activities because of the trial
16 and then of course the trial didn't come to Tallahassee,
17 and they continued to look at the issues, they did
18 that primarily through a form of community meetings,
19 six of them.

20 We held the community meetings throughout the
21 community, primarily using our high schools, and we
22 tried to get across every section of the community.

23 We talked to over 150 people, and this report
24 pretty much, we tried to capture the testimony, and
25 we have done that as best we could, and it's

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1 certainly included in the report, and the earlier
2 parts of the report tried to summarize that.

3 What we found in terms of the community and what
4 they have to say about racial tension, that indeed
5 there is racial tension in Tallahassee, as you have
6 already heard, we categorized what the tensions
7 were primarily, and we ended up with about I believe
8 nine categories that people had concerns about.

9 Those categories were integral perceptions,
10 economic development, education, employment, housing,
11 media, religion, government, police relations, and
12 a special focus of course on youth community
13 relations, and we all understand why that was
14 necessary.

15 Most of the comments that we heard were
16 primarily in the areas of intergroup relations, education,
17 religion, and media relations. Those were the
18 categories that received the most comments.

19 The Council then went on to give their reactions
20 to some of the things that were being said and made a
21 host of points to consider.

22 They did not call them recommendations, primarily
23 because we did not, there was a limited time for the
24 Council's existence, and we ran out of time.

25 So there was not an opportunity to really discuss

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1 a number of these items in great detail, so we merely
2 captured them in terms of points of consideration.

3 The two recommendations that they did make was to
4 simply continue the Council's work and further look
5 into the points of consideration and for the Equal
6 Opportunity Department to be the city staffing agency
7 for staffing the Council.

8 I don't, since I'm going to leave this report
9 I don't know if it's necessary to go into the details
10 of what the people were saying. I think for your
11 purposes in trying to assess the details, is there
12 racial tension, I think this document, and as we were
13 trying to capture it, is as closely to the exact
14 words, almost verbatim, to the words, and it's
15 testament that people are concerned about race
16 relations in Tallahassee, and that they believe indeed
17 it does exist.

18 MR. NELSON: A funny thing regarding your nine
19 statements of concern, in most cities normally when
20 there's racial tension, as opposed to here, it's not the
21 case, because they did a good job in Tallahassee, but
22 when you have a good commission leading into this,
23 there are more than eight.

24 MS. OFUANI: I didn't list them per se in the order,
25 but it was not the highest, no, sir.

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1 MR. NELSON: So you feel the Police Department is
2 doing an adequate job as to what the Chief said
3 regarding the patrol? I was concerned about, just
4 reading the article about Jefferson County, and
5 apparently they have been doing their homework, and
6 shifted the trial to Orlando, and I had to work
7 extra hard as well, but nothing came out of it, so
8 I guess my first question is apparently the relationship
9 is somewhat more stable with the Police Department and
10 the youngsters here?

11 MS. OFUANI: Let me answer by saying this. When
12 the Council was established, primarily it really came
13 as a result of a recommendation from the Police
14 Department to establish the Council, and that as
15 we thought the trial was coming here, most of the
16 activities of the meetings that I attended, I joined
17 the Council about five months into its existence, and
18 the Council reviewed in great detail the police
19 preparation for the Lozano trial, and the report
20 does not emphasize that, because as I was sitting in
21 on it I think they would be pleased with the progress
22 that the Department is making.

23 I think the Police Department had several staff
24 people listening to the remarks of the NAACP, what the
25 citizens were saying, what the Urban League, just a

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1 cross-section, SCLC, the churches, they were all
2 represented on the Council, and much of the earlier
3 dialogue had to be between the citizens and the
4 Police Department, and to my knowledge now coming in
5 as staff they were pleased with the interactions with
6 the Tallahassee Police Department.

7 MR. NELSON: That's good.

8 MS. OFUANI: And the Sheriff's Department, by
9 the way, was also included on this.

10 MR. NELSON: So my last comment, in essence the
11 Sheriff's Department, the law enforcement agencies
12 are working closely with the community even in the
13 aftermath of what you anticipated happening, but it's
14 an ongoing project for them?

15 MS. OFUANI: This report recommends that we continue
16 to have the Police and Sheriff's Office involved with
17 this Community Relations Council, but as an
18 ex officio member, because we realize, we want to have
19 a neutral posture, and we think that they should be
20 more ex officio than on the committee, but, yes, that
21 is an ongoing, real, remember this Council now is
22 defunct, and we are just recommending that it be
23 continued, and exactly what that will be is to
24 proceed, but that is the recommendation.

25 I do think there is good relations so far as

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1 I know.

2 MS. BROWN: I know education showed up, but you
3 mentioned religion. Without the entire report can
4 you talk about some of the things mentioned for
5 religion and education in your report to the NAACP
6 and others?

7 MS. OFUANI: Representative Lawson summed it up
8 about Sunday morning being the most segregated time,
9 and many of the people who spoke recognized that, too.

10 And also they feel that there is a role for
11 religion to come into play with race relations, and
12 they made a number of suggestions about how we might
13 want to get the services together.

14 Some of the comments, for an example, why are
15 people racist? The role of God and religion can
16 solve problems. They have noted that the church was
17 the place, plays into race relations because of
18 separation.

19 The recommendations certainly were for us to
20 begin to have interfaith conferences along religious
21 lines, get ministers involved in certainly heading up the
22 congregations and bringing us all together in terms of
23 religion.

24 The whole concept, like the Sister City churches,
25 Sister City programs for sister churches, do things on

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1 on that level.

2 Those primarily are what we received.

3 MS. BROWN: Okay.

4 DR. BROWN: When in October, October they will
5 be voting on it?

6 MS. OFUANI: Yes.

7 DR. BROWN: When? Do you have a date?

8 MS. OFUANI: If I don't have to go out of town,
9 October 12. If I have to go out of town, two weeks
10 from that, if that is on a Wednesday.

11 MR. KNIGHT: You've got a lot of press regarding
12 the recent incidents, the murder at the reststop.
13 I was traveling around, and I saw a lot of it regarding
14 the allegations that there were roundups of minority
15 youth, and of course most of the remarks came from
16 the Sheriff's Office. I didn't hear, at least my
17 press coverage didn't speak a lot of the local
18 Police Department.

19 I was just wondering how does that stack up?

20 MS. OFUANI: Well, people in Tallahassee are
21 rather upset about that, because that didn't happen in
22 Tallahassee, but it happened in Monticello, and we
23 certainly, I don't know what the Chief wants to say,
24 but we don't want to speak for, I can't speak for
25 the Monticello and community relations in Monticello.

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1 I know nothing about that.

2 So other than the incident didn't happen here,
3 wasn't an issue for the Tallahassee Police Department,
4 but I think the Chief had better talk about that.

5 MR. KNIGHT: Did that round up, that did not
6 affect the City of Tallahassee?

7 MS. OFUANI: No, it did not, just public
8 opinions about the incident.

9 MR. NELSON: I asked the Chief what impact did
10 that have on Tallahassee. If it happened in
11 Jefferson County what impact did that have on Leon
12 County and Tallahassee?

13 MS. OFUANI: We are not liking it, of course.

14 MR. NELSON: My question was was it having any
15 impact on Tallahassee, per se, in terms of tension,
16 as opposed to what was happening in Jefferson County
17 and Monticello. That was my question.

18 MS. OFUANI: I think all highly publicized
19 racial incidents such as that has an impact on us as
20 far away as L.A. had an impact on us.

21 DR. BROWN: That's the point. Certainly in Miami
22 if you talk to the community, the reaction is you
23 don't do that when it's a suspect who's white. You don't
24 run in just sort of a blanket runin and bring people
25 in.

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1 So as far as there is an impact, whatever that
2 is, that was definitely...

3 MS. OFUANI: And the people always...

4 MR. MUSSA JUGGAR: It was the only press. I worked
5 there four or five days. It was the press. That was
6 the press hyping that up. I was on the streets. I
7 organized the pickets. It was the press. I'm serious.

8 DR. BROWN: You're saying it was not a blanket
9 roundup?

10 MR. JUGGAR: The suspects were black. The
11 victim was white. They didn't bring in white kids,
12 because the suspects were not white. There were no
13 50 or 100 rounded up. As of the day I did the
14 press conference here they talked about peace and
15 calmness that we in Tallahassee will support and go in
16 and work, I had been over there three or four nights
17 already, they only interviewed 12 kids at the most.

18 That report said it was nine, so they interviewed
19 three more kids by Friday morning. There was only
20 12.

21 The Attorney General's Office didn't authorize
22 that statement.

23 DR. BROWN: Let me hold you down. What I'm
24 saying...

25 MR. JUGGAR: The national media was saying, -
 particularly CNN, when the President of the NAACP said

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1 they were rounding up youths, he had not contacted
2 the people in Jefferson County.

3 DR. BROWN: Let me stop you, because you are
4 here to talk, but it's very difficult for it to be
5 picked up and put in the transcript. So I understand,
6 when you come up on the stand we will repeat these
7 questions, and...

8 MR. JUGGAR: I don't want to have misunderstanding
9 on something that was justified.

10 DR. BROWN: When you come up we'll have an
11 opportunity to do it and responses to go onto the
12 record.

13 Okay. Thank you. Any other comments? Thank
14 you very much.

15 MS. OFUANI: Thank you.

16 MR. KNIGHT: May I get the report?

17 MS. OFUANI: Yes.

18 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you very much.

19 DR. BROWN: The next person on the list is
20 Roosevelt Wilson.

21 If not, Mr. Mussa Juggar.

22 MR. MUSSA JUGGAR: I've been handing out handouts
23 for civil rights for 35 years and attending them. I
24 don't know.

25 During the Reagan era the National Commission began
anti-civil rights, but let's talk about the youths,

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1 and the business in the Attorney General's Office,
2 the young man was not authorized to issue that
3 statement about 50 to 100 youths in a roundup.

4 CNN, the President of the NAACP, Poole, talked
5 about the roundup of black youth.

6 We were talking about something that we forgot,
7 that the victim, our sympathy goes out to the victim,
8 his loved ones, and his companion and their families,
9 sympathy and everything else. A life was taken.

10 I think the press was there, and they hyped it
11 from a murder case to a race issue. I really, it was
12 very, I'm very angry with the press. They knew the
13 kids that they had interviewed. But, they knew there
14 wasn't a roundup, but when someone makes a statement
15 and particularly when CNN picks it up at night on
16 national TV, and this man talks about a roundup,
17 it wasn't a roundup.

18 If the suspects were white, I'd expect them to
19 have white kids, but they were black.

20 We're dealing with a highly professional law
21 enforcement Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
22 The Sheriff's Department in Monticello is no slouch.
23 I've been knowing them for 15 years. I know most of the
24 racists who work in politics who were out front,
25 because I have worked with the community about 35 years.

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1 I know both black racists and white racists,
2 and I know those who react to racism.

3 I'm saying that we have to be very careful,
4 because now we are pointing to something about the
5 tourist being killed, the Governor is putting eight
6 million or more into the areas outside of the inner
7 city.

8 The inner city people are still being killed,
9 yes, and maybe we may benefit from the tourist being
10 killed, if it's the will of God. It's sad that
11 he was killed, but some money might be spent because
12 we've got a problem with gangs.

13 This morning I was talking about these gangs
14 are not youth gangs. They are not juvenile gangs.
15 It's organized crime.

16 I'm not tripping when I say it's organized
17 crime, because the people who run and call the shots
18 from being in the project and talking to the people,
19 the people are older people.

20 These gangs are ran by 26, 27, 29 year old
21 black males.

22 What about the invisible? What about the
23 invisible leadership? They might be in New York,
24 Colombia, Russia, or whatever, you know, but it's
25 not these guys who are going to jail. It's the 14,

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1 15, 16 year olds who were going to jail who were
2 commanced and ordered to commit these criminal acts.

3 Ninety-seven per cent of those kids believe
4 they are a new gang. They don't know they are being
5 used. You're talking about negotiating with
6 murderers.

7 Jim Brown may have done it, but we're not going
8 to do it here. These kids are not used to that kind
9 of money that they are making. Thousands of dollars
10 are being made off the back of innocent, poor people
11 being exploited by drug dealers.

12 These guys on the block are 14 and 15 who are
13 being probably ordered to go on the block out of
14 fear, maybe they don't want to be part of the gang,
15 but they exploit our youth.

16 We see a lot of it. Yes, maybe the Executive
17 Office and the Governor put money in it. Maybe he
18 should send the National Guard. Maybe he should
19 send a very sophisticated police force to deal with
20 it, because we're losing. We have lost the war or
21 we're losing the war on drugs.

22 And we're losing our future, and we're losing
23 our youth.

24 When you mess around with our youth, we're tired
25 of being dealt with, and we wonder sometimes if

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1 racism is involved because these kids are not going
2 to jail. If they go to jail, boom.

3 You had a kid, and I was talking to the Chief the
4 other day, I wanted him off the street, and three or
5 four times, they arrested this kid who killed.
6 One guy he shot openly.

7 There were 50 people, but no one came forward.
8 So the Brother said we must begin policing ourselves.

9 No, we must begin to form a partnership,
10 community, government, and law enforcement. We've got to
11 form a partnership if we're talking about survival.

12 The gangs are killing us. They are throughout
13 the country. They may imitate the gangs in L.A., but
14 they are organized. They are very sophisticated, and
15 at another level.

16 Yes, organized crime. They may not be associated
17 with the Mafic in New York or in Chicago, you know,
18 but they are organized, and they are very sophisticated,
19 and somehow law enforcement may have known this but
20 never said anything.

21 He said to get angry with the Police Department,
22 because they did not call them gangs. I told Major
23 McNeil, "We've got gangs." I agree. We don't have
24 gangs. We have organized crime. Ninety-seven per
25 cent of those kids think they are in a gang. They feel

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1 a part of it.

2 But they are being exploited by these young
3 adults and the so-called invisible level of
4 invisible people whoever they might be.

5 It's organized. You can't make thousands on
6 something put together loosely. They are organized.

7 You don't get people come, you know, refuse to
8 come forward and identify you as a murderer unless
9 you're organized. You don't get thousands of dollars
10 a day unless you're organized. So we have to begin to
11 look, and I'm hoping whatever area the Civil Rights
12 Commission can do about young men throughout this
13 country, and in Florida, that the Commission on
14 Civil Rights, I'm hoping that you look at the youth
15 gangs within the inner city community, because
16 they're killing us.

17 It's really bad that we are so overshadowed that
18 we said, "They had to kill a tourist to get money."
19 Maybe that was in the making. God is in control. Maybe
20 the killing of a youth may bring a lot of attention
21 to the violence.

22 We never negotiate stopping of violence or street
23 violence, because there's too much money. They started
24 making money two or three years ago after Freddie or
25 Willie went to jail, and then now Ruby out there and

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1 Jim know them, and they feel good about money and
2 cars and women. They are not going to talk about
3 no fish fry.

4 Like they said last week, "I'm ready to die."
5 I don't believe that. They don't want to confront it.
6 They become very soft and start crying.

7 But they are using our youth, and our young adult
8 males in my community, and using these 14, 15, 16
9 year old kids.

10 So I didn't mean to get off the track, but what you
11 heard in Miami from the press was tripping or romanticizing
12 about, they made it a race issue. It was a murder.
13 It was not a race issue. It was a murder.

14 The law enforcement was trying to conduct an
15 investigation.

16 The people, the national press was there, but
17 they went after it, and they started talking racist,
18 it's racist, you're rounding up 100 kids.

19 If they had 100 kids that were black in
20 Monticello, it's sad to say, they picked on a few.

21 The kid in shackles, the Sheriff's Department
22 didn't put him in shackles. HRS put him in shackles,
23 because they have to put them in shackles, because
24 that's the policy in transporting juveniles to the
25 Detention Center.

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1 You know, so I'm saying a lot of the things you
2 may have seen and heard really weren't true.

3 Monticello has a long way to go, like Miami has
4 a very, very long way to go. Race relations is
5 needed, definitely, you know.

6 The religious community, we sent a letter to them
7 that the St. Pete Times misquoted and said the one
8 guy that was being held, we wanted cut loose. All we
9 said that we wanted the religious community to pray
10 for the victim, his companion, and their families.

11 And yet there were people out there, we said if
12 they knew something, please come forward.

13 We know those people and we know the lady said
14 the person was six foot six, and the kid who, the
15 kid was about six three, and they rearrested him last
16 week.

17 I don't know. It's a lot of things. But as Dr.
18 Jones said, what is the cause of all this, you know?
19 We have been exploited for 400 years, or is it
20 the parents who are the cause of all this? I don't
21 know.

22 All I know it's a mess in my community, and
23 it's gotten worse, the mess in the community.

24 It's chaos out there. There's no solutions there,
25 you know.

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1 The social scientists, they begin to call on the
2 black social scientists, asking them to look at things.
3 We have black social scientists. Dr. Jones is one,
4 Fred Seaman, Dr. Perry, people like that. We have
5 people who work who may not have a Ph.D. who need to
6 sit down.

7 We're talking about a partnership again. Law
8 enforcement is much better than law enforcement in
9 Miami, and that's a personal opinion. I can talk to
10 Deputy Chief Coe and I can talk to Larry Campbell,
11 and I ask for a lot of favors. I'm not ashamed of it.
12 I ask for my people.

13 Yes, I'm not ashamed of it. I ask for favors for
14 my people. I try to cooperate on the drive-by
15 shootings.

16 This is two or three years in this area. We need
17 everything we can do on this. They talking about
18 shooting at the funeral. That's L.A. style. The
19 law enforcement community was called in.

20 We have to have a working relationship, and I
21 think we've got something that we don't have in most
22 communities. We have a dialogue with law enforcement,
23 so we've been talking about a partnership.

24 I think Gwen gave a conference about four years
25 ago with a brother from Miami to talk about partnership

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1 in law enforcement and local government.

2 That's got to be for real. It's got to be
3 for real. Otherwise we're looking particularly within
4 the inner city community, we don't have too much with
5 the women and children, but we are really losing the
6 young black males.

7 Crack cocaine or what have you. That's another
8 problem. We're losing.

9 The black community is really crying out, "We need
10 help," and I'm hoping that people like you all could
11 make recommendations to the Governor and what have
12 you, yes, let's put some money in the inner city to
13 deal with crime prevention and put some money in
14 bringing in jobs for the youths.

15 I'm sick of those kids making \$1,000 who will
16 not quit that job to go work for McDonald's, but we
17 could begin to start, because you're talking about
18 only about two or three per cent of the kids who
19 participate in that. Most of the kids are very good
20 kids.

21 We are a family oriented community, and it's
22 slipping away from us, I mean, seriously.

23 We need your help, whatever you can do. Maybe
24 you all can holler louder than me. I'm not sure.

25 But we need your help to be a beacon for what is--

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1 right in the community to help save the inner city
2 communities, because it's going to be a spillover
3 into the suburbs, and we're seeing that now. We're
4 seeing it.

5 MS. CONE: A lot of these are happening in the
6 rural areas, too.

7 MR. JUGGAR: Monticello is a rural area.

8 DR. BROWN: Thank you. Any questions? You
9 essentially answered the question about the roundup
10 with maybe indirect knowledge of what happened
11 as opposed to the sort of media coverage, which
12 is where most of the country was learning about it.

13 MR. JUGGAR: I think the media tried to get
14 stories. I think they had to do it.

15 They were trying to interview me, and I didn't
16 have too much to say. They was hounding people for
17 interviews.

18 The man who said about his son, he saw his son
19 in the car in the morning at two o'clock driving the
20 victim's stolen car, that wasn't even his son. The
21 man was drunk. It wasn't even his son. It was his
22 former stepson. He didn't know it. But the press
23 played that up and said, "This man has told on someone.
24 He can identify the person driving the car of the
25 victim."

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1 MR. KNIGHT: That's very significant in terms
2 of, you know, your reaction to the press, and this
3 is not the only community.

4 We have been, I have been actively invited, of
5 course we have to notify the prsss by law for
6 coverage, but I have been assisting in getting reactions
7 like this from trying to invite the media and the press
8 in, and so they, the prss can speak and say the
9 what happened, because there is concern in our community
10 that it appears that crime when you see pictures of
11 crime that you automatically perceive the minority,
12 and that keeps going over and over. Does the press
13 feel that responsibility? Is there any effort to your
14 knowledge in the community where at least there is
15 dialogue or trying to bring about dialogue to get the
16 press' feelings and reactions as to how they are
17 reporting or how they are not reporting? Do you see
18 any effort at all, or is this in the community
19 related data?

20 MR. JUGGAR: I think this community is. The
21 press sometimes dogs you.

22 I think sometimes they just, you know, just goes
23 with what they believe happened. They try to get you to
24 accept the theory that they think this, and they say,
25 "Don't you think this guy is a little conservative?"

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1 They wanted us to say it was racist. And we
2 said, "No, I don't think so." They say, "How can you
3 say that?" Off the record, if you're trying to get
4 elected.

5 The press plays a role, a huge role in what we
6 are interpreting. A lot of times it is very biased.

7 I think the relationship should be people just
8 trying to talk to the press and hoping they will do
9 something with it.

10 So far as the black-on-black crime, we have a
11 black woman who was missing for quite a while, and
12 the press done a little, small story. We had a quite
13 Principal at a school who was missing, and they covered
14 the front page for three or four days, and she went off
15 to get away from everybody.

16 So I'm saying we talk to the punishment, and the
17 assignment editors of the media about this, and they say,
18 "Well, we covered that story."

19 "But you don't understand about the missing
20 black woman we haven't found yet."

21 The only one doing anything about that was the
22 Sheriff's Department. These pictures were out all
23 over the Big Bend area, but the press done a real
24 small picture of her and a real small story, and I say
25 that's bias.

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1 She's a person. She's well known. She's a
2 business woman. What is she, a poor black woman?

3 MS. BROWN: I think you clarified it. You
4 mentioned the national media. I want to get some
5 input from you.

6 What locally was done? Did the media here play
7 into the national hype, or what was their response?
8 What happened?

9 MR. DUGGAR: There have been rebuttals. About
10 the gentleman who said he saw his son driving the car,
11 no, he saw his son driving the car the night at
12 two o'clock, se discussed this at the Sheriff's
13 Office outside with the media. The man was drinking.
14 The press smelled alcohol. We said, "Don't run
15 that, because he's drunk." You know, he was crying to
16 me about they had placed his son in jail, and he was
17 very afraid that they may hurt or kill his son, and
18 come to find out it wasn't even his son.

19 Then they came back to me about an hour later
20 and he said, "He's really my stepson." Then he came
21 back and said, "I know his mother."

22 We told the press, and some of the press was
23 very nice, but the national, CBS and a couple of
24 those, they wouldn't even use it. They smelled the
25 alcohol.

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1 The press is out to get a story. We're talking
2 about money and selling sales, selling commercials.
3 They wanted to hype it.

4 I think that people like you all are the people
5 that seem to have the ray of hope and I hope the
6 ear of the Governor and people in high places. We
7 need to emphasize we must take back our streets in
8 the inner city community. I mean, not only the
9 senior citizens, but the ordinary citizens are being
10 robbed and stuff.

11 We've got a budget. We've got to bring in
12 more money for a lot of things, and crime is our
13 number one problem. A lot of people said, "No,
14 racism is our number one problem."

15 I'm not a social scientist. I want to get that
16 kid off that, and Willie was a 92-year old lady
17 who was on fixed income, and they break in and
18 steal her money and things, and she died with a
19 broken heart. I was fond of her.

20 MR. KNIGHT: I heard a comment regarding
21 forging a partnership. I think you indicated government
22 and law enforcement. Do you see...

23 MR. JUGGAR: And the community.

24 MR. KNIGHT: ...any evidence of this, moving in
25 that direction?

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1 MR. JUGGAR: Here Gwen of the Human Rights,
2 they started off back in '85 with that, and they have
3 been like the thing they went on in '86, tried to
4 get with them, and we formed a relationship with
5 Chief Coe, people from the Sheriff's Department, and
6 we have, and now we've got people that we call friends
7 in the law enforcement community who were concerned,
8 and we looked at it, and they have invested within
9 the community.

10 We've got a Sgt. Maurice Laws who's with NAACP
11 and everybody, and most of the officers now who live
12 in the black community are investing in the black
13 community, because we formed that relationship.

14 We have differences, you know. Sometimes the
15 press misquotes us and things. We disagree. But we
16 know that we've got to work together. If not our community
17 is gone.

18 We're talking about survival, and it's very
19 important that we survive.

20 Too many people are getting killed. This is not
21 Miami or Tampa. This is the sleepy hills in Tallahassee,
22 a family community.

23 We want to move back to that. Ten years ago we
24 had it. Somehow drugs and organized crime came in,
25 whether you want to believe it or not.

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1 They came in, and they have been making a lot of
2 money off our people.

3 We are suffering. We are crying out to you.
4 If the Governor wants to spend money and for good,
5 well and good, but let's spend some money in the inner
6 cities and fight crime.

7 Crime prevention is something that you need to
8 begin to echo the crime prevention, because we are
9 talking about three per cent of the people doing all
10 the damage, and that's really bad that, you know,
11 you are blaming other kids or looking at the race
12 itself as part of the criminal element.

13 It isn't true. It isn't true at all.

14 Somehow the media is at fault. But we will
15 overcome, because Dr. King told us we would overcome,
16 and we see different things that are wrong, whether
17 black or white.

18 It can't be race, because God said he created us
19 from a single path, made us to derive a nation, not
20 that you may despise each other, and the best among
21 us is righteous.

22 We have to talk to kids about that and
23 explain that, because it's not about color. We
24 are all the children of Adam and Eve, and we should
25 be about that.

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1 We are talking about love and I'm hoping that
2 programs will help. They were talking about
3 churches. We're suggesting a Primitive Baptist Day in
4 Killearn, come to the inner city, and they changed
5 days and began to talk about love, and the people who
6 say we can't do it, then the kids who are integrated
7 about the system will not look at it.

8 Racism is going to win. Dr. Jones and them look
9 at it different. I think it is a mental disorder.
10 Anybody who bases it on color must be mentally ill.
11 Are you saying something is wrong with God?

12 Whatever you can do to help the movement or to
13 help solve the problem we would welcome you. We've got
14 a lot of problems.

15 DR. BROWN: Thank you very much. We appreciate
16 it.

17 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you, sir.

18 DR. BROWN: Is there anybody else who came in
19 after I asked people who wished to come before us to
20 fill out a card?

21 If not, we will conclude the process of taking
22 information from the citizens here.

23 I would like to add if you have a few minutes if
24 I could take five minutes for a break and take a look
25 at whether or not there are specific actions we might

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1 be able to take at this point, given the information
2 we have taken.

3 I realize most will have to wait until we have
4 gone through the transcript and study it, but there may
5 be some things that we can at least take initial action
6 on.

7 Let's take a short, five-minute break, since
8 everybody has been sitting since noon or shortly
9 thereafter. We'll then come back.

10 (WHEREUPON, THE MEETING WAS CONCLUDED AT 4:15 P.M.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON)

I, SUE HABERSHAW JOHNSON, Certified Court Reporter,
Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and
for the State of Florida at Large:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing meeting
was taken before me at the time and place designated; that
my shorthand notes were thereafter reduced to typewriting
under my supervision; and the foregoing pages, numbered 1
through 125, are a true and correct record of the
proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or
employee of such attorney or counsel.

CERTIFIED THIS 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1993,
IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

Sue Habershaw Johnson
SUE HABERSHAW JOHNSON

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me
this 30th day of October, A.D. 1993, by SUE HABERSHAW
JOHNSON, who is personally known to me.

Christine Wheeler
CHRISTINE WHEELER
Notary #AA711091
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires 10/12/97
Bonded Through Troy-Fain Insurance



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