

# RAGE, PAIN & PROGRESS

A VISUAL OVERVIEW OF A CITY AND A COMMUNITY  
WHERE CHANGE COULD NO LONGER BE DELAYED.



Glenville, a neighborhood in Cleveland, Ohio, demanded change for educational equality and fought against social injustice. This publication covers a transformative five-year period, from 1963 to 1968, that forever altered the history of our community, city, and nation.

**PRESENTED BY ARTHUR R. WASHINGTON AND CYNTHIA D. LOTT, ED.D.  
OCTOBER 2025**

# **GLENVILLE: A CHANGE IS COMING – A QUIET COMMUNITY NO LONGER**

This title conveys that Glenville is undergoing significant changes, transforming from a tranquil community into something more dynamic.

Growing up in Glenville during the 1960s was a unique experience for many, a painful one for some, and an unforgettable time for all who lived through the changes that were unfolding.

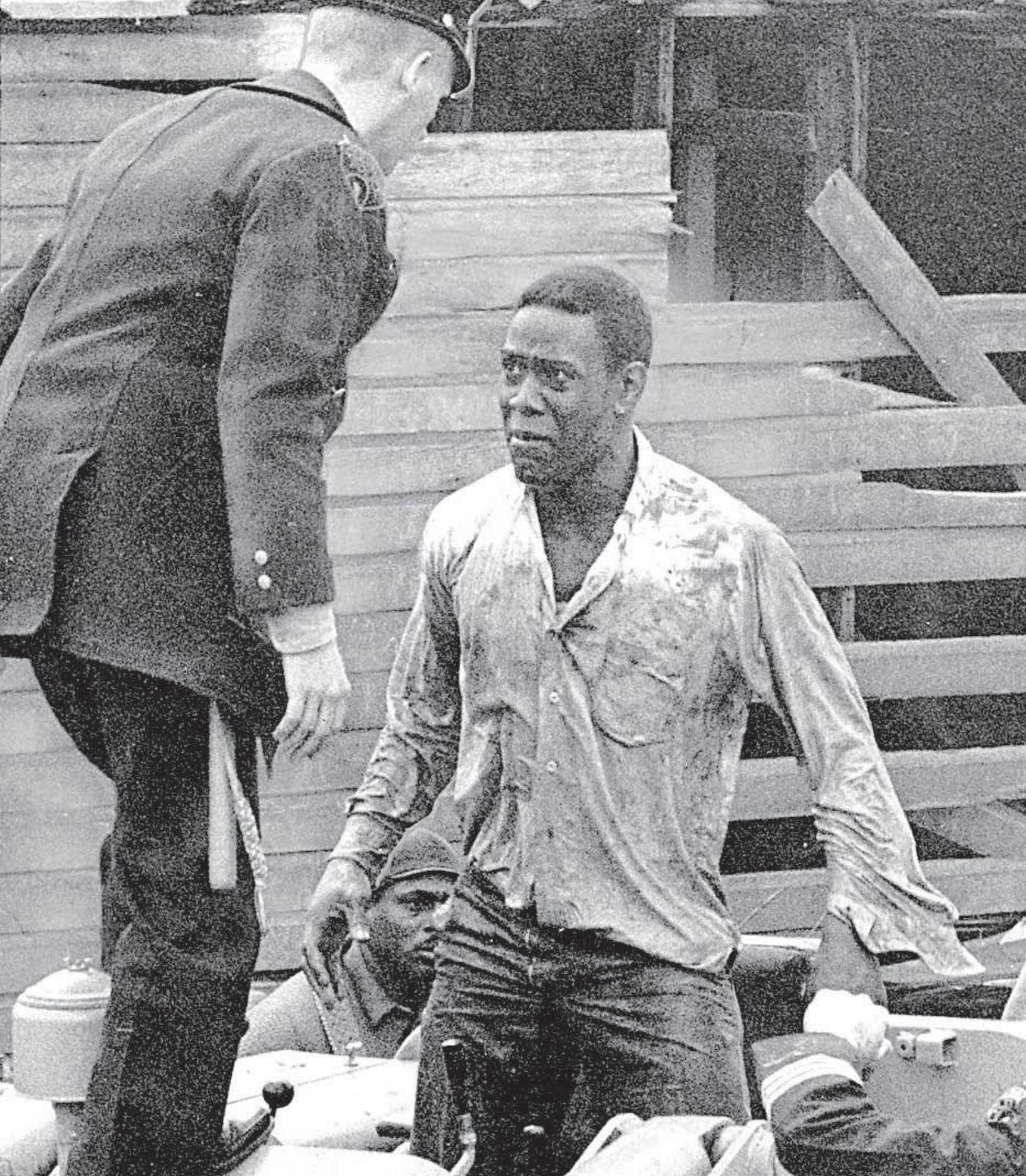
The period between 1963 and 1968, as illustrated by the pictures in this publication, transformed the landscape for both the black and white communities. Glenville, a neighborhood on Cleveland's east side, was on a powerful trajectory toward racial justice that could no longer be ignored.

## **THE GLENVILLE COMMUNITY - IT REMAINS A PART OF ME, NO MATTER WHERE I GO.**

This publication is dedicated to the memory of those who came before me, whose efforts have allowed my family and me to be our best.

Many gave some, and some gave all. As I reflect on my past, I feel humbled and deeply grateful to be from such a remarkable and inspiring community.

Arthur R. Washington III



A protester confronts police at the Lakeview School construction site.



MLK Speaking at Glenville High and in the Community





MLK's last visit to Cleveland



Malcolm X speaking at Cory Methodist Church



Parents sit-in protest at the Cleveland Board of Education

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5/2/69

Airtel

To: SAC, San Francisco (157-601)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-12448)

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
BLACK NATIONALISTS - HATE GROUPS  
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

(BLACK PANTHER PARTY) (BPP)

BUDED: 5/14/69

ReSFairtel to Director 4/23/69, captioned "Black Panther Party, Boston Division, Racial Matters."

A review of referenced communication and the 3/31/69 edition of "The Black Panther" disclosed that the leadership of the BPP and Stokely Carmichael are at odds and therefore, targets for disruptive action.

San Francisco should review referenced airtel and publication and thereafter forward to the Bureau a proposed letter expelling Stokely Carmichael from the BPP. This should be in language similar to previously issued expulsion letters. If available, this letter should be prepared on official BPP letterhead paper. If you do not have original letterhead, you should forward an original BPP document so that the BPP letterhead can be duplicated at the Bureau. It should include the signatures of the BPP leaders used in previously issued expulsion letters. Include available information as to the makes of typewriters used at BPP headquarters. You should also comment as to available press media, to whom a copy of such a letter could be anonymously mailed, with a good chance of being published.

JAM:bkb/rmm

(7) *Luz*

XEROX

5 MAY 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 22  
MAY 2 - 1969  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

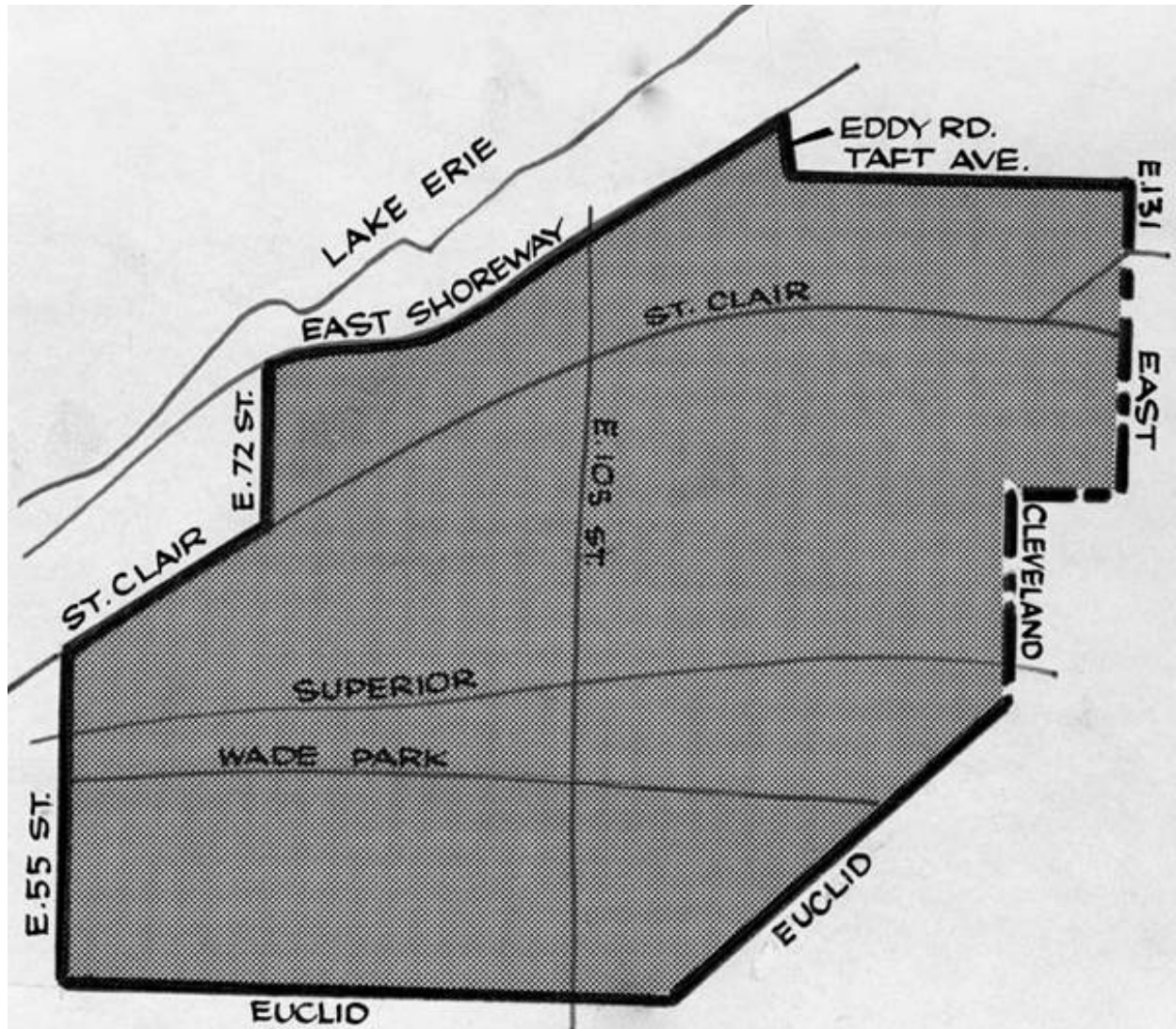
REC-33

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

10 MAY 1969

100-1657-5  
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI's counterintelligence against Black Panthers



Map of The Glenville Community

---

## Office of FBI is burglarized

MEDIA, Pa. (UPI)—The FBI said today its branch office in Media has been burglarized and government property taken.

Joe D. Jamieson, agent in charge here, said the burglary occurred "sometime Monday night," but he declined to say what was missing from the office.

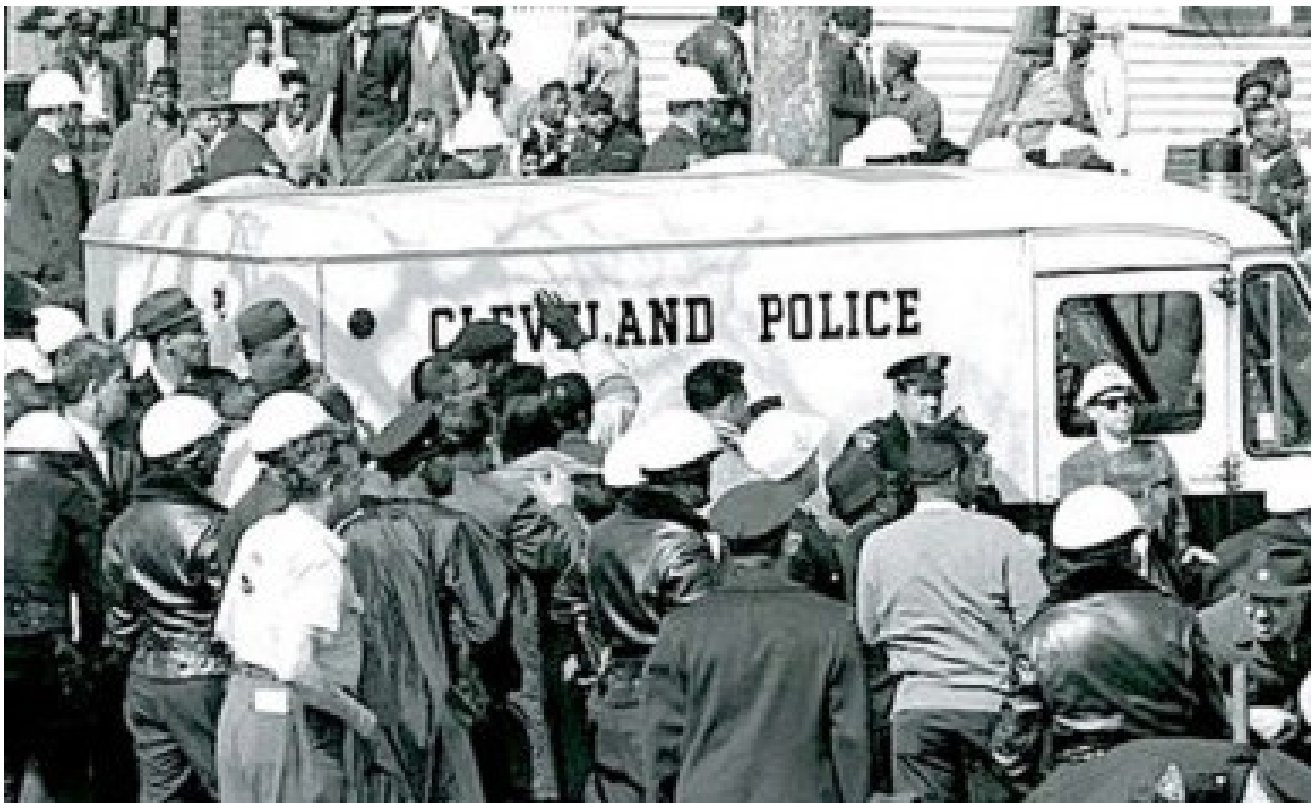
Jamieson said someone pried open the front door of the office, located on the second floor of the County Building, a private office building at Front St. and South Ave.



Separate is not equal, and Lakeview School Protestors



On July 23, 1968, the Cleveland Police Department experienced its bloodiest day during the Glenville Riots. At approximately 8:20 PM, unrest erupted after five members of the Task Force had placed a residence at 12312 Auburndale Avenue—home to a local Black Nationalist leader—under surveillance. Authorities believed the house contained weapons set to be moved that night to another city, where a riot was anticipated.





Police Subdue Unknown Protestor



Fred (Ahmed) Evans grew up in Cleveland and became involved in black nationalism after witnessing racial violence against his community. As the leader of The Black Nationalists of New Libya, he faced constant harassment from the Cleveland police. Following a shootout, Evans claimed the incident was due to police violence and that he had no role in planning the events of July 23, 1968.



Evans and Carl Stokes-In this photo, Evans and Mayor Carl Stokes are attending a civil rights march in Cleveland. Before this, they collaborated with other Black leaders to prevent unrest after Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination. While many cities faced protests and riots, Cleveland remained relatively calm thanks to their efforts.



Evans' Afro Culture Shop and Bookstore-Before the shootout, Evans ran an Afro culture bookstore in Glenville, promoting black power and nationalism. His shop was a meeting place for the Black Nationalists of New Libya and faced frequent police harassment due to concerns about his affiliations. The building was destroyed during the Glenville riots. After the shootout and Evans' imprisonment, New Libya lost its leadership and disbanded.



Destruction in Glenville-The Glenville riots resulted in the damage or destruction of approximately 62 buildings, totaling around \$2.6 million in losses. Community outrage over socioeconomic challenges, racism, and police brutality fueled the unrest, leading to incidents of looting and arson. One notable image shows a former Black nationalist headquarters engulfed in flames, with fires spreading through the neighborhood.

Before the riots, Glenville faced urban decay and police violence, but conditions worsened afterward. Buildings were not repaired, policing increased, and the area became associated with violence.

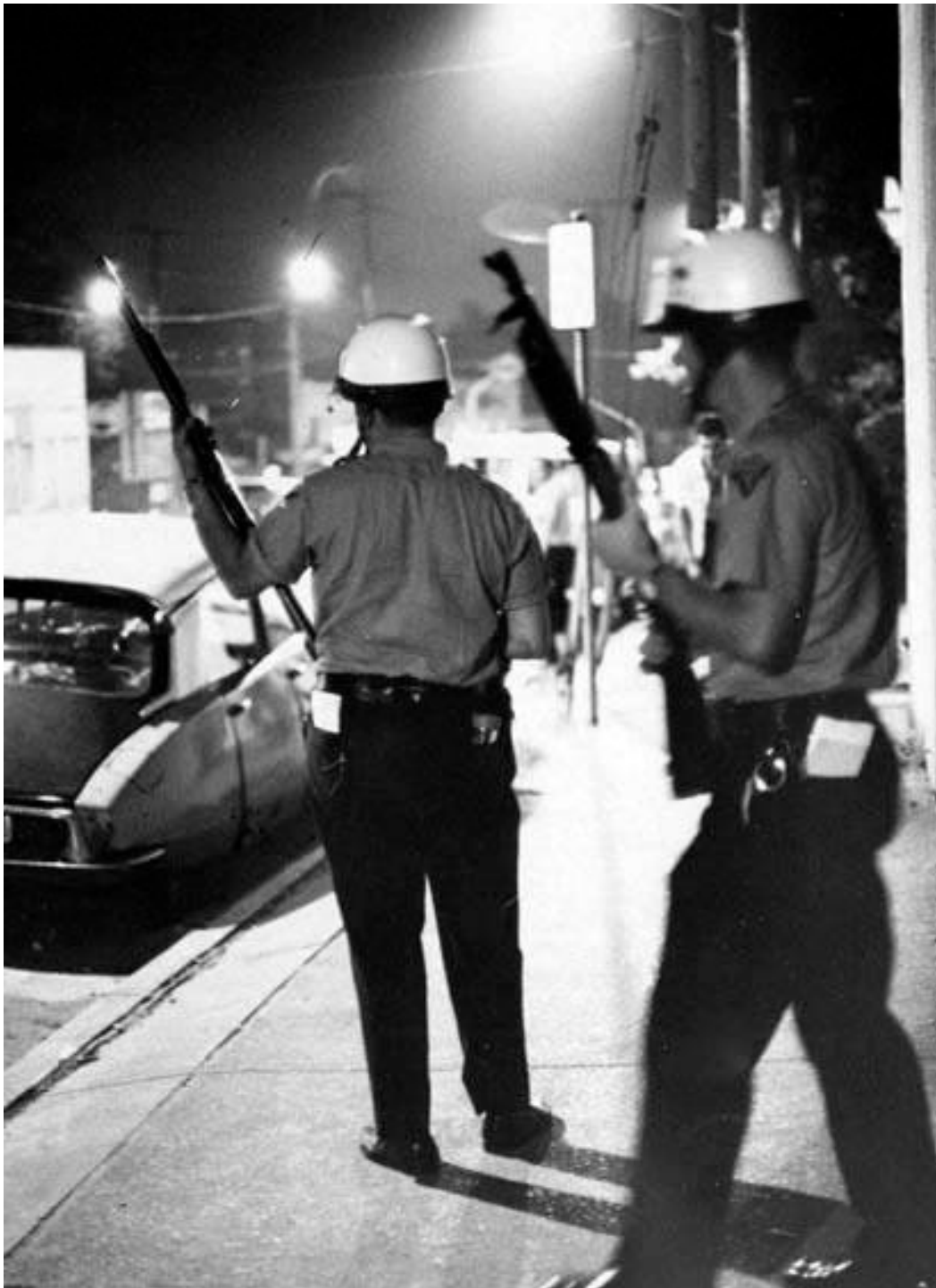


Community Policing -Mayor Stokes withdrew white police officers from Glenville after violence erupted and initiated a black community policing effort to maintain peace. While this approach successfully prevented further deaths, city officials felt it failed to eliminate looting, arson, and violence. Many black Clevelanders praised Stokes' decision, but it angered white residents, particularly those in the Cleveland Police Department and other officials, leading them to revoke their support for his mayorship.



The Masotti Report, authored by Louis H. Masotti and Jerome R. Corsi for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, blamed black nationalists for the Glenville shootout while neglecting the Cleveland Police Department's role in the incident. Although the report initially stated that blame could not be assigned, it was later revised to solely place responsibility on black nationalists, regardless of who started the gunfight.

This revision aided police and government efforts to persecute black nationalist groups and suppress black activism. Masotti, a faculty member at Case Western Reserve University, faced protests from students who viewed the report as unfounded propaganda. The report was presented as factual by white media, intensifying opposition to black nationalists. A cartoon by Bill Roberts depicts the blame placed by both sides in the racially charged atmosphere that followed the shootout.



Policing After Glenville-After the Glenville riots, community policing proved ineffective in preventing further unrest. White Cleveland police officers and National Guard members were sent to restore order but became increasingly hostile towards Black residents due to resentment over fallen officers.

While many Black residents faced arrest and prosecution for the shootout, white officers and National Guard members faced no repercussions for the racism and brutality directed at the Glenville community.



After the Glenville riots, community policing failed to prevent further unrest. The arrival of white police officers and National Guard members only increased hostility towards Black residents due to resentment over fallen officers.

While many Black individuals faced arrest for the shootout, the white officers and National Guard members faced no consequences for their racism and brutality against the Glenville community.

Black Nationalists protest the conviction of Fred Evans



After Reverend Bruce Klunder was tragically killed by a bulldozer at the Howe School construction site on Lakeview Avenue, Mayor Ralph Locher requested a court injunction to stop demonstrators from disrupting construction at this site and others. The court granted the injunction, which is being read by two unidentified students in front of a construction site.



Over 1,500 people attended the memorial service for Reverend Klunder, who was killed by a bulldozer while protesting the construction of Stephen Howe Elementary School.





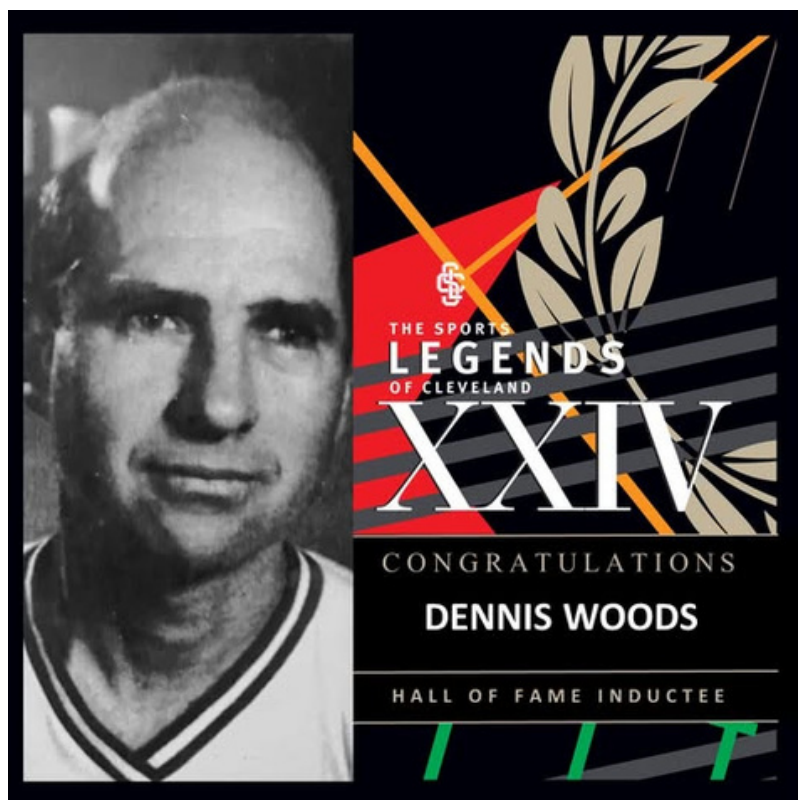
Parents March Against School Policy - Cleveland Public Schools addressed overcrowding by adjusting the morning and afternoon class schedules in specific neighborhoods, resulting in some schools being only partially filled. This approach worsened the racial divisions within the school system. Protests at the School Board headquarters marked the start of the movement against this policy.



A rebellion occurred in the city of Cleveland. On JULY 23, 1968, about 15 police officers were wounded in a battle by Black Nationalists in Cleveland, Ohio. As a result, the National Guard is called into Cleveland for the 2nd time in 2 years after the Glenville neighborhood rebels.

Mayor Carl Stokes, who was the very 1st African American to be elected as a mayor of a major city, orders all white police officers and National Guardsmen out of the Glenville area. Allowing only African American leaders and African American police in the community. As a result, no one else is killed.





Dennis Woods graduated in 1960 from South High School, where he was the varsity baseball team captain. He continued his education at Miami University in Ohio and earned a master's degree from Kent State University.

With 54 years of coaching baseball in the Greater Cleveland area, Woods has spent 20 years at Glenville High School and has held positions at Cleveland Heights, Lake Catholic, Cuyahoga Community College, and Case Western Reserve University. He currently coaches at Villa Angela/St. Joseph High School and is Ohio's third-winningest baseball coach, with a record of 769 wins and 410 losses. His teams have won nine City League championships, and he led Glenville to the 1973 OHSAA State Championship runner-up spot and Lake Catholic to the State Semifinals in 2012.

Woods taught at Glenville High School for 32 years, serving as Athletic Director and Health & Physical Education teacher, before retiring in 1996. He has been inducted into multiple halls of fame, including those of Glenville, South High School, the Ohio High School Baseball Coaches Association, and the Northeast Ohio Baseball Coaches Association.

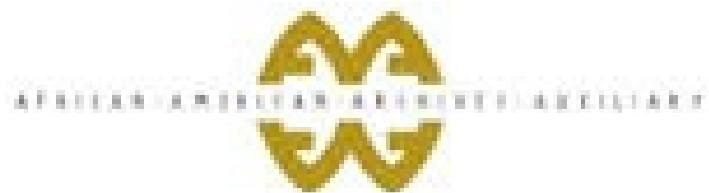


The Hough Neighborhood Riots Changed Cleveland Forever. In the summer of 1966, racial tensions in the Hough neighborhood of Cleveland reached a breaking point when a white bar owner at Seventy-Niners Cafe refused to serve a glass of water to a Black patron on July 18. This incident ignited a protest that escalated into a weeklong riot.

On July 20, Mayor Ralph Locher called in 1,700 National Guardsmen to restore order, but disturbances continued until rain finally brought relief on July 24. Afterward, Hough residents united to clean up the area and contribute resources for ongoing efforts.

While a grand jury initially blamed outside agitators for the riots, the Cleveland Urban League later revealed that systemic discrimination, poor housing, and inadequate community support were the true causes.





Dr. King's visit to Glenville High School in 1967



1964 Demonstrations





Moore / SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CRISIS OF CLEVELAND 143



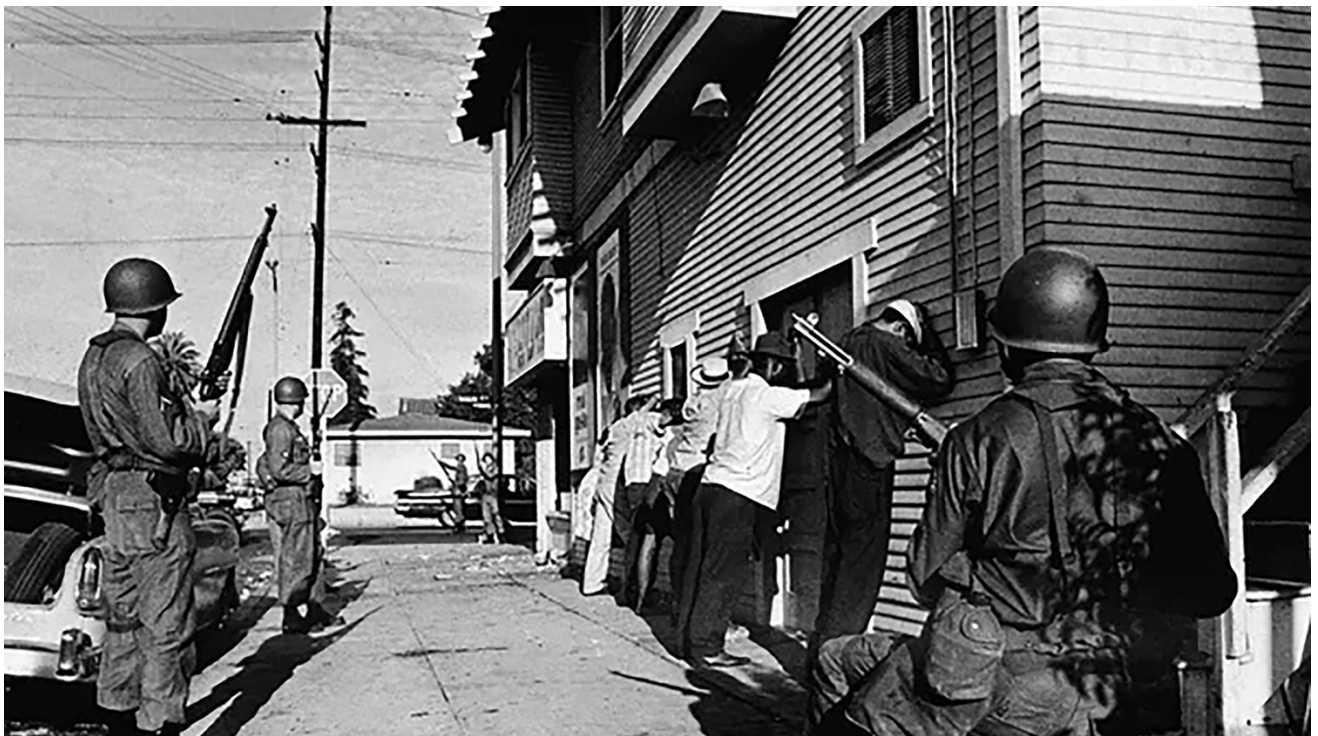
Figure 3: Black protesters being dragged out of school board headquarters during a sit-in, February 4, 1964.  
SOURCE: Courtesy of Cleveland Press Collection, Cleveland State University.



National Guard



Glenville High Track Stars and coach



Graduating from High school to the military, National Guard with protestors

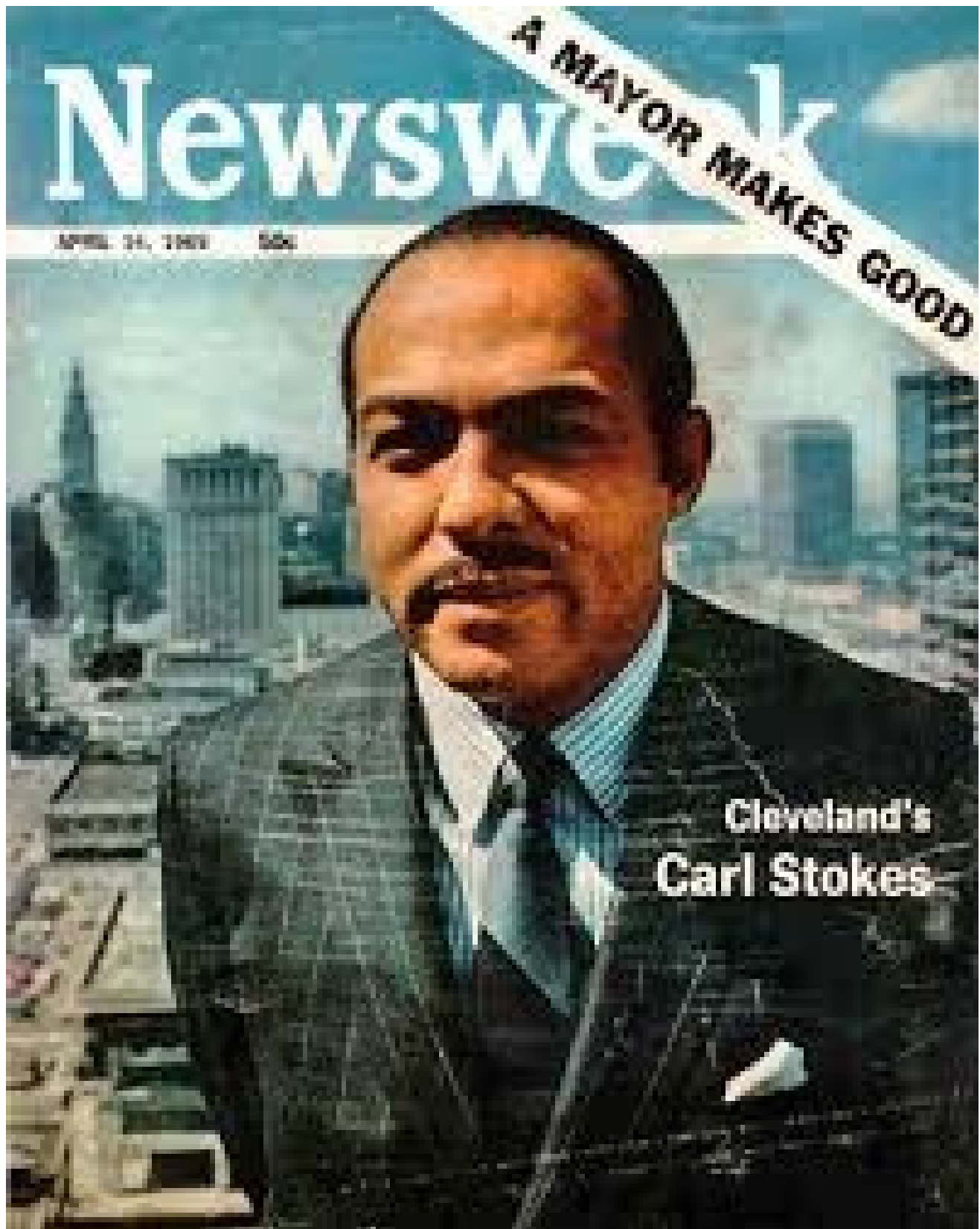


Wilma Rudolph visited Glenville after winning the gold medal





MLK and Fred Evans; Muhammad Ali at Glenville high





Jim Brown and Economic Council

# Go Out and Tell Your Story



## Glenville High, Cleveland, Ohio

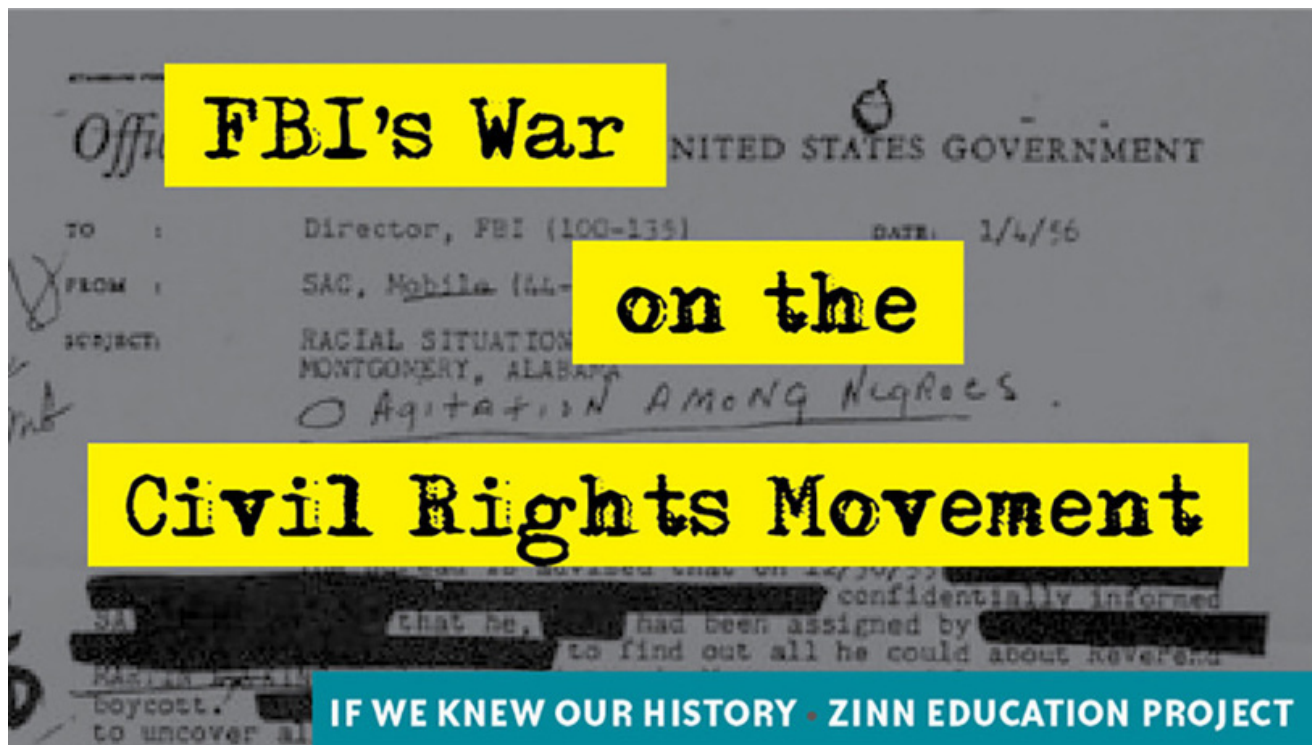
Written by Cynthia D. Lott, Ed. D. and Arthur Washington  
Edited by James C. Lott



Cory Malcolm X and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. both spoke at Cory Methodist Church, which is located on East 105th Street.



Stephen Howe protestor







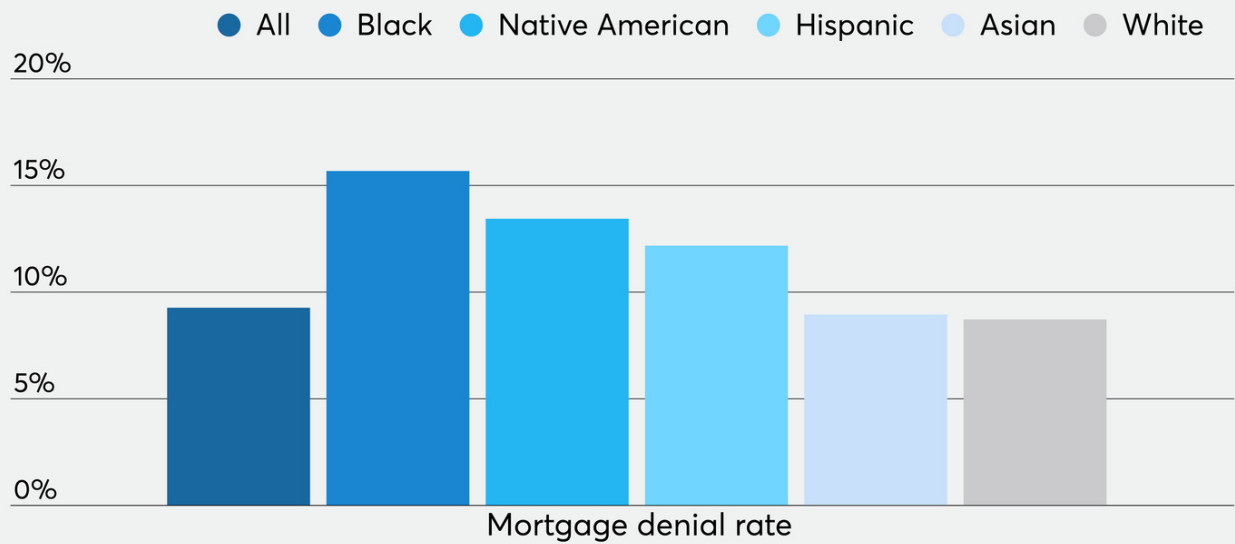
**Figure 1: United Freedom Movement picketing of school board headquarters, September 25, 1963.**

SOURCE: Courtesy of Cleveland Press Collection, Cleveland State University.



Teenager Protest

## Mortgage application denial rates by race



Note: Using the latest HMDA data from 2017  
Source: Zillow





Protesting at Stephen E Howe School site

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>I'm no longer accepting the things I cannot change; I'm changing the things I cannot accept.</b></p> <p><b>Angela Davis</b></p>                    | <p>There is a way to look at the past. Don't hide from it. It will not catch you if you don't repeat it.</p> <p>Pearl Bailey</p> | <p>VIOLENCE IS BLACK CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL FOR 12 YEARS AND RECEIVING 6 YEARS' WORTH OF EDUCATION.</p> <p>JULIAN BOND</p>                       | <p>BLACK PEOPLE KNOW WHAT WHITE PEOPLE MEAN WHEN THEY SAY LAW &amp; ORDER.</p> <p>FANNIE LOU HAMER.</p>                                                                                  |
| <p>Injustice anywhere is a threat to Justice everywhere.</p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr.</p>                                                               | <p>HISTORY AND EXPERIENCE SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED.</p> <p>ROY WILKINS</p>                                                          | <p><i>We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negroes basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.</i></p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr.</p> | <p><b>We are the only racial group within the United States ever forbidden by law to read and write.</b></p> <p><b>Alice Childress</b></p>                                               |
| <p>We need education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.</p> <p>Anonymous<br/>Black Panther Party<br/>Platform</p> | <p><i>Knowledge is power, and power is the key to changing things.</i></p> <p>Jill Nelson</p>                                    | <p><i>He who is not courageous enough to take risks will accomplish nothing in life.</i></p> <p><i>Muhammad Ali</i></p>                            | <p>You must understand, being Black is more involved than just wearing an X cap. It means being committed to furthering our race and nurturing our children.</p> <p>Elizabeth Ridley</p> |