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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File
FBI

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: Dec. 5, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford

SUBJECT: FBI Report Regarding CORE Meeting in Detroit, December 1 through December 3, 1967

On November 30, 1967, a report from the Federal Bureau of Investigations, dated November 30, 1967, entitled "Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances," was transmitted to the Director of Investigations, Commission on Civil Disorders. Among other things, the report read as follows: "A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that a regional meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality will be held on December 1 through 3, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan." The undersigned investigator was assigned the mission of covering this meeting along with other assignments.

On December 2, 1967, this investigator attempted to get information regarding the meeting of CORE from the local newspapers, however, they were on strike and no one could be reached who had any knowledge of the meeting.

Of the other two alternatives (i.e., the local Police Intelligence and the Bureau Office), the Federal Building was closest. The undersigned was well received by the officer in charge although, being Saturday, the Bureau Office was closed to the general public. However, the officer in charge did not know about any meeting of CORE. He thought that the Commission's concern was about the "Stop the Draft Demonstrations" planned throughout the country from December 4 - 8, 1967. Before he was able to call the agent who would have known the location of the meeting, another agent arrived and wrote the following information on a sheet of scratch paper: "CORE 7625 Linwood Ave. 12/1-3 67 -"

About 6 p.m. Saturday evening, the undersigned arrived at the address on Linwood. It was the Central United Church of Christ. The minister is Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr. A meeting was about to start, but it was not a CORE meeting. It was an



orientation class for people being received as new members of the "church." There was a reception of about 34 new members the following day witnessed by the undersigned. Rev. Cleage would not permit me to remain during the orientation program. He stated that there was no meeting of CORE at his church or on church property.

On Monday, December 4, 1967, Leon Atchison, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Conyers, advised that neither he nor his staff knew of a three-day meeting of CORE in Detroit. Furthermore, Rev. Cleage had nothing to do with CORE; that Cleage had his own organization, the Citywide Citizens Action Committee (CCAC); that the Director of CORE was Clyde Cleveland.

It appears that the Bureau informant was in error about the meeting of CORE, particularly at the address given.

N.C. Rayford
N. C. Rayford
Investigator

CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
7625 Linwood at Hogarth
Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., Minister
December 3, 1967
SACRAMENT OF HOLY COMMUNION
First Sunday of Advent

ORGAN PRELUDE - Mrs. Mary Kuhn, Organist
*PROCESSIONAL HYMN #1 "Holy, Holy, Holy"
*TE DEUM
INVOCATION
GLORIA PATRI
RESPONSIVE READING
MORNING HYMN #78 "Joy to the World"
SELECTION
THE SCRIPTURE LESSON
PASTORAL PRAYER FOLLOWED BY THE LORD'S PRAYER
CHORAL RESPONSE - "Hear Our Prayer, O Lord"
ANTHEMN - "O How Wonderful It Is"
ANNOUNCEMENTS
SELECTION - "Grace is Sufficient"
✓ *INVITATIONAL - #491 "I Need Thee Every Hour"
RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS
SACRAMENT OF HOLY COMMUNION
OFFERTORY - Selection
A WORD OF WELCOME TO OUR VISITORS
*OFFERTORY HYMN #258 "Soldiers of Christ Arise"
*OFFERTORY PRAYER
*THE DOXOLOGY
*RECESSIONAL HYMN #259 "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God"
*BENEDICTION
*CHORAL AMEN - Mr. Oscar Hand, Director
*ORGAN POSTLUDE

* CONGREGATIONAL STANDING

Central Church is open to all. Those wishing to join are asked to come forward during the singing of the Invitational.

(NOVEMBER) NEW MEMBERS TO BE RECEIVED

Danks, Albert
Bowen, Rosalyn
Cureton, Pamela
Davis, Wyvan
Hall, Sara
Hammonds, Thaddus
Hartman, Lillian
Hayes, John J., Jr.
Lightfoot, Ernest
Littleton, Elbert
Myers, Austin
Nevels, Lawrence
Newby, Gretchen
Newby, Joan
Newby, Robert
Paris, Edward
Peany, Henry
Pollard, Henry
Respress, LaVoier, Jr.
Richey, David
Richey, Langston
Robinson, Willard
Smith, Adonis
Smith, Mary
Smith, Patricia
Smith, Regina
Stephens, Brenda
Terrell, Jessie
Thompson, Willie
Washington, James
Waterman, William
Weaver, George
Welch, Gerald
Nevels, Barbara (Mrs.)

mc m

Detroit

August 22, 1967

BY LIAISON

Mr. Charles David Ginsburg
Executive Director
National Advisory Commission on
Civil Disorders
Room 201
1016 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ginsburg:

In reference to a request from your office on August 15, 1967, for a copy of the articles written by Louis E. Lomax regarding the Detroit riot, I am enclosing a copy of his series of articles which appeared in the "Independent Star News," Pasadena, California, earlier this month.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is in possession of no information to indicate that a black power revolutionary organization took over and directed the riot in Detroit, Michigan; nor are we in possession of any information that some of the snipers in Detroit were organized. In this connection, a number of those arrested for sniping have been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They furnished no information concerning any organized activity during the riot.

Sincerely yours,

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sunday Special

How Black Power Salesmen Peddled Ghetto Race War

Louis E. Lomax is one of America's foremost Negro newspapermen, broadcasters and authors ("The Negro Revolt" and "The Reluctant African"). When Detroit went up in flames last month, he went there to find out the "whys" behind the riots, how it started, and where it will all end. Following is the first of five articles.—The Editor.

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

Three days before the Detroit riots, that city's summer task force, a civilian riot-control group, was assigned to control and end a simulated riot. The explosion point was 12th and Clairmount, the corner where the riots erupted early the following Sunday morning.

The group attacked its assignment and failed — because it overlooked the fact that an organized group, largely from outside the Detroit area, had been operative in the city for more than a month.

And like the riot-control group, this second group had an assignment: burn and destroy.

Group of Causists

This second group, a very real group, is highly organized and well trained and is not made up of thieves and arsonists in the ordinary sense of these words. They are, instead, causists — revolutionaries committed to the conclusion that the power structure does not have the moral fiber to repent for its socio-economic sins; that the only truly corrective measure is to leave the nation in ashes.

The principal U.S. cities have been chosen as the initial battleground simply because they afford the kind of cooperation by the innocent and uninformed that every such revolution needs.

"Operation Detroit" got underway several weeks ago when a small band of young Negro men fanned out in the ghetto posing as magazine salesmen. Once allowed in a home or an apartment, the "salesman" would say that he was from the South, that he had recently graduated from high school and was selling magazines in order to earn his college tuition.

Magazine Salesmen

The salesman offered the customer a wide range of Negro magazines. The price of the package was \$18, of which \$12 was to be given the salesman and \$6 to be sent to a legitimate magazine circulation service in New Jersey. The salesman represented the New Jersey company and provided the customers with a receipt along with a printed envelope to be used when the customer made his payment to the New Jersey firm.

But the "sale" did not stop there. The salesman went on to sell black power.

"I thought I was helping a worthy Negro boy get to college," one of the subscribers

said. "I really couldn't afford the subscription but I sacrificed to help one of my own kind. Then he started talking to me about black power. He asked me 'why the hell we let Whitey, particularly the Jews, run the stores in our neighborhood.'"

"Then he started asking questions about the community; who was who; who had guns; who owed big bills at local stores and might be interested in seeing the building burn down. I told the fellow I didn't know all that information. He left. But he went to the house next door. I later learned he had done the same thing all along our block. I also learned that other salesmen had called on friends I have many blocks away."

Frightened Silence

Within a week the salesmen had produced such concern along Euclid that several responsible citizens — a neighborhood association — decided something should be done. The leaders of the group were immediately threatened by young Negro men they had never seen before. Honestly frightened, they remained silent until after the riots.

The battle plan was simple: remain as obscure as possible until police-ghetto dynamics provided the proper setting for "the revolution."

The uprising all but occurred a month before when a Negro was shot and killed while allegedly protecting his wife from

three white men bent on rape. But the needed trigger in the street did not appear. Two weeks later, a young Negro woman, an alleged prostitute, was killed by the police who said the woman had drawn a knife on them. Again the dynamics needed — milling angry Negroes — did not materialize. But early Sunday morning, July 23, the proper ingredients were mixed in the right proportions at 12th and Clairmount. Even then, the riot needed the "assistance" of the

Just before dawn, the police raided a "Blind Pig," an after-hours joint neighborhood restaurant. The police had been complaining

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

Page 1

Independent Star-News
Pasadena, Calif.

Date: 8/6/67

Edition:

Author: Louis E. Lomax

Just before dawn police raided a "blind pig," an after-hours club neighborhood residents complained about for six months. The police also knew its existence for months. After all, the policemen on the beat could not be unaware of 50 people at an all-night drinking and gambling party every day of the week.

The merry-makers and gamblers were given the usual ~~searching~~ and then herded into police cars. Then the dynamics began to congeal.

Negroes were milling along 12th. They congregated at the corner of Clairmount to watch the raid and the arrests.

"They called us niggers!" a woman who was in the blind pig said.

"I heard them callin' people niggers," a bystander recalled. "And I shouted we ought to tear up the hunky town. Then somebody threw a bottle through a window! And baby," he laughed, "that's when the fan got clogged!"

WHAT HAPPENED IMMEDIATELY after the first window was broken is common fare in the poverty-ridden Negro areas of our cities. More windows were broken, and people started looting.

"I was standing on the street when the looting started," a Negro professor at Wayne State University who lives in the area said. "It was a normal breaking-and-looting scene. They happen all the time. Then people became aware of the fact that the police, following orders, were not interfering with looters."

At this point the professionals moved in. Acting with precision, one squad moved along 12th with hammers and crow-bars, smashing windows.

"Come on, baby, help yourself," they shouted to the milling and running Negroes along the street.

ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL revolutionary squad raced along the street several blocks away, shouting, "Hey, man the ~~fuzz is~~ letting the people take all they want. Get up to the corner of Clairmount."

"I split like hell to the corner," one looter said. "I got me a TV set."

The looter did not realize he, like the others, was a pawn in the revolutionaries' game. The professionals wanted hundreds of people running, yelling and looting.

Add to that the nonaction of the police, and you have a recipe for chaos and riots—perfect food for revolutionaries.

Within two hours 12th was a human jungle. Dewey Shanks, who lives in the ghetto, and is attached to the mayor's Human Relations Committee under a poverty program grant, was at the corner. One of the agitators was hard at work smashing windows. He shouted to Shanks, "Hey baby, I haven't seen you since Newark!"

Dewey Shanks was not at Newark. The revolutionary was.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officers Mocked by Negroes**Police No-Shoot Policy Aided Detroit Agitators**

This is the second article in a series by a noted Negro newspaperman and author on why Detroit was put to the torch.—The Editor.

By LOUIS E. LOMAX
Copyright, 1967

DETROIT—Sunday dawn broke over a Detroit that was already beginning to belch flames. It was as if God himself was on the side of the organized revolutionaries. Everything worked; twists of fate and human weaknesses gave agitators every advantage.

Methodically breaking store windows, the revolutionaries urged

SECOND OF A SERIES

the milling Negro people to loot and steal. But—and at least a dozen observers confirmed this—the professionals did no looting of their own. They are not thieves; they are men at war; revolutionaries bent on reducing the nation to ashes.

The looters unknowingly cooperated by having a happy time. The streets teemed with whites and Negroes who stole with abandon and glee. People came in cars from miles away and hauled off freezers, sofas, television sets and clothing.

Meanwhile, the Detroit police instituted a maneuver that called for them to move in on the looters, chase them away, but not shoot; the result was a wild game during which the looters mocked the police for being stupid.

The police would move in on one set of looters; the looters would break and run across the street and enter yet another store; a store window a block away would crash and other looters moved in. The police would then take off down the streets, their lights blinking and sirens wailing. The first group of looters, openly laughing at the police, then resumed their stealing.

"Why don't you guys stop this thing?" Dr. James Boyce, a Negro professor at Wayne University asked a policeman.

"We're following orders," the policeman shot back.

Picket Line

A month ago CORE put a picket line around Williams' store. Dewey Shanks, who is attached to the mayor's Human Relations Committee, headed the picket line.

"Williams came out and told us we could march until our feet fell off," Shanks said. "If you niggers don't like the way I treat you, if you don't like my prices, then dammit go buy in Grosse Pointe," he bellowed.

Williams' store was the first Negro store burned to the ground. The revolutionaries did not do it. They didn't have to.

At a time when they ordinarily would have been headed for their pulpits a group of Negro ministers were closeted with Ray Girardin, Detroit's police commissioner. They urged the commissioner to keep his men in check, that the looters not be fired upon. Their reasoning was that once the police opened fire hundreds of Negroes would be killed. This, they contended, would start a major riot. They further contended that if left alone the

looting would simply run its course and end. The commissioner agreed.

They were all correct but for the fact that they did not know about the agitator element, hard at work stoking the uprising.

The pattern spread to Detroit's east side. Vignettes reveal what happened next:

A weary but happy arsonist approached a Negro school teacher on La Salle Street. "We have Twelfth Street in flames," he said. "Linwood is next."

A half hour later Linwood Boulevard was aflame.

A Negro woman approached a Negro doctor on Euclid and bragged that she was getting paid to set fires.

An elderly Negro man who

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

Page 1

Star-News
Pasadena, California

Date: 8/7/67
Edition: Final
Author: Louis E. Lomax

lives on La Salle went to buy groceries in Linwood. He watched in horror as six Negroes set fire to a supermarket. He drove over to Lindy's Market along Joy Road and had barely finished shopping when the same six men drove into the parking lot there. He fled home too quickly to see Lindy's Market go up in flames.

By late Sunday the uprising had spread to the fashionable, integrated Gold Coast near Seven Mile Road. Kenneth Mines, a distinguished Negro lawyer and his wife, Shirley, a school teacher, shuddered with horror as a supermarket a block from their \$50,000 home burst into flames.

Mines stationed himself at his

front door in hopes of hosing down the house lest it catch fire also. "Halt or I'll shoot," a state policeman shouted. And Kenneth Mines, one of the most brilliant and promising young Negro lawyers in America, eased back inside.

The Mines family, one of the few Negro families in the area, stayed indoors, wondering if their white neighbors would seek revenge against them for what was happening. After two hours they emerged to discover that their white neighbors held them blameless.

Some 10 miles away, along Lamothe St., a white neighbor pounded on the door of a Negro school teacher. "Please," the white man begged, "let us hide in your home!"

The Negro school teacher said "Yes."

A few minutes later, another

white neighbor fainted while listening to radio reports of the uprising. The teacher's husband, an Episcopalian minister, rushed to the white home to give first aid.

Nor was that all. The wife of a Negro doctor was watering her lawn late Sunday when a car bearing five Negro men drove up.

"You black middle-class bitch" one of them shouted. "You rich niggers are next!"

The police radio crackled with reports that Negro men were

making cross marks in front of several middle-class Negro homes. "The report is that these homes are marked for burning," the calls said.

The sun set that Sunday on a Detroit engulfed in flames, hate, doubt and racial suspicion among neighbors of many years standing. And by moonlight, dedicated revolutionaries continued their mission of bringing down the nation's fifth largest city, both physically and spiritually.



LOUIS LOMAX
... in Detroit

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Detroit 'Pro' Snipers Led Angry Youths

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

DETROIT—Wherever there is an uprising, a sniper will be in the midst of it. And the snipers did appear in Detroit; some of them were organized, some of them were not.

This is another axiom of revolutionaries; once organized snipers move against the police, they can depend upon the co-

THIRD OF A SERIES

operation of non-organizational people who simply, for whatever reason, want to take pot shots at the police.

The first sniper taken in Detroit was a white man. He was not shooting at Negroes; this white man was out to kill policemen.

A Negro woman on the East Side looked in dismay as her next-door neighbor, a Negro man, snaked along her lawn, fired on the police through her hedges.

"Why are you doing that, John?" she yelled.

"It's fun," he shouted back.

"This is the first time I've had a chance to try out my new rifle!" he resumed firing.

These human excesses were operative in Detroit but the hard core of sniper activity was highly organized. The link between the dedicated revolutionaries and the organized sniper is more philosophical than organizational. The snipers, on the whole, were Detroit's own sons—Black Power advocates who

are trained in guerrilla warfare.

Detroit's sniper activity was a precision exercise worthy of study by those who direct our troops in Vietnam. They knew the terrain, the alleys, the streets, the by-ways and the rooftops. They monitored police calls set off sniper activity, and then vanished through the alleys.

By midnight, Monday, they had set up a telephone squad whose job was to make false reports to the police and thus lure the officers into traps. By Tuesday, the looters and the fun-seekers had their day. The professionals had taken over and Detroit, for all practical purposes, had fallen.

The kind of documentary evidence that makes for conclusions will be difficult to produce for some time. Yet Detroit's responsible Negroes are casting a jaundiced eye at six persons in their community: attorney Milton Henry and his brother, Richard; Edward Vaughn, a book store owner and a Black Power advocate; the Reverend Albert Cleague, a Congregational minister; John Boggs and his Chinese wife, Grace Lee Boggs. These individuals comprise what is without doubt the strangest Black Power amalgam in America.

Milton Henry, a former Black Muslim and close confidant of the late Malcolm X, is an ex-Army officer and one-time city councilman in Pontiac, 20 miles outside Detroit. He still lives there but exercises leadership among Black Power and black nation-

alist elements in Detroit. Several years ago, Henry and others organized something called "GOAL," the Group Of Advanced Leadership.

GOAL fissioned into a political organization called the Freedom Now Party (FNP) and actually mounted a statewide slate of candidates in 1963.

The Reverend Cleague was the party's candidate for governor against George Romney. After losing the election, Henry announced that the group had received permission to form rifle clubs. It is a known fact in Detroit that black nationalists have been purchasing rifles and taking training under the club charter. Last year, a group of Black Power advocates startled Detroit by somehow making their way onto the roof of the heavily guarded city county building. The men, unarmed, told reporters that they executed the feat just to convince the white power structure that they could do it. They were represented by Henry.

The "Detroit Chronicle," a Negro newspaper, soon became convinced that RAM, the revolutionary organization whose New York leaders now stand charged with plotting to kill civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young, was meeting in Vaughn's book store. They assigned an undercover reporter to investigate. The reporter was so frightened by what he saw and heard that he refused to write the series.

On the third day of the riots,

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

Page 4

Star-News
Pasadena, California

Date: 8/8/67
Edition: Final
Author: Louis E. Lomax

Vaughn issued a statement in the name of the Malcolm X Society which he now heads. The statement was issued over the signature of Henry and his brother, Richard. It was given to the press by the Reverend Cleague. The release was a copy of a telegram the group had sent to Gov. George Romney, Detroit's Mayor Cavanagh and other officials. The telegram said the group would take to the streets and ask the rioters to cease and desist if the city and state met several conditions by 1 p.m. Wednesday.

These were the conditions:

"Regarding insurrection in Detroit, we, speaking for the Malcolm X Society, will ask for cessation of all hostilities by insurrectionists providing the following eight points are accepted as a basis of discussion by 1 p.m. today:

- "(1) Withdraw all troops.
- "(2) Release all prisoners.
- "(3) Give amnesty to all insurrectionists.
- "(4) Set up district police commissioners.
- "(5) Agree to urban renewal veto by residents.
- "(6) Divide city council and school board by districts.
- "(7) Provide funds for community-owned businesses.
- "(8) Institute compensatory and compulsory equal employment enforcement."

Dick Henry added, "We don't control anybody in this insurrection, but we do believe people would halt the insurrection if we have these eight points as a basis of discussion. We want these young snipers to be recognized as men at war, not tried before the criminal jurisdiction of Michigan."

Milton Henry denies that he had any role in the uprising, but he did insist that the rioters, snipers and looters would listen. The telegram was ignored by the public officials, thus there is no way of knowing what the Henry - Cleague combine could have accomplished. This much is known: Thursday night, police arrested General Baker and Glanton Dowdell for activity in riot area after curfew. Baker and Dowdell are two of the staunchest Black Power advocates in America. Both are alleged to be on parole. Their lawyer is Milton Henry.

Edward Vaughan was attending the Black Power Conference in Newark when Detroit erupted. He returned home early Monday to "discover" that the burners and looters had spared his store. The Detroit police took care of that early Friday morning. They stormed Vaughan's store, smashed pictures of Stokely Carmichael, Malcolm X and ripped the portrait of a Black Christ. Then they turned on the water and flooded the place. Vaughan is suing the city of Detroit for \$10 million on the basis of 25 sworn eye-witness reports. His lawyer is Milton Henry.

John and Grace Lee Boggs

simply disappeared during the uprising. Both are alleged to have association with the Peeking-oriented Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which calls for open revolution in America. Their leadership in Detroit's Black Power movement is deep and effective. To Detroit's responsible Negroes the fact that the Boggs were totally unavailable — as in contrast to the Henry brothers and the Reverend Cleague—raises doubts and suspicions that will prevent the achievement of any kind of Negro unity for a long time to come. Like it or not, the Henrys, the Boggs and the Cleagues communicate and have relationships with the people who ran amok in Detroit. The established Negro leadership does not.

It is further clear that the dedicated revolutionaries who came into Detroit and worked a brilliant military miracle were packed and gone by Wednesday. Everybody knows they were there; many people know who they were. Reporters talked to some of them but could not prove their organizational ties.

Nevertheless, the threat has become reality. The dedicated revolutionaries have left Detroit—bound for other cities.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Whites Involved in Detroit Riots

By LOUIS E. LOMAX
Copyright, 1967

Caught in Assault

Police Move In

DETROIT — By late afternoon Wednesday, Detroit was a city of total fright and suspicion. The phone rang in my motel room. It was a Negro school teacher who was supposed to be my dinner guest. Her husband, a clergyman, had agreed to ba-

ysit while she came to dinner and briefed me on what was going on in her community. She was afraid for me to visit and talk with her in her home.

"Louis," she said, "I just saw three white men break into the house across the street from me. They have guns. I don't know what to do."

We discussed the possibility that the men could be snipers

FOURTH OF A SERIES

and agreed that she would not venture out of the house unless it was safe. Three hours later I received a call from her.

"Our home is under siege," she said almost hysterically. "There are tanks and troops all over our lawn. My husband, the children and I are down in the

basement lying on the floor in the dark."

Even as she spoke I could hear machinegun fire in the back-ground.

"Are they shooting at your home?" I shouted.

"No," she cried back. "It's the house across the street. Oh God!" she screamed. A loud noise and a big flash went off.

"Stay on the floor," I told her.

"I'll go down to Police Command Headquarters and find out what's going on. Stay there; I'll call you as soon as I know something."

My friends had been caught in the assault on the house on the corner of LaSalle and LaMothe, one of the strangest and most significant occurrences of the Detroit riots.

These are the basic facts:

The house was indeed broken into by three white men carrying weapons. But one of the white men involved had first leased the house and then sublet it to three white students from Wayne University who allegedly turned the mansion into a haven for drugs and women.

More, the students were involved with, and frequently visited by, the chairman of a far-out Socialist party who lives just across the street. The white man who first leased the house, did indeed break into the premises because he was attempting to force the students to move out. The students came home an hour later and, realizing what had happened, elected to stay elsewhere. Meanwhile, alarmed neighbors had called the police.

Mid-evening, then, the police moved in. They had scores of reports that a cache of arms was stored in the house. They took to bullhorns and demanded that the occupants come out, their hands up in the air. The occupants, according to police reports, responded with gunfire. At this point a police helicopter hovering over the scene fired a booming flare, the signal for an all out attack on the house.

This was the noise and bright light my friends heard and saw. Seconds later the police riddled the house with machinegun fire. Five minutes later three white men, their hands over their heads, marched out of the back door of the mansion and surrendered. A search of the home produced only one rifle. At midnight a semblance of calm returned to the community.

Only weeks of police investigation will disclose what really happened in that mansion at LaSalle and LaMothe. But the incident does raise the question of the role of white participants in the Detroit uprising.

Several factors about the involvement of white people are clear:

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

Page 4

Star-News
Pasadena, California

Date: 8/9/67
Edition: Final
Author: Louis E. Lomax

1. They were there and deeply involved.

2. The first sniper taken was white.

3. Many of the looters involved were white.

4. There are those white liberals who felt that the only way to solve the problems of the ghetto is to burn it down.

5. The dedicated Negro revolutionaries do not have the money to carry out their plans.

The white looters can be disposed of easily. They, like their Negro counterparts, were simply out to steal—out of hunger or out of avarice. But a white sniper, a white man firing on the police, and a white home sheltering three white men firing on police pose yet another question.

Answers Lacking

Who are these white people; what are they up to and why?

The ashes of Detroit have yet to yield final answers but it is clear that Black Power advocates who are committed to burning down America's cities have white allies who, for whatever reasons, wish this nation's destruction.

"I have been colored for 50 years," a Negro civil rights leader in Detroit said. "I know the Negro. Regardless of what you may say about the gulf between Negro leaders and the Negro masses, I know my people. I can understand a Negro with a pistol and a switch blade. But when a Negro sniper attacks the police station with a high-powered rifle equipped with a telescopic lens, then we are dealing with something new. White money and white bodies are involved in this senseless destruction of our major cities."

The easy out is to say that the Communists did it, that they were involved. The ashes of Detroit reveal that this is only partly true. After all, the Communists show up wherever there is strife.

The alarming truth is that disturbing numbers of white people — mostly professionals — are convinced that the evils of the ghetto are incurable this side of total revolution. They are not Communists, rather they are Americans who feel that an urban bonfire is the only thing that will make the white power structure sit up and take notice.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Will America Listen?**Rioting Negroes
Have Lost Faith
In U.S. System**By LOUIS E. LOMAX
Copyright, 1967

DETROIT—As one pokes in the ruins of Detroit it is irrefutably evident that a Black Power revolutionary organization—or thinly veiled group of organizations—took over and directed the riots.

Detroit is every American city. No honest man can question the Black Power structure's indictment of the Motor City. What one can question is the Black Power advocate's basic philosophy and the militaristic actions that flow from that philosophy.

The first tenet in the Black Power theology is that there has been no change since the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and therefore the American

LAST OF A SERIES

white man is incapable of change. I first heard this argument from the late Malcolm X as I helped him correct galley proofs of the first edition of the Black Muslim newspaper being printed at a white plant in Brooklyn. The argument is false on both counts.

Children Inbred

A great deal has happened to American race relations since 1954. It has happened for the Negro with training, brains and talent. It has not happened for the Negroes from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia who have, as migrants, taken over the ghettos of our major cities and inbred their children with something approaching a congenital inability to live in and work into the American mainstream, something those of us who were the original participants of the Negro revolt aspired to.

The original dream the one articulated by Dr. Martin Luther King, was that we would all—black and white together—walk, live and pray together. The Negroes and whites who made sure Detroit exploded are yet another breed. They are bent upon bringing down both the nation and the system that undergirds it.

They have lost faith. They are now convinced that neither the white power structure, nor I as a successful Negro, really care about what happens to them from day to day.

Not BUI Pressure

"President Johnson will get his rat bill passed now," a Negro woman in Detroit said to me last month, with pointed reference to the cavalier way the House of Representatives had vetoed the Administration bill to eliminate rats.

"I wonder what Gov. Romney prayed for in church last Sunday," a Negro Ph.D. said to me in obvious reference to the fact that Romney is a high official in the Mormon church which holds, as a basic tenet, that Negroes are created morally inferior and thus cannot achieve

the highest spiritual degree.

I stood and watched as the mayor of Detroit convened with what he deemed to be "Negro leadership" to plan the future of Detroit as it rises, Phoenix-like, from the ashes. They were the same old crowd, the same old Negro leaders who have not the slightest communication with the Negro masses; the Negroes who could not foresee or stop a racial insurrection if you gave them a detailed blueprint.

Middle-Class Negroes

These middle-class Negroes applauded and grinned with approval as union leader Walter Reuther, the one man who could produce jobs for the Negro ghetto, promised, "I will get my men to send in trucks and give their labor free to clean up the rubble!"

I stood outside Edward Vaughn's bookstore talking with the owner. "Look," Vaughn said as he waved a copy of my book, "The Negro Revolt," which had been water-soaked along with all of his inventory by the Detroit police, "you told them; Martin King told them; everybody who cares, white and black, told them. They did not listen."

That is the most fundamental thing written in the ashes of Detroit: Will America listen to those who write and orate their grievance under the aegis of nonviolence. Or, God forbid, the only thing they will hear is the crackling of flames, the burp of gunfire and the wail of police sirens across the nation.

The bad people are now organized. They are subsidized, trained and ready.

Are we?

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

Page 13

Star-News
Pasadena, California

Date: 8/10/67

Edition: Final

Author: Louis E. Lomax



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

July 26, 1967

3. a. ✓

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to memoranda at Detroit, Michigan, dated July 24, 1967, and July 25, 1967, captioned as above.

Detective Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that as of 9:00 a.m., July 25, 1967, it appeared the sniping and looting in the various areas within the City of Detroit was diminishing. He attributed this to the coming of daylight and the display of force by the Federal troops. Ware opined that looting was diminishing due to the fact that business places in the areas occupied predominantly by Negroes have been stripped of all merchandise and nothing is left to steal.

Inspector Ware said Governor George Romney is encouraging all to return to a state of normalcy but that he continues to say a state of emergency exists. Damage is now estimated in the vicinity of \$200,000,000.

Inspector Robert Kerr, Command Post, Detroit Police Department, advised that from 6:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. there were only seven incidents of looting, sniping and/or burnings reported and that is a substantial decrease from the same time period on the previous day. Inspector Kerr furnished the following statistical data as of 9:30 a.m., July 25, 1967:

Total fires to date: 880
Major fires currently in progress: 1
Fires still unattended: None known.
Arrests: 2,115

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Injuries to prisoners in custody:	94
Injuries to Detroit Police:	37
Injuries to Michigan State Police:	3
Injuries to National Guardsmen:	6
Injuries to Firemen:	17
Injuries to civilians:	39
Injuries to soldiers:	0

Total injuries to date: 196

Fatalities:

By gunshot:	22
By fire:	1

Total fatalities: 23

As of approximately noon, July 25, 1967, Michigan Governor George Romney, Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh and Mr. Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, held a conference at the Detroit Police Department headquarters and issued a statement that incidents growing out of this disturbance have declined since the arrival of Federal Troops and these troops will remain until conditions are normal. Also, it was announced that gasoline stations in Detroit will be permitted open from 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. and civilians will be permitted to purchase five gallons of gasoline in automobile tanks. No sale of gasoline is permitted in containers. There is emergency planning covering the sale of food from mobile trailers, however, Detroit does not qualify for Federal aid since this incident does not constitute a natural disaster.

Colonel D. G. Wood, Intelligence Officer, United States Army, advised that as of approximately 12:00 noon, July 25, 1967, 4,000 United States Army troops are on standby at strategic locations in Detroit and 1,000 United States Army troops are on the streets of Detroit with Detroit Police officers.

Inspector Ware, mentioned above, advised that as of 12:00 noon on this date conditions appear near normal with the exception of the Detroit Police Department 5th Precinct where there are still incidents of looting. Inspector Ware advised that looters are now offering cigarettes for sale at \$.50 per carton, whisky for \$2.00 per fifth and color TV sets for \$50.00.

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Beginning July 23, 1967

Inspector Kerr, mentioned above, advised that with regard to incidents of looting, sniping and/or fires on July 25, 1967, between 9:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. there were 20 reported; between 9:30 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. there were 25 reported; between 10:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. there were 35 reported and between 10:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. there were 21 reported.

Inspector Albert Schwaller, Homicide Bureau, Detroit Police Department, furnished the following figures concerning deaths and injuries as of 12:30 a.m., July 25, 1967:

Injured prisoners: 95
Injured Detroit Police: 37
Injured State Police: 3
Injured National Guardsmen: 7
Injured Firemen: 17
Injured civilians: 42
Fatalities: 23

Also concerning injuries and fatalities, Inspector Ray Glinski, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, furnished the following concerning a specific incident:

Inspector Glinski advised that at 3:30 a.m., July 25, 1967, #13 cruiser, manned by Patrolmen Jack Oklley, Roy St. Onge, Jerome Olshove and William Bolger responded to a radio run to John R and Holbrook Streets, where an A&P Market was being looted. On arrival at the A&P located at 121 Holbrook, the officers observed that the windows were broken and that a Negro male was standing in front of the building bleeding from the face. As the police car stopped at the curb, the bleeding man collapsed on the sidewalk and the officers noted inside the store Danny Royster, Negro, male, age 20, and Charles Latimer, Negro, male, age 19. The officers ordered Royster and Latimer from the building and against a wall. Royster was hesitant about moving against the wall and Officer Bolger pushed Royster to the wall, being assisted by Patrolman St. Onge, who was armed with a shotgun.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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Royster attempted to grab the gun from St. Onge and during the struggle the weapon discharged, striking Patrolman Olshove in the stomach.

Patrolman Olshove died at the Henry Ford Hospital at 12:15 p.m., this date.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, Governor Romney announced that some of the Michigan National Guard and the Michigan State Police officers were being removed from the Detroit area for use in Grand Rapids, Flint and other Michigan trouble spots.

At approximately 2:30 p.m., July 25, 1967, Mr. James Brickley, Chief Assistant Prosecutor, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, advised there is difficulty in processing those individuals who have been arrested for looting and for violation of the curfew in Detroit. A suitable central location within a short distance of the courts has not been located and prisoners are being kept in the garage of the Detroit Police Department, in the Recorder's Court basement, in Precinct Stations and in the Wayne County Jail. After arraignment prisoners are being sent for incarceration to the Fort Wayne, Detroit, facility, to the local U.S. Coast Guard facility in Detroit, to the Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan, to the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson, Michigan, and the Detroit House of Correction at Plymouth, Michigan. Mr. Brickley pointed out there are also problems arising in identifying prisoners for arraignment and locating them at the various locations where they are being held since they are refusing to answer to their names. He advised that a meeting concerning the above problems was being held with Recorder's Court Judge Vincent Brennan, Michigan Supreme Court Justice Theodore Souris, Prosecutor William Cahalan, Chief of Detectives, Detroit Police Department, Edward Sash and with other officials.

Mr. Brickley also pointed out that bond of \$10,000 is currently being set on most prisoners but it is realized that same cannot be held at this amount for any long period of time.

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As of 2:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, Inspector Schwaller, mentioned above, advised the following statistical data existed:

Fires: Total to date: 958
Alarms in progress: 0

Arrests: 2,266

Injuries: Prisoners in custody: 95
Local police: 3
National Guard, including
Federal Troops: 7
Firemen: 17
Civilians: 42

Total injuries: 203

Deaths: By fire: 1
By gunshot by police: 9
By Guardsmen: 2
By private guards and/or
store owners: 3
By snipers: 2
By others: 6

Total deaths: ²³~~33~~

On July 25, 1967, Mayor Cavanagh held a press conference at which he advised he had been in touch with welfare officials of Detroit to arrange for care of persons made homeless by fires and rioting here. He stated that small merchants could not qualify for aid since damage did not arise from natural causes. Mr. Cavanagh advised that local welfare officials are contacted the United Foundation, Red Cross and Federal officials who handle the food stamp program. He said the welfare board was considering the possibility of equipping mobile units to handle staple groceries since local bus lines have curtailed service and many neighborhoods are now without stores. He also announced that the health and sanitation authorities are to assure pickup of garbage thus stopping a possible epidemic.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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Lieutenant General John Throckmorton, United States Army and Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, advised at 7:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, they had conducted a tour of the critical areas in Detroit and found the situation less tense. They stated that in talking with soldiers on duty it was found the men are optimistic that the situation is in control.

At 8:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, Inspector Ware, mentioned above, advised the situation is greatly improved. He said sporadic snipings continue and two snipers had just been apprehended by the Detroit Police Department in the 10th Precinct.

At 9:35 p.m., July 25, 1967, Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, Detroit Police Department, advised that from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. there were sporadic incidents of looting, burning and sniping confined to the 10th Precinct area in the near northwest section of Detroit where this disturbance was initiated. He also advised that the Michigan State Police at the State Border posts are carefully checking all vehicles and public transportation into Michigan. To date no information has developed regarding outsiders entering Michigan to participate in this incident.

Inspector Nufer advised as of 11:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, looting incidents were far less than on the previous evening but sniping incidents were heavier. He said sniping was taking place primarily within the confines of the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct, mainly along 12th Street and was sporadic in other areas bordering the 10th Precinct. He furnished the following rate of incidents reported:

7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.	- 34
7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	- 32
8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	- 38
8:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.	- 43
9:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	- 60
9:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.	- 71
10:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	- 86
10:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.	- 80

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Inspector Nufer advised that as of 10:55 p.m., July 25, 1967, all police and fire vehicles were ordered out of the 12th Street area which will be entered by the Army as soon as police and firemen have vacated same.

At 11:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, Chief Williams Stevens, Highland Park, Michigan, Police Department, advised that within the City of Highland Park, a community surrounded by the City of Detroit, there have now been over 200 arrests for looting, sniping and curfew violations. He said that 69 such arrests have been entered on the books and the median age of those entered is 21 to 22 years. He said of those arrested 63 were males, six were females, 11 were Caucasians and 58 were Negroes.

Inspector Henry Sedmak, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised as of 1:20 a.m., July 26, 1967, that since the late evening hours of July 25, 1967, to that time there had been an appreciable decline in the number of lootings and burnings. He said that there had been some reports of fires on the west side of Detroit, however, firemen were responding to them and were not being fired upon. He said that sniper activity has increased, particularly in the 10th and 13th Precincts of the Detroit Police Department. From 11:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., July 25, 1967, there were 52 reported incidents and from 11:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnight 41 incidents were reported. From 12:00 midnight to 12:30 a.m., July 26, 1967, 55 incidents were reported and from 12:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, 61 incidents were reported. He advised that as of 12:55 a.m., July 26, 1967, the 10th Precinct Station was under sniper fire for the second time since the beginning of this disturbance. He said that at approximately 1:00 a.m., on this date snipers shooting from the top of the R. L. Polk Company building, Milwaukee and the expressway in the downtown Detroit area shot into the Harlan House Motel and injured two individuals there.

With respect to this shooting, Inspector Sedmak later advised that one person, namely Helen Hall, age 51, a guest at the Harlan House Motel, 6500 John C. Lodge, Detroit, was fatally shot. She was employed by the Faria Corporation in Connecticut and regarding the shooting it was learned that while in the motel she called to a fellow worker, a William Keller, to look out the window whereupon she was apparently hit by a bullet coming from the vicinity of a nearby building.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Inspector Joseph Nufer, mentioned above, advised at 1:25 a.m., July 26, 1967, Detroit Police Officers were experiencing difficulty in transporting and lodging prisoners. He pointed out that prisoners awaiting arraignment were being confined to buses outside the Recorder's Court building in Detroit.

Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised as of 1:50 a.m., July 26, 1967, there were 2,494 recorded arrests and an estimated 100 arrests not yet recorded. He also advised that there have been to this time 100 injuries to prisoners, 47 to Detroit Police, four to Michigan State Police, 13 to National Guardsmen, 29 to firemen and 76 to civilians. Also, there is a total of 28 fatalities thus far and, according to Detroit Fire Chief Quinlan, there have been 1,110 fires reported thus far.

At 4:15 a.m., July 26, 1967, Inspector Nufer, mentioned above, advised there were no reports of lootings or burnings at that time. He said incidents were still reported concerning snipers, however, the Detroit Fire Department was experiencing no difficulty in fighting fires at that time. From 1:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. there were 50 incidents reported, from 1:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. there were 40 incidents reported, from 2:00 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. there were 45 incidents reported, from 2:30 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. there were 35 incidents reported, from 3:00 a.m. to 3:30 a.m. there were 27 incidents reported and from 3:30 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. there were 14 incidents reported. He said these incidents consisted primarily of sniper activity and for the most part were confined to the 5th, 7th, 10th and 13th Precincts of the Detroit Police Department. He pointed out that the 13th Precinct adjoins the 10th Precinct where this disturbance originated and Precinct 5 and 7 are on the east side of Detroit.

Also, according to Inspector Nufer, at 3:15 a.m., July 26, 1967, three dead Negro males were found in a unit at the Algiers Motel, Virginia Park and Woodward, Detroit. These individuals were reportedly shot, however, there was no indication of a shooting having occurred at this motel. At approximately 1:15 a.m. a sniper was killed by gunfire and another individual was wounded, both by Michigan State Police officers in the area of Virginia Park and Woodward.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

As of 4:15 a.m., July 26, 1967, 33 fatalities had been reported to the Detroit Police Department since the inception of this disturbance.

Detective Rollins, mentioned above, advised as of 4:30 a.m., July 26, 1967, 2,540 arrests had been recorded since the start of the disturbance. He explained there were still some 500 arrests to be recorded at the Detroit Police Department headquarters. He said that as of approximately 2:45 a.m., July 26, 1967, 1,965 subjects had been arraigned.

Inspector Nufer, mentioned above, advised that as of 6:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, the disturbance areas in Detroit are quiet. He said that between 4:00 a.m. and 4:30 a.m., there were seven incidents, between 4:30 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. there were five incidents, between 5:00 a.m., and 5:30 a.m. there were three incidents and between 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. there were no incidents.

Joseph Deneweth, Battalion Chief, Detroit Fire Department, advised that there had been a substantial decrease in fires in the period from 6:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, to 6:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, and that as of 6:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, there were no uncontrolled fires.

Detective Lieutenant Rollins, mentioned above, advised that as of 6:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, 2,623 arrests were recorded at the Detroit Police Department headquarters. He said a survey of individual precinct stations showed about 2,200 additional arrests made in the precinct stations and not yet recorded at the central police headquarters due to the volume of paper work involved. He furnished a breakdown of arrests by Detroit Police Department precincts as follows:

Precinct #1 - 350
Precinct #2 - 601
Precinct #4 - 200
Precinct #5 - 565
Precinct #6 - 450

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Precinct #7 - 300
Precinct #10 - 920
Precinct #11 - 70
Precinct #12 - 38
Precinct #13 - 900
Precinct #14 - 220
Precinct #15 - 125
Precinct #16 - 125

Total - 4,824 (There are no precincts 3, 8 or 9.)

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
July 27, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to letterhead memoranda at Detroit, Michigan, dated July 24, 25 and 26, 1967, captioned as above.

Michigan Governor George Romney advised on July 26, 1967, that there were less incidents in the Detroit riot during the past night but that snipers had caused serious injuries. He said the curfew now is in effect between the hours of 5:30 a.m., to 9:00 p.m., for gasoline stations to be open and that sales will be limited to five gallons per automobile delivered only in the automobile gasoline tank. Mr. Romney stated that the race tracks at Hazel Park and Northville, Michigan, are closed. He also said restaurants could serve food but no liquor could be sold. No public places of amusement such as motion picture theatres would be open.

On July 26, 1967, Detective Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that the Detroit Police Department is receiving hundreds of anonymous tips regarding locations of buildings where loot is being stored or offered for sale. He said because of the present emergency and the lack of manpower no immediate action is being taken with regard to these tips except in the case of reported storing or sale of firearms. He advised that the Detroit Police Department is currently awaiting a ruling regarding authority on searches and seizures. Inspector Ware advised that as of 12:00 noon, July 26, 1967, there were 2,622 booked arrests. He furnished the following statistical data growing out of instant disturbance as of noon, July 26, 1967:

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Total fires to date: 1,181
Multiple fires in progress: 0
Prisoners injured: 116
Detroit Police injured: 50
Michigan State Police injured: 4
National Guardsmen injured: 17
United States Army personnel injured: 0
Firemen injured: 29
Civilians injured: 83
Fatalities: 33

Inspector Ware advised as of 4:30 p.m., July 26, 1967, that injured prisoners now total 117, Detroit Police officers 50, Michigan State Police 4, National Guardsmen 17, Firemen 29, Civilians 85 and fatalities 35. He said that 2,300 of those arrested have been arraigned in Detroit Recorder's Court.

Inspector Ware advised that daytime sniper fire was on the increase. He said that the Herman Keifer Hospital in Detroit, being used as a police command post, has been under fire. Also the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct police and fire stations have been fired upon.

According to Inspector Ware, at 4:10 p.m., July 26, 1967, all police personnel were told to leave the 10th Precinct area since Army heavy equipment was being moved there. He said that sniper activity was continuing as of 4:30 p.m. and there was also heavy sniper activity in the Detroit Police Department 13th Precinct.

According to Inspector Ware, as of 6:00 p.m., July 26, 1967, fires totaled 1,238, booked arrests 2,760, injuries 310 and fatalities 35. He said that the Detroit Board of Commerce is currently estimating long term loss due to this rioting at one billion dollars.

Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, Detroit Police Department, advised of the following sniping, looting and fire incidents during the period 6:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., July 26, 1967:

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

6:00 a.m. to 6:30 a.m.	- 7
6:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.	- 7
7:00 a.m. to 7:30 a.m.	- 7
7:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	- 8
8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m.	- 4
8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.	- 4
9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.	- 11
9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	- 17
10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	- 15
10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	- 8
11:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	- 23
11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.	- 20
12:00 p.m. to 12:30 p.m.	- 13
12:30 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.	- 12
1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.	- 29
1:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.	- 15
2:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.	- 17
2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.	- 20
3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.	- 30
3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	- 33
4:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.	- 33
4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	- 13
5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.	- 21
5:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	- 18
6:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	- 14
6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.	- 19
7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.	- 25
7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	- 27
8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	- 34

Inspector Nufer said there were a total of 534 such incidents reported.

The majority of the above reported incidents, according to Inspector Nufer, are sniping and many upon being checked out are not substantiated. He said that in addition, from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on this date there had been a total of 109 reported fires to make a grand total of 1,260. According to Inspector Nufer, during the normal such period there would be about 75 fires reported. He said there has been a continuing increase in sniper fire in the 12th Street area and the Detroit Police Department has been flooded with calls concerning further rumors of disturbance but so far none have been substantiated.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

According to Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, as of 8:00 p.m., July 26, 1967, there have been 2,873 recorded arrests.

Inspector Nufer, mentioned above, advised at 11:05 p.m., July 26, 1967, that according to a report received from the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct at approximately 8:45 p.m. this date a Detroit Police Officer arrested three Caucasian youths at Lasalle and Lamothe, Detroit, for sniping. These youths were identified as Robert Reuben, age 27, Raymond Reuben, age 17, both residing at 29919 Balmoral, Garden City, Michigan, and Albert Hammond, age 19, residing at 3012 Elmwood, Garden City, Michigan. It was also reported that the only firearm recovered was one .22 caliber Marlin rifle.

According to Inspector Nufer, as of 11:30 p.m., July 26, 1967, incidents were being reported at the following rate:

8:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.	- 35
9:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	- 49
9:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.	- 45
10:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	- 53
10:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.	- 73

He said the majority of these incidents are sniper reports in the 12th Street and Grand River area of Detroit which location is near the point of the original disturbance. Inspector Nufer advised this rate of incidents shows a marked decrease in comparison of a similar period on the evening of July 25, 1967. He said there is an increase in sniper activity as of 11:30 p.m., July 26, 1967, in comparison with the previous evening.

As of 12:01 a.m., July 27, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, mentioned above, advised there are 2,913 recorded arrests and still a substantial number of unrecorded arrests as of that time. He said there are also currently 36 fatalities recorded.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

According to Lieutenant Rollins, as of 3:00 a.m., July 27, 1967, 2,845 prisoners have been arraigned out of 3,043 recorded arrests. He said a city official has estimated damage in excess of two hundred million dollars while the Detroit Board of Commerce estimates long term loss at one billion dollars.

Lieutenant Rollins advised at approximately 6:00 a.m., July 27, 1967, there had been a marked decrease in burnings and lootings and that incidents being reported are primarily concerned with snipers. He advised that only one National Guardsman was wounded during the night.

Inspector Nufer, mentioned above, advised as of 7:05 a.m., July 27, 1967, of the following incidents:

3:00 a.m. to 3:30 a.m.	- 10
3:30 a.m. to 4:00 a.m.	- 8
4:00 a.m. to 4:30 a.m.	- 2
4:30 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.	- 3
5:00 a.m. to 5:30 a.m.	- 14
5:30 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.	- 3
6:00 a.m. to 6:30 a.m.	- 1
6:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.	- 3

Inspector Nufer stated these enumerated incidents were all snipings, many unsubstantiated and later determined to be false. He stated the evening of July 26, 1967, was the mildest since the riot began. There were no major fires during the evening and a substantial decrease in lootings and burnings. He said the situation as of 7:05 a.m. was looking optimistic.

Most arrests during the past evening were for curfew violations.

Lieutenant Rollins, mentioned above, advised that as of 7:00 a.m. there were 3,110 recorded arrests and there were 36 fatalities. Lieutenant Rollins said that at 6:02 a.m., July 27, 1967, the Detroit Fire Department released all out of town fire departments to go home to their own cities. He said there was a total of 1,306 fires since the inception of the riot. This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

This co. irms information furnished orally to Mr. *X. J. [illegible]* Criminal Division, on *7/26/67*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 31, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memoranda dated July 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1967, captioned as above.

At 6:05 AM, July 28, 1967, Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department Headquarters, furnished the following incidents during the periods shown:

12:00 AM to 12:30 AM - 41
12:30 AM to 1:00 AM - 22
1:00 AM to 1:30 AM - 24
1:30 AM to 2:00 AM - 17
2:00 AM to 2:30 AM - 16
2:30 AM to 3:00 AM - 17
3:00 AM to 3:30 AM - 11
3:30 AM to 4:00 AM - 13
4:00 AM to 4:30 AM - 3
4:30 AM to 5:00 AM - 2
5:00 AM to 5:30 AM - 3
5:30 AM to 6:00 AM - 6

He advised that the majority of these incidents occurred in the 12th Street - Grand River area of Detroit and that many of the reported incidents were subsequently determined to have been false reports inasmuch as a heavy rain which fell during the early morning of July 28, 1967, shorted a number of burglar alarms. He stated that the last confirmed sniper report was received at 2:35 AM.

Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, stated that as of 6:15 AM, July 28, 1967, there were 3,374 recorded arrests since the beginning of the disturbance.

At a press conference during the morning of July 28, 1967, Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense,

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

stated that it appeared that the rioting had subsided. He indicated that the Federal Government had approved aid to victims of the rioting and that 68 homes are being offered by the City of Detroit to victims of the riot.

He stated that street lights in the area of the rioting are being rapidly replaced; that the area in question is being cleaned up and that 300 Michigan State Police officers and 800 members of the Michigan National Guard are being returned to their posts outside of the Detroit area.

Additionally, Michigan Governor George Romney stated today that it would be necessary to find additional space to handle individuals arrested in connection with the riot inasmuch as all local facilities for incarceration are filled to capacity.

Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh on July 28, 1967, stated that no instructions were issued by him to officers of the Detroit Police Department regarding the utilization of their firearms when the riot initially erupted in the 12th Street area of Detroit during the morning of July 23, 1967. Mayor Cavanagh indicated that after conferring with Superintendent Eugene Reuter and Detroit Police Commissioner Ray Girardin, he had determined that neither Reuter or Girardin issued any instructions to police officers in the 12th Street area during the morning of July 23, 1967, relative to the use of firearms to subdue the crowd. According to Girardin, the Lieutenants and Sergeants who were on the scene of the riot in the 12th Street area issued instructions not to shoot because there were not sufficient officers to handle the riot at that time and it was feared that the lives of many policemen might be lost.

Also, on July 28, 1967, Governor Romney announced that many individuals arrested during the rioting for such offenses as looting and curfew violation are being released on personal bond provided they have no prior criminal record.

According to Detective Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, on July 28, 1967,

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

the curfew and the ban on the sale of intoxicating beverages continues in effect and that as of 5:00 PM on this date, the number of fires reported since the inception of the riot was 1,409; the number of recorded arrests since the inception of the riot was 3,401; the number of injuries since the inception of the riot was 350 and the number of fatalities as 38 since the riot began. He further stated that one looter was shot during the early AM of July 28, 1967, in the vicinity of 9630 Kercheval, Detroit, Michigan, which area is on the lower east side of Detroit.

Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, advised at 10:15 PM of the following incidents during the periods shown:

6:00 PM to 6:30 PM - 10
6:30 PM to 7:00 PM - 5
7:00 PM to 7:30 PM - 9
7:30 PM to 8:00 PM - 21
8:00 PM to 8:30 PM - 23
8:30 PM to 9:00 PM - 20
9:00 PM to 9:30 PM - 30
9:30 PM to 10:00 PM - 32

Inspector Nufer said the situation continues to look favorable and that as of 10:15 PM, a few minor fires and several incidents of sniping activity had been reported in the 12th Street area of Detroit, at which location the riot erupted during the early morning of July 23, 1967. He stated that as of this time, there had been only one confirmed report of a sniper incident on the lower east side of Detroit, which area has also been the scene of previous rioting. He stated that the majority of the arrests being made by the Detroit Police Department at this time are for curfew violations and that the Detroit Police Department and other individuals assisting them are using discretion in making arrests for violation of the curfew. He stated that individuals arrested for curfew violation in some instances are being released at the precinct level for appearance in court at a later date.

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According to Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, as of 10:30 PM, July 28, 1967, there have been 3,408 arrests recorded in connection with the disturbance which began on July 23, 1967.

Inspector Joseph Nufer advised of the following incidents up to 12:30 AM, July 29, 1967:

10:00 PM to 10:30 PM - 40
10:30 PM to 11:00 PM - 22
11:00 PM to 11:30 PM - 30
11:30 PM to 12:00 AM - 13
12:00 AM to 12:30 AM - 35 (July 29, 1967)

He advised that many of the incidents referred to above have mainly been reports of sniper activity; however, the vast majority of them have not been confirmed. He stated that only eight sniper incidents have been confirmed during the above period and all of these occurred in the 12th Street and Grand River area with the exception of one.

He stated that at 1:30 AM on July 29, 1967, a National Guardsman in the area of 12th and Philadelphia was fired upon by a sniper utilizing a bow and arrow. He stated that the Guardsman was not injured and at the present time there are no major fires in progress and that the Detroit Fire Department was not experiencing an abnormal amount of runs.

The following is a summary of activity which occurred during the period from 6:00 PM, July 28, 1967, to 3:00 AM, July 29, 1967:

Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, Detroit Police Department, advised that there was relatively little activity during the aforementioned period; that most of the reported incidents, which would include sniping, looting and burning, were unconfirmed. He stated that only eight sniper incidents had been confirmed; that fire runs were normal and there had been

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no reports of looting. He stated that most of the arrests during this period have been for curfew violation; that discretion is being utilized in making these arrests and that a substantial number of those arrested for curfew violation are being released at the precinct level to appear in court at a later date.

George Ayers, 113th Military Intelligence Group, stated that as of the evening of July 28, 1967, the National Guard had three brigades in Detroit, Michigan. One was located east of Woodward, another was west of Woodward and one brigade was located in various disturbance areas on the east and west side of Detroit, particularly in the 12th and Grand River area.

Governor Romney, at a news broadcast during the late evening of July 28, 1967, said that the Detroit area was secure and free from major incidents of sniping, looting and arson.

Inspector Joseph Nufer advised that as of 3:00 AM, July 29, 1967, 3,536 recorded arrests have been made and that as of this time, 39 fatalities in connection with the riot have been reported. He stated that at 2:19 AM, July 29, 1967, a National Guard tank was reported under sniper fire in the area of Dexter and Lawrence Streets, Detroit, Michigan, which is located in the immediate area of 12th Street, where the rioting originated. He stated that this sniper activity only lasted for a brief period of time; that the area is now secure; that no one was injured; and that a search of the area failed to locate the sniper.

Michigan Governor George Romney announced shortly after noon on July 29, 1967, that conditions in the Detroit area were improved, urged people to attend church, and advised that his proclamation limiting the congregating of five or more persons had been rescinded. He also announced a change in the curfew hours for Saturday, July 29, 1967 and Sunday, July 30, 1967, from 11:00 PM to 5:30 AM. The curfew originally being from 9:00 PM to 5:30 AM.

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Governor Romney further stated that curiosity seekers were still visiting the damaged areas, particularly in the 12th, Linwood, Dexter and Grand River areas and as a result, were hampering workers from clearing these areas of debris. He requested persons not having business in those areas to refrain from frequenting those areas.

Detective Lieutenant Rollins advised that as of 12:00 noon, July 29, 1967, 1,516 fires had been reported in the City of Detroit since the inception of the rioting on July 23, 1967. He further advised that as of this time (12:00 noon), approximately 4,000 persons have been arrested and that fatalities resulting from the riotous conditions have now reached 39.

As of approximately 5:30 PM on July 29, 1967, Inspector Robert Kerr, Command Post, Detroit Police Department Headquarters, advised that the situation at this time is favorable. He stated that there were only three reported incidents of disturbance and that there has not been any reported sniper activity since 10:00 AM, July 29, 1967. He advised that 3,604 recorded arrests have been made; that a total of 67 Detroit Police officers have been injured to date; that four Michigan State Police officers have been injured to date; that 19 National Guard soldiers have been injured and that no regular Army personnel have been injured.

At 12:30 AM, July 30, 1967, Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, advised of the following incidents during the periods shown:

6:00 PM to 6:30 PM	- 13
6:30 PM to 7:00 PM	- 10
7:00 PM to 7:30 PM	- 22
7:30 PM to 8:00 PM	- 6
8:00 PM to 8:30 PM	- 24
8:30 PM to 9:00 PM	- 20
9:00 PM to 9:30 PM	- 31
9:30 PM to 10:00 PM	- 35

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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10:00 PM to 10:30 PM - 33
10:30 PM to 11:00 PM - 22
11:00 PM to 11:30 PM - 31
11:30 PM to 12:00 PM - 17
12:00 AM to 12:30 AM - 32 (July 30, 1967)

He stated that no unusual fires have been reported; that the incidents now being tabulated are routine, such as reported prowlers, family disturbances, suspicious persons, disorderly gangs, and reports of locations of loot. He stated that the only significant matter relating to the racial disturbance which occurred is as follows:

Shortly after 7:10 PM, July 29, 1967, two scout cars of the Detroit Police Department with two regular Army Airborne soldiers in each, responded to a looting run at 3484 St. Jean, which is located on the lower east side of Detroit. Upon arrival at the scene, officers armed with riot weapons proceeded to the portion of this two-family flat which was the porch, at which time they observed a Negro male with a chrome revolver in his hand coming downstairs from the upper flat. The officers ordered this person to raise his hands whereupon he ran back up the stairs into the flat. Officers pursued this individual into the flat whereupon they encountered other individuals in the flat and shots from the riot guns were fired. Shortly thereafter the Airborne soldiers, who remained on the street, observed four Negro males and three Negro females coming out of a side door of this two-family flat. One of the four Negro males had a chrome revolver. The soldiers ordered these seven individuals to halt at which time they started to flee. The unidentified Negro male with the chrome revolver turned around and pointed the revolver in the direction of the soldiers. The rifles of the soldiers were not loaded and at this time one of the soldiers put a clip into his rifle and fired two shots, both of which struck and fatally wounded Ernest Rocquemore in the back. Ernest Rocquemore is a Negro male, 19 years of age, and is the subject of Detroit Police Department arrest record number 256702. Rocquemore

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

reportedly ran in front of the Negro male with the chrome gun as the Negro males and females were attempting to flee. Three other individuals all received minor shotgun wounds inflicted by officers of the Detroit Police Department while they were in the upper flat at 3484 St. Jean. The Negro with the chrome revolver, along with two other unknown Negro males, escaped. In addition, several other Negroes, who were found hiding in the apartment, were also arrested. All of those taken into custody were charged with breaking and entering and violation of the State Narcotics Laws. A number of televisions, a quantity of whiskey, and other loot was recovered by the Detroit Police Department in the flat.

At approximately 4:00 PM on July 30, 1967, Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, furnished the following summary of incidents which occurred during the period from 3:00 AM, July 29, 1967, to 3:30 AM, July 30, 1967:

During the aforementioned period, there was very little activity. Most reported incidents were unconfirmed. The number of fire runs was normal and no looting was reported. Recorded arrests as of 3:00 AM, July 30, 1967 are 3,732; total injuries to Detroit Police Department officers are 68; four to officers of the Michigan State Police; 19 to members of the National Guard. As of this time, 40 fatalities have been reported to the Detroit Police Department.

Inspector Nufer advised that a comparison of the incidents occurring during the period from late PM July 29, 1967 to 3:30 AM, July 30, 1967, with incident rates for prior period during disturbance reveals less incidents at this time than for any normal night's activity.

Inspector Joseph Nufer, Command Post, Detroit Police Department, advised as of 3:00 AM, July 31, 1967, the situation was quiet and appeared to be normal. He advised that only 15 curfew violations had occurred since 11:00 PM, July 30, 1967; that no major fires were in progress; that the number of fire runs was normal; and that no looting had been reported.

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Recorded arrests as of 3:00 AM, July 31, 1967, were 4,078. At this time 40 fatalities have been reported and 68 Detroit Police Department officers have been injured, four Michigan State Police officers have been injured and 19 National Guardsmen have been injured.

As of 2:30 PM, July 31, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins advised that the situation at this time continued to be favorable. He stated that few arrests were made during the preceding 12 hour period beginning at approximately 12:01 AM, July 31, 1967; that most of these arrests were for curfew violations; and that no fires were reported. He stated that during the aforementioned period, no confirmed incidents of sniper activity occurred and there was no reported looting. He advised that the sale of intoxicating beverages in Detroit and Wayne County continues to be prohibited and that the 11:00 PM to 5:30 AM curfew remains in effect. He stated that his department has been receiving a number of telephone calls relative to locations where loot is stored and that his department does not anticipate any additional trouble this evening.



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File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
August 1, 1967

Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit Letterhead Memoranda, dated July 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31, 1967, respectively, captioned as above.

At 4:15 p.m. on July 31, 1967, Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, furnished the following information concerning the period from 3:00 a.m., July 31, 1967, to 4:00 p.m., on this date. There were no reported lootings, burnings, or sniper activity during the above period. There were a relatively small number of arrests, mostly for curfew violations and fire runs during the above period were normal. There were no major fires during the pertinent period and the fatalities at the present time are reported as being about 40. Additionally, it is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the estimated more than 4,000 persons arrested in the rioting have had their bonds reduced or been released on personal bond. Federal troops have been withdrawn and National Guard troops continue to patrol the streets but their patrols have been appreciably decreased in size.

The Detroit Police Department continues to operate on 12 hour shifts and are requesting Detroit residents to stay out of the riot area on the West and East Side of Detroit so as not to interfere with the clean-up activities. The majority of incident reports being received by the Detroit Police Department at this time are relative to the identity of looters and to locations where loot is stored. Officers of the Detroit Police Department feel that the riotous conditions are now over and anticipate no further incidents of sniping, burning, or looting. Michigan Governor George Romney has changed the curfew hours from 9:00 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight to 5:30 a.m. and has allowed package liquor stores and bars in the Detroit area to sell alcoholic beverages during the above curfew hours.

Re: Rioting,
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Cyrus Vance, Special Presidential Aide to President Johnson, has announced the withdrawal of Federal paratroopers and indicated that 1,500 men of the 82nd Airborne Division, would remain at Selfridge while the rest of the 4,700 man Federal force in the area would remain at their bivouac areas at the Michigan State Fairgrounds located in the Detroit area.

Detective Robert Loeffler, Special Investigations, Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that as of 1:00 a.m., August 1, 1967, that 4,733 recorded arrests have been made since the inception of the riot on July 23, 1967. He further stated that it is anticipated that the total number of recorded arrests of rioters will reach approximately 5,500. He stated that beginning at midnight, July 31, 1967, the Detroit Police Department will return to regular eight hour shifts. However, no furloughs or leave days are being granted at this time. No incidents of looting, arsons, or sniper activity have been reported during the period from 4:00 p.m., July 31, 1967, up until the present time. He stated that conditions at this time appear to be almost normal, that all Detroit Street Railways buses are operating on regular schedules, and that Belle Isle, a recreation area located on the lower East Side of Detroit, continues to be closed inasmuch as it is being utilized as a temporary prison camp for some of the individuals arrested during the rioting.

The following is the injury report as of this time:

68 Detroit Police Officers
4 Michigan State Troopers
19 National Guardsmen
25 Firemen
104 Civilians

Concerning the fatalities, 40 have been reported to date, three of whom had been shot by snipers, 14 by police, three by National Guardsmen, one by Federal Troopers, one by private guards, four by civilians, and three died in fires and 11 died in an undetermined manner.

Re: Rioting,
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He stated that hundreds of prisoners remain in various institutions including the Detroit and Wayne County Jails, the Washtenaw, St. Clair, and Monroe County Jails, Milan Federal Reformatory, and Jackson State Prison. He stated all of these individuals have been arraigned and will be afforded an examination in the Recorder's Court, at Detroit, Michigan, at the earliest possible date.

As of 10:50 a.m., August 1, 1967, Detective Lieutenant William Mc Coy, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that the situation at this time continues to be favorable. He stated that few arrests were made during the preceding 12 hour period beginning at approximately 12:01 a.m., August 1, 1967, and most of these arrests were for curfew violations and only a normal amount of fires were reported. He stated that during the aforementioned period no confirmed incidents of sniper activity occurred and there were no reported lootings. He advised that no additional fatalities or injuries have been reported to the Detroit Police Department at this time and that as of this time 4,900 recorded arrests have been made by the Detroit Police Department. He advised that officers of the Detroit Police Department are returning to their regular eight hour work schedule and that the curfew as of this time between 12:00 midnight and 5:30 a.m., continues to remain in effect. He advised that Detroit Police Department officers anticipate no further disturbances and regard the situation at the present time as being normal.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
August 2, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to letterhead memoranda at Detroit, dated July 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31 and August 1, 1967, respectively concerning captioned matter.

During the afternoon of August 1, 1967, confidential sources of the Detroit Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the shooting of three Negro youths at the Algiers Motel located on Woodward Avenue at Virginia Park, Detroit, during the late evening of July 26, 1967, which shooting was allegedly perpetrated by officers of the Detroit Police Department and National Guardsmen, has caused considerable uneasiness among members of the Negro community. These sources advised that this shooting has received considerable publicity in local news, radio and TV media and has caused deep resentment against law enforcement officers by members of the Negro community.

These sources advised, however, that they had received no information to indicate that Negro rioting was planned by members of the Negro community or any organization. However, in view of the present tension and resentment in the Negro community it was felt by them that if a minor incident occurs in the immediate future involving the police department or military personnel this could trigger additional riotous conditions.

On August 1, 1967, Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that his department had received similar information to that set forth above from sources of the Detroit Police Department. He stated that his department had received no specific information relative to additional plans for rioting or any indication that violence would again erupt in the Detroit area.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

On August 1, 1967, at 5:08, 5:12 and 5:19 p.m., respectively, Special Agent William R. Skiles, Secret Service, Detroit, United States Attorney Lawrence Gubow and Major Cedric Taylor, 113th Intelligence Group, Region II, all Detroit, were apprised of the above information.

At 11:51 p.m., August 1, 1967, Detective Lieutenant Ralph Palmer, Control Center, Detroit Police Department, advised that as of that time the situation appeared to be normal. There was no reported incidents of looting, sniping or burnings during the previous 12 hour period and the Detroit Police Department had returned to their normal work schedule.

At 9:25 a.m., August 2, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that during the previous 12 hour period the Detroit Police Department experienced no incidents of looting, burning or sniping. He stated that during the above period only a normal amount of arrests were made for violations not of a riotous nature and that the situation at the present time appeared to be favorable. He stated that only a minimal amount of Federal Troops remain in the Detroit area and that a small contingent of National Guardsmen continue to patrol both the east and west side riot areas as of this time.

At 2:30 p.m. August 2, 1967, Inspector John Ware, supra; advised that all Federal Troops have been withdrawn, that the situation at the present time continues to be normal and that National Guardsmen are gradually being phased out. He stated that some National Guardsmen will remain in the Detroit area, however, at the present time plans are to have all National Guardsmen out of the area by the end of this coming weekend. He further advised that the curfew which was lifted yesterday has not resulted in any increase in the number of arrests and that a majority of the arrests being made by the Detroit Police Department at the present time are routine type arrests.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
August 9, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967
Racial Matters

By communication, dated August 7, 1967, Mr. Lawrence Cubow, United States Attorney, Detroit, advised that on the morning of August 7, 1967, he had received a telephone call from Walter Klein, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Council, to the effect that a Mrs. Ziegelman, telephone number 357-2508, owner of a business on 12th Street, Detroit, had reported that they, the Ziegelmans, had learned from a person, unknown to Klein, that:

1. The word around the Street is "they're not finished yet".
2. Rap Brown was in town on the Friday prior to the riots.
3. The raid was "fingered".
4. Those who were directing the raid disappeared from the scene soon after the riot started.
5. They wished they were smarter before.
6. The "toughs" are hanging around the Chrysler Freeway area and Linwood.

Mr. Cubow requested that Mrs. Ziegelman, Klein, and anyone else they could name as having "hard" information in this matter be interviewed.

On August 8, 1967, Mr. Sam Ziegelman and his wife, Sarah Ziegelman, 16083 Hilton, Southfield, Michigan, furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan, Beginning July 23, 1967; Racial Matters

They are the owners of Dixie Loan Office, 8953 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan, a men's clothing store and pawn shop. They have been in business at this location for the past nine years and during the recent Detroit riots the store was completely destroyed. They estimated their loss at approximately \$30,000.00, only part of which is covered by insurance.

At approximately 6:20 AM, on July 23, 1967, Mr. Ziegelman received a telephone call from his alarm company advising that the alarm in his store, as well as others in the area, had been activated. He immediately proceeded to his store and on arriving in the vicinity of his store, he saw that the steel gate had been ripped off and unknown persons were running in and out of his store, and others in the vicinity, carrying merchandise. Ziegelman then left and proceeded to the 10th Precinct of the Detroit Police Department, where he attempted to obtain some protection for his store.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziegelman furnished the following information concerning the above-listed six items:

1. On August 7, 1967, Mrs. Ziegelman received a telephone call from a "customer" of their store who advised her that "the boys on the street are celebrating that the Michigan National Guard is being pulled out and they're claiming they're not finished; they're going to get the rich Negroes; they're planning for more". This customer commented that he did not know whether or not this was merely boasting on the part of the "boys on the street", but he added that if the riots started again he is packing his belongings and moving with his family out of the area. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ziegelman advised that they had no additional information to indicate that persons are planning further riots in Detroit.

2. This same customer told Mrs. Ziegelman on August 7, 1967, that he had heard that Rap Brown was in town on the Friday before the riots began, on July 23, 1967. Neither Mr. Ziegelman nor his wife had any additional information that Brown was in town as alleged by this customer.

3. Since the riots, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegelman have traveled down 12th Street and other streets hit by the riots, and they noted that some stores were looted and burned and others were not. During Mrs. Ziegelman's conversation on August 7, 1967, with this

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan, Beginning July 23, 1967; Racial Matters

customer, she commented to him that since some of the stores were looted and burned and others were not, someone must have "fingered" which stores were to be looted and burned. The customer agreed with her observation. Neither Mr. Ziegelman nor his wife could furnish any additional information to show why certain stores were looted and burned and others were not.

4. The same customer told Mrs. Ziegelman on August 7, 1967, that, based on his observations, it was his belief that the persons who began the looting on 12th Street were not the same persons who looted and burned stores during later stages of the riots. Mr. Ziegelman noted that when he arrived in the vicinity of his store on the morning that the riots began, he saw a "number" of out-of-state license plates parked on 12th Street. He did not record any of those license numbers and he could not recall which states these license plates represented. Neither Mr. Ziegelman nor his wife could furnish any other information to show that the persons who started the riot left the scene soon after the riot began.

5. Concerning the statement "They wished they were smarter before", the Ziegelmans explained that certain events which transpired prior to the riots should have been a warning to them to close their business and to get out of the 12th Street area. They cited two instances as follows:

About three months before the riot, a Negro male attempted to purchase a gun from their store and on learning the price, complained about the high price and commented "that's all right, I'll get it for nothing" and made some comment to the effect that the Ziegelmans should "get off the corner". About two months ago, another Negro male attempted to pawn a pair of dirty worthless trousers for \$3.00. When Ziegelman refused to loan him the money, this man made some comment to the effect that "you should get off this corner; we'll get you out of business". The Ziegelmans did not know the identity of either of these two male Negroes. The Ziegelmans also mentioned that the disturbance which occurred on Kercheval Street, on the lower East Side of Detroit, in August, 1966, should have been a warning to them that a riot might start on 12th Street, Detroit.

6. On August 7, 1967, during Mrs. Ziegelman's conversation with the customer, latter advised Mrs. Ziegelman that the pimps, prostitutes, and dope addicts who normally hang around 12th Street

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan, Beginning July 23, 1967; Racial Matters

are now around Dexter and Linwood Streets and in the area of the Chrysler Freeway. The Ziegelman's stated that their knowledge of this is limited to what this customer told Mrs. Ziegelman.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ziegelman advised that they had no additional pertinent information concerning the Detroit riots. They both refused to disclose at this time, the identity of the customer who called Mrs. Ziegelman on August 7, 1967. They said they based their refusal on their fear for their personal safety and that of their family. They agreed to consider this matter and would subsequently advise the FBI of their final decision as to whether or not they will disclose this man's identity. They described this customer as a Negro man, who has a family, who resides in the 12th Street area of Detroit. He had originally called Mrs. Ziegelman to inquire as to whether any harm had come to her husband, commenting that he had seen Mr. Ziegelman in the vicinity of his store on the morning that the riot began. In addition, he had pawned some item of clothing or other merchandise with the Ziegelman's and he had inquired whether they had been able to save anything in the store. Mrs. Ziegelman said that she did not know how this man learned of her home telephone number as it had been her belief that he knew her only as "Mrs. Z". She assumes that he learned of her full name and telephone number from someone in the neighborhood of the store.

On August 8, 1967, Mr. Walter E. Klein, Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit, 163 Madison, advised that the only information he had concerning this matter is limited to that furnished to him by Mr. and Mrs. Ziegelman.

On August 9, 1967, Inspector John Ware, Special Investigations, Detroit Police Department, which squad is concerned with racial matters, advised that he had no information from any of his sources that Rap Brown was in Detroit, Michigan, on July 21, 1967.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

August 9, 1967

RIOTING DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

The following investigation was conducted with regard to RAYMOND FAIR:

On August 8, 1967, M. G. STUBBS, Identification Division, Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department, advised that his records contained no references to RAYMOND FAIR.

On August 8, 1967, JOE HARRELL, Records, Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department, furnished the following arrest record for RAYMOND (No Middle Name) FAIR:

On October 14, 1961, FAIR was arrested for no driver's license, and this charge was not processed on November 16, 1961. At that time FAIR listed his residence as 808 Roddy Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, his employment as Mangum Trucking Company, Charlotte, North Carolina. The following description was noted: race, Negro; sex, male; age 27; date of birth, January 3, 1934; place of birth, Anderson, South Carolina; occupation, truck driver; years resided in Charlotte, twelve; marital status, married; citizenship, United States.

On October 27, 1961, RAYMOND FAIR, 1029 East Ridge Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, was arrested for no driver's license, and this charge was not processed on November 28, 1961. The same descriptive data as previously recorded was noted.

On November 2, 1961, RAYMOND FAIR, 1029 Reading Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, was arrested for driving after his license had been revoked, and on November 16, 1961, received the following sentence: fine \$200.00 and was ordered not to operate a motor vehicle for two years.

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RIOTING DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

On November 16, 1961, RAYMOND FAIR, 1029 Reading Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, was arrested on a capias for no driver's license with regard to the previous charge which was settled the same date in Charlotte City Recorder's Court with the aforementioned disposition.

On August 8, 1967, Lieutenant R. B. DIXON, Mecklenburg County Police Department, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised that RAYMOND FAIR had been arrested on November 9, 1955, on a charge of speeding, posted bond and forfeited same. FAIR listed his residence as 1023 East Vance Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, and his description was noted as follows: race, Negro; sex, male; age 21; date of birth, January 3, 1934; hair, black; eyes, brown.

A review of the Charlotte, North Carolina, City Directory for the year 1966 failed to reveal any references with regard to RAYMOND FAIR.

On August 8, 1967, FRANCES HENDERSON, Charlotte Credit Bureau, Charlotte, North Carolina, furnished the following information from the Credit Bureau record of RAYMOND FAIR:

FAIR is married and his wife's name is SHIRLEY FAIR. The last inquiry with regard to FAIR was made in 1962, and ten accounts have been placed for collection against FAIR; the most recent being placed in July, 1965. The following residences in Charlotte, North Carolina, were listed for FAIR:

1957 - 1025 Vance Street
1961 - 624 Smith Street
1961 - 808 Roddy Street
1962 - 1006 Holland Avenue
1963 - 1029 Ridge Street

The following employments were noted for FAIR:

1955 - Interstate Milling, Charlotte, North Carolina
1961 - Hood Chemical Company, Charlotte, North

Carolina

RIOTING DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

1962 - Moss Trucking Company, Charlotte, North Carolina
1964 - Mangum Trucking Company, Charlotte, North
Carolina

It was also noted that a Federal Tax Lien in the amount of \$686.43 was filed with regard to FAIR on August 6, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted with regard to DON CALVIN ISLES:

On August 8, 1967, M. G. STUBBS, Identification Division, Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department; JOE HARRELL, Records, Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department; and Lieutenant R. B. DIXON, Mecklenburg County Police Department, advised that they could locate no record for arrest with regard to DON CALVIN ISLES.

On August 8, 1967, Mrs. YVONNIE C. SMITH, Belmont Credit Bureau, Belmont, North Carolina; and Lieutenant CLAUDE SETZER, Belmont, North Carolina, Police Department, advised that they could locate no references with regard to DON CALVIN ISLES.

Sergeant RAY HOVIS, Gaston County Rural Police, Gastonia, North Carolina, advised that the following arrest record was located with regard to DON CALVIN ISLES, 325 Todd Street, Belmont, North Carolina:

On January 9, 1966, ISLES was arrested for driving without a license and was fined \$25.00 and cost of court. The following descriptive data with regard to ISLES was noted: race, Negro; sex, male; date of birth, October 16, 1945; place of birth, Gaston County, North Carolina; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 165 pounds; hair, black; eyes, brown; complexion, dark; employment, Burlington Mills, Cramerton, North Carolina.

A review of the 1967 City Directory for the City of Belmont, North Carolina, disclosed no listing for DON CALVIN ISLES. This directory reflected a HAROLD F. ISLES and

RIOTING DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

IRANTHA M. ISLES, 209 Clay Street, Belmont, North Carolina.
Mr. ISLES is listed as being employed by Burlington Mills.

On August 8, 1967, FRANCES HENDERSON, Charlotte
Credit Bureau, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised that she
could locate no references to DON CALVIN ISLES.



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
August 10, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

Reference is made to letterhead memoranda at Detroit, Michigan, dated July 24 through 28, 1967, July 31 through August 2, 1967, and August 9, 1967, respectively, concerning captioned matter.

During the approximate period from the early morning hours of July 23, 1967, through the early morning hours of July 31, 1967, riotous conditions existed in the Detroit area. In connection with the riotous conditions property damage estimated in excess of two hundred fifty million dollars was perpetrated, arrests in excess of five thousand were made, numerous personal injuries were reported and an excess of 40 lives were lost.

Recently a series of articles concerning the riots appeared in "The Detroit News", a daily Detroit newspaper, which were written by Louis E. Lomax and contained information concerning the riots. Lomax in these articles intimated that the rioting was organized and indicated that black nationalists and other black power revolutionary organizations were responsible for the riots.

The first of the series of articles appearing in "The Detroit News" contained information that young Negro magazine salesmen were in the Detroit area just prior to the inception of the riots selling magazine subscriptions. These salesmen, according to Lomax, discussed black power and requested potential customers to advise if they had any weapons, indicating that if they did not then they should acquire same. These salesmen, according to Lomax, confined their activities to the 12th Street area of Detroit which is occupied almost exclusively by Negroes.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

On August 10, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Executive Officer, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, made available a report of the Detroit Police Department concerning an interview with Louis E. Lomax.

A xerox copy of this report is attached hereto.

Lieutenant Rollins further advised that his department has conducted extensive investigation regarding allegations that the rioting in Detroit was organized as contained in the series of articles written by Lomax, however, to date have been unable to corroborate or substantiate any of Lomax's allegations.

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ORIGINAL COPY

DETECTIVE DIVISION
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

August 8, 1967

Chief of Detectives, Edward Sash

Long distance phone call from Louis Lomax

This office was assigned the responsibility of investigating the authenticity of recent articles written by Mr. Louis E. Lomax in the Detroit News.

This writer contacted Mr. John O'Brien, the Managing Editor of the Detroit News. Mr. O'Brien informed that Louis E. Lomax was employed by the North American Newspaper Alliance, 230 W. 41st Street, New York, New York, area code 212 CH 4-1690. This writer called the forementioned phone number and talked to a Mr. Shaw, who would not reveal the home address or telephone number of Mr. Lomax, but would contact Mr. Lomax to have him call the Special Investigation Bureau.

At 4 P.M. on August 8, 1967, this writer received a long distance phone call from Louis E. Lomax. Mr. Lomax was questioned regarding his newspaper articles and, in particular, his allegation that magazine salesmen were in the Detroit area shortly before July 20, 1967 and spreading "Black Power" among those persons they were attempting to sell magazines to.

Mr. Lomax gave this writer the following information. He stated the Publix Circulating Company of Teaneck, New Jersey, which is a large magazine circulating company, allegedly had magazine salesmen in the area of 12th and Euclid.

Mr. Lomax further informed that these salesmen were selling publications known as Ebony and Jet that are circulated by the Johnson Publications, Inc. and that perhaps Johnson Publications had further information relative to the salesmen. Mr. Lomax indicated that he had the names and receipts from those persons that he had interviewed who were approached by these magazine salesmen regarding "Black Power" and upon receiving clearance from those individuals you would have them contact us or forward their names to this bureau.


Mr. Lomax further suggested that Mr. Al Dunmore of the weekly paper Chronicle, circulated in this city, could be of further assistance as he had information regarding these magazine salesmen.

Mr. Lomax stated that we should pay particular attention to a man with the first name of Heath, who was allegedly a salesman for these magazines.

Chief of Detectives Edward Cash
Page 2
August 8, 1967

Mr. Lomax indicated that we should direct our efforts in the area of Euclid and 12th Street in talking to persons living in that area and would likely get information from this area.

Mr. Lomax will contact this bureau should he receive permission to disclose the names of those persons he interviewed regarding magazine salesmen speaking of "Black Power". This bureau will investigate the leads furnished by Mr. Lomax and a supplementary report will follow.


Inspector John Ware



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
August 11, 1967

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

On August 10, 1967, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information received by his firm during the evening of August 9, 1967.

On the evening of August 9, 1967, an anonymous phone call was received from a Negro who indicated he was part of the organized riot patrol during rioting in Detroit. He said his job was to lead ten other fellows into an area, yell for people to loot the places, then move on to another area. He would then circle back after looting had been completed and throw incendiary bombs to start the fires. This unidentified Negro insisted that most of the large fires during the Detroit rioting were started with incendiary bombs brought in by out of state people and that the incendiary bombs were obtained from foreign countries. This Negro claimed he had broken with the Black Nationalist movement, joining it when he thought it would be a good religious organization for him but quit when he realized they were puppets in the hands of guys with other intentions and when he realized they were receiving money from people who claimed to be John Birchers.

The unidentified Negro insisted that organized groups are again moving into Detroit with more guns and more bombs and that sometime between August 9, 1967, and next weekend the rioting would begin anew. Further, that 150 incendiary bombs will be brought into Detroit from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They will be transported by cars and most of the vehicles transporting them will have blue and white license plates (Ohio).

This Negro stated that these guns and bombs will be kept behind Reverend Cleague's church (Reverend Albert B. Cleague, Jr., Pastor of the United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, which is located in the immediate area of 12th Street where rioting erupted during the early morning hours of July 23, 1967.) where they were

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

also kept during previous rioting. Further that he never saw them because they would not trust a lesser Black Nationalist to see such things.

Source advised he was anxious to obtain the name of the anonymous caller but he was unsuccessful. Source had no specifics and source considers call to be a rumor.

The Detroit Police Department, the Michigan State Police and other local agencies have been advised of the above.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
August 17, 1967

Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

On August 5, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Executive Officer, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, identified for the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the names of 27 individuals arrested during the Detroit riot and believed by the Detroit Police Department at the time of arrest to be involved in some phase of sniper activity.

Hereinafter set forth are the names of the individuals arrested with available background data concerning them:

<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>I.D. Number</u>	<u>Held At</u>
A139237	Krintz, Martha	4133 Lincoln	244140	Wayne County General Hospital
A139237	Kunesh, Judith	1111 West Canfield	New	Wayne County General Hospital
A139237	Ramsey, Robert	4133 Lincoln (Apt. 303)	New	Jackson Prison
A139237	Taylor, William	4440 Helen	234810	Jackson Prison
A139528	Thompson, Walter R.	3520 Gibson (Apt. 1160)	177973	
A138610	Morrison, D.B.	4406 Helen		
A138610	Morrison, Y.T.	4406 Helen		
A138910	Rodriguez, Manuel			
A139339	Smith, Clovie			
A139323	Johnson, Leroy	5023 Field	78221	
A138827	Keith, Henry	3187 Hendricks	Dup.	Ionia Reformatory
A139406	Burbridge, Harold	9048 12th Street	124004	
A139458	Hammonds, Albert T.	3025 Elmwood, Garden City, Michigan	New	

Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>I.D. Number</u>	<u>Held At</u>
Al39468	Jackson, Ronald	6598 Firwood	167408	
Al39459	Lumbert, Paul R.	6411 Stahelin	233846	
Al39459	Marshall, David	14575 Lamphere	Dup.	
Al39406	Patton, Eddie L.	1659 Webb	219448	
Al39020	Perry, Hersey	542 Woodland	Dup.	
Al39471	Rhodes, Issac Leon			
Al39020	Robinson, Willard			
Al39458	Rubin, Raymond C.	29919 Balmoral, Garden City, Michigan	New	
Al39458	Rubin, Robert L.	7477 LaSalle Boulevard	Dup.	
Al39459	Vaughn, Raymond	2276 Indiandale	Dup.	
Al39471	Walker, James Edward			
Al39471	Walker, Melvin	14022 LaSalle	206949	
Al39020	Walker, Kenneth			

Concerning the above, Lieutenant Rollins advised that in a number of cases the Detroit Police Department was unable to sustain the charges filed against some of the individuals and the charges have already been dismissed.

Lieutenant Rollins advised that Albert T. Hammonds, 3025 Elmwood, Garden City, Michigan, was arrested at 9:45 p.m., July 26, 1967, at 7477 LaSalle Boulevard, Detroit. Hammonds was charged with assault with intent to commit murder. However, this charge was dismissed without prejudice at Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, on August 7, 1967.

Hammonds is described as follows:

Name	Albert T. Hammonds
Sex	Male
Race	White

Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Date of Birth	November 7, 1947
Place of Birth	Detroit, Michigan
Height	5'7"
Weight	157 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Residence	3025 Elmwood, Garden City, Michigan
Occupation	Unemployed
Arrest Record	No prior record of arrest with Detroit Police Department

Lieutenant Rollins advised that David Dean Marshall was arrested on July 26, 1967, at 3:30 a.m. in a residence located at 2276 Indiandale. He stated that Marshall was charged with assault with intent to murder. However, this charge was subsequently dismissed in the Recorder's Court, at Detroit, Michigan.

Lieutenant Rollins made available the following description of Marshall:

Name	David Dean Marshall
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	March 2, 1950
Place of Birth	Detroit, Michigan
Height	5'10"
Weight	147 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Vaughn's Standard Service Station, Detroit

Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Arrest Record

No prior record of arrest
with Detroit Police
Department

Lieutenant Rollins further advised that Robert Leroy Rubin was arrested at 9:45 p.m. on July 26, 1967, at 7477 LaSalle Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. He stated that Rubin was charged with assault with intent to murder. However, this charge was subsequently dismissed without prejudice in the Recorder's Court at Detroit, Michigan, on August 7, 1967.

Lieutenant Rollins furnished the following description of Rubin:

Name	Robert Leroy Rubin
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	June 30, 1940
Place of Birth	Dearborn, Michigan
Height	6'
Weight	205 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Occupation	Student
Residence	7477 LaSalle, Detroit
Arrest Record	No prior record of arrest with Detroit Police Department

Hereinafter set forth are the results of interviews with a representative number of individuals whose names were included on the list of individuals believed by the Detroit Police Department to have been involved in some phase of sniper activity.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

O. B. MORRISON was interviewed at the Wayne County Jail, Detroit, Michigan, on August 15, 1967. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. He was furnished a waiver form which he read and said he understood. He said that he had no objection to answering any questions which were not connected with the charge for which he was held. He declined to sign the waiver form.

MORRISON said that on July 23, 1967, he attended the Double Header Ball Game at Tiger Stadium in Detroit with his wife, his brother Y.T. and Y.T.'s wife. He said that while they were at the ball park a spectator who had a radio said there was a riot going on in the 12th Street area. He said that after the ball game he, his brother and their wives went to the home of his brother GEORGE at 14th and Stanley to pick up Y.T.'s children. He said they then drove to their home on the east side where he remained for the rest of the evening.

MORRISON said that on the following day, July 24, 1967, he and his brother Y.T. were going to the 5th Precinct in Detroit to inquire about their brother THURMAN who was held by the police. He said that they were picked up by the police and charged with sniping.

MORRISON denied being involved in any sniping or looting activity during the riot in Detroit and said that he does not belong to any organization or group who advocate violence. He added that he has no knowledge as to why or how the rioting started other than what he has read in the newspapers. He said during the time he has been incarcerated he has not heard anyone discuss any individuals who may have been involved in or had anything to do with starting the riot. He said that if he had any such information he would furnish it to the authorities inasmuch as he did not believe in or condone the violent action taken during the riot. He said that he had a good job, was getting along

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

by SAs WILLIAM BLACKBURN, JR. and
JAMES L. SHANAHAN JLS/cc - 5 - Date dictated 8/15/67

well and making a good living. He said that his only close associates are members of his immediate family.

The following is a description of O.B. MORRISON obtained through observation and interview:

Name	O. B. MORRISON
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	October 28, 1943
Place of Birth	Elberton, Georgia
Height	5' 7"
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Address	4406 Helen Detroit, Michigan
Previous Address	3590 St. Jean
Occupation	Janitor at Chrysler Lynch Road Plant
Marital Status	Married
Wife	DELORES MORRISON, nee Thurston, age 23
Education	10th grade
Relatives	
Parents	Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MORRISON, (Deceased)
Brothers	GEORGE MORRISON, age 40, 14th and Stanley, Detroit; Y.T. MORRISON, 11420 East Canfield, Detroit; THURMAN MORRISON, age 34, 11420 East Canfield, Detroit; DUPREE MORRISON, age 25. 11420 East Canfield, Detroit
Sister	Mrs. CHARLES (OCHIOUS) STEVENSON, address unknown, Detroit

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

Y. T. MORRISON was interviewed at the Wayne County Jail, Detroit, Michigan, on August 15, 1967. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. MORRISON said that he was represented by counsel. He was furnished a waiver form and after reading same said that he had no objection to answering any questions that would not involve him in the charge for which he was presently held. He declined to sign the waiver.

MORRISON said that on Sunday, July 23, 1967, he, his wife, his brother, O.B. and O.B.'s wife, attended the Double Header Baseball Game at Tiger Stadium in Detroit, Michigan. He said that earlier that day he had heard about some trouble on 12th Street, but thought that everything had quieted down. He said that while they were at the ball park a nearby spectator had a radio and said that they were "burning up 12th Street".

MORRISON said that after the ball game he went to his brother, GEORGE's house at 14th and Stanley to pick up his children. He said that on the way he observed people coming from the direction of 12th Street carrying beer and liquor and all sorts of merchandise. He said he also noticed clouds of smoke over the area north on 12th Street. MORRISON said that he picked up his children, drove directly to his home on the east side of Detroit and remained there the rest of the evening.

MORRISON said that on the afternoon of July 24, 1967, he and his brother, THURMAN, were walking on Jefferson Avenue, and that his brother picked up two bags of charcoal that he found in the street. At about that time a National Guard jeep with National Guardsmen and Detroit Police Officers turned the corner and his brother THURMAN was picked up and taken to the 5th Precinct station on Jefferson Avenue. He said that the police did not question him and he later went to the Precinct station and asked the Lieutenant what

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by SAs JAMES L. SHANAHAN and
WILLIAM BLACKBURN, JR. JLS/cc Date dictated 8/15/67

his brother was being held for. He said that the Lieutenant told him he was too busy to check at that time and told him to come back in a couple of hours.

MORRISON said that later in the evening of July 24, 1967, he and his brother O.B. started for the Precinct station in his, Y.T.'s car. He said as they approached the station they stopped at a traffic light and were immediately surrounded by police and National Guardsmen who accused them of shooting at the police station. He said that his car was searched and no weapons were found. MORRISON said that he did not have a gun and had not been shooting at the police station. He said that neither he nor his brother O.B. own any kind of a gun. He said that his is due to a case of mistaken identity. MORRISON said that he did not hear any shooting as he approached the police station.

MORRISON said that he has worked steady for the same construction company since coming to Detroit from Georgia in 1951. He earns a minimum of \$150 a week and sometimes makes better than \$200, depending on the amount of overtime he works. MORRISON said that he is distressed by the loss of life and property as a result of the rioting. He said he has no knowledge or information as to why or how the riot started other than the newspaper account regarding the arrest of some people at a blind pig. He said he does not belong to any organization or group of a militant nature and does not know and has never associated with any individuals who advocate violence. He said that his closest associates are members of his family. MORRISON said that he has been previously arrested on drunk charges which resulted in him being detained over night. He said he has never been convicted of a felony or served any type of a prison sentence.

The following is a description of Y. T. MORRISON obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Y.T. MORRISON
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	March 31, 1930
Place of Birth	Bowman, Georgia

DE 157-1687

3

Height	5' 7"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and Marks	Cut scar left forearm, outer; scars on forehead over both eyes.
Address	11420 East Canfield Detroit, Michigan
Previous Address	9946 Mack
Marital Status	Married
Wife	EMMA SUE MORRISON, nee Hailey, age 34.
Occupation	Construction worker for Hanna Zebriskie and Daron Construction Company, Detroit, Michigan
Education	6th grade
Relatives	
Parents	Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MORRISON (Deceased)
Brothers	GEORGE MORRISON, age 40, 14th and Stanley, Detroit; G. B. MORRISON, 4406 Helen, Detroit; THURMAN MORRISON, age 34, 11420 East Canfield, Detroit; DUPREE MORRISON, age 25, 11420 East Canfield, Detroit
Sister	Mrs. CHARLES (OCHIOUS) STEVENSON, address unknown, Detroit
Military Record	United States Army 1952 - 1955, dishonorable discharge by reason of desertion.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

EDDIE LEROY PATTON, was interviewed in the yard of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Southwest Detroit, where he is employed as a laborer. He advised as follows:

PATTON was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents by word and display of credentials. He was immediately advised verbally of his rights as they appear on the form captioned "Your Rights - Waiver of Rights". Immediately thereafter, he was physically presented with a copy of the "Rights and Waiver Form", which he read, stated that he understood, and voluntarily executed this form in the presence of the interviewing Agents.

On July 23, 1967, PATTON, his wife and children, drove to Hines Park, West of Detroit, for a Sunday picnic. They returned to Detroit, via West Chicago Avenue, and upon their arrival at the intersection of Chicago Avenue and Grand River, they became fully aware of the looting and rioting. PATTON advised because of congested traffic in the area, it took him about three hours to arrive at his home at 1659 Webb Street. There he advised, he sat on the front stoop and watched the National Guard vehicles move into the city. He advised that it appeared that all of the 12th Street, South of Clairmount, was aflame.

On July 25, 1967, PATTON was visiting the flat of his friend, HAROLD BURBRIDGE, who resides at 11611 Linwood Avenue, Second Floor, front. Directly across Linwood Avenue stands the Central High School, which at that time was made the headquarters of the National Guard in Detroit. PATTON claimed that he was half laying, half sitting on a sofa, located directly below the front windows, watching a television program, which depicted the arrival of riot victims at the Detroit Receiving Hospital.

At approximately 5:22 PM, he claims he looked out of the front window of the flat, and observed in the street, numerous policemen, pointing weapons in his direction. Within minutes, officers entered the flat and arrested PATTON and BURBRIDGE. A search of the flat by the officers revealed a deer rifle and a "belt of ammunition" on the floor, under the sofa on which PATTON had been laying. PATTON claimed the rifle belonged to

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

SAs MERVIN A. OTTNEY and
by WINSTON T. CHURCHILL/bag MAO Date dictated 8/15/67

BURBRIDGE, who placed it under the sofa to prevent his children from finding and playing with it.

PATTON and BURBRIDGE were removed to the Detroit Police 10th Precinct Station, where they were charged with Assault with Intent to Commit Murder. PATTON remained in custody until August 7, 1967, at which time he appeared in Detroit Recorder's Court (Criminal Court), before Judge LOUIS COLOMBO. The charge was dismissed because of insufficient evidence to warrant trial.

He advised that he, at no time, possessed or discharged a firearm during the civil disturbance, nor did he have knowledge of any other person or organization that possessed or discharged firearms during the disturbance.

He stated that if he did have such information, he would willingly provide it to the FBI, and he would provide it in the future, should at any time he come into the possession of such information.

The following descriptive and background information was obtained during the course of the interview:

Name	EDDIE LEROY PATTON
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of birth	September 2, 1939
Place of birth	Detroit, Michigan
Height	6'
Weight	198 pounds
Build	Medium heavy
Complexion	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, short, kinky
Wife	MADERIA PATTON 1659 Webb Street Detroit, Michigan
Children	ROSSALIND ALESIA EDDIE, JR.
Father	WILLIAM PATTON
Mother	OLA MAE PATTON
Military	United States Army, Number US 55624881; served from July 6, 1956, to August 7, 1958

Social Security
Number
Former employments

b)(6)

[REDACTED]

American Metal Processing Company,
Detroit, May, 1962 - February,
1964, (fired); San Jays Car
Wash, Detroit, January 1961,
to September, 1961; Ford
Motor Company, Lorain, Ohio
Assembly Plant, April, 1959,
to June, 1961. PATTON applied
for employment with the
Norfolk and Western Railroad,
Detroit, on July 17, 1967

Telephone number
Present residence
Education

866-6479
1659 Webb Street
Detroit, Michigan
Ninth Grade

His employment application with the Norfolk and Western
Railroad, dated July 17, 1967, revealed the following personal
references listed:

SAM WILSON
3683 Canton
Detroit, Michigan

JAMES HOLLIS
4621 Canfield
Detroit, Michigan

DAN SANDERS
7485 Carryland
Detroit, Michigan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date August 17, 1967

On August 15, 1967, the files of the Identification Bureau of the Detroit Police Department, as made available by Mr. HAROLD GUNTZLER, Clerk, Identification Bureau, showed the following arrest record for EDDIE LEROY PATTON under Detroit Police Department Number 219448:

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD, Detroit, Michigan	EDDIE PATTON #219448	7/23/60	Traffic Warrant	7/25/60, \$5.00 fee forf
PD, Detroit, Michigan	"	8/11/61	Traffic Warrant	8/15/61, \$35.00 or 2 days WCJ
"	"	9/25/61	No Qprs. License	9/26/61, \$25 or 5 da DHC
"	"	12/21/61	Traffic Warrant	12/26/61, \$5 Fine
"	"	6/27/63	Robb Unarmed (A-116418)	8/28/63, Conv: A & B 1 yr. prob., \$52 costs
"	"	8/14/63	Traffic Warrant	8/15/63, \$40 or 4 days DHC
"	"	1/21/65	No Oper License	1/22/65, \$80 or 8 days DHC
"	"	5/21/66	Traffic Warrant	5/21/66, \$205 or 20 days DHC
"	"	7/25/67	F.A.	Pending

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
 by SAS MERVIN A. OTTNEY and
WINSTON T. CHURCHILL/MAO/cmt Date dictated 8/17/67
 by 13

DE 157-1637
JJW/bag - 1

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES J. MC CARRON and FRANK J. KNOTH, at Detroit, Michigan, on August 13, 1967:

HAROLD GUNTZLER, Identification Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that Detroit Police Records concerning RAYMOND EUGENE VAUGHN, 2276 Indiandale, reflects a prior arrest on December 27, 1955, for violation of probation; however, no information is available as to the details of the arrest for the initial charge which resulted in probation.

The following information was obtained from the records:

Name	RAYMOND EUGENE VAUGHN
Address	2276 Indiandale Apartment 201 Detroit, Michigan
Date of birth	March 11, 1925
Place of birth	Knoxville, Tennessee
Height	5'10"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Brown, grey
Charge	Assault with Intent to Murder
Occupation	Owns gas station

GUNTZLER advised that he could locate no prior arrest record for DAVID MARSHALL, other than the arrest for the charge of Assault with Intent to Murder, on July 26, 1967.

He advised he had the following description of LUMBERT in his files:

Name	PAUL ROBERT LUMBERT, JR.
Detroit Police Department Number	233846
Warrant Number	A 139459
Residence	6411 Stahelin
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	April 18, 1938
Place of birth	Lake Odessa, Michigan
Height	5'6"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue

DE 157-1687
JJM/bag - 2

GUNTZLER made available the following Detroit Police
Department Record:

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD, Det Mich	Paul Lumbert #233846	3/24/63	Traff warr	3/25/63, \$15 fine or 2 days W.C. Jail
"	"	5/26/63	No oper lic	5/27/63, \$60 fine or 7 days Det Hse Corr
"	"	7/26/67	Aslt w/i to murder	Pending

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

DAVID MARSHALL, 14575 Lamphere, advised that at approximately 7:00 PM, on July 25, 1967, he accompanied PAUL R. LUMBERT, JR., to LUMBERT's apartment at 2276 Indiandale, where, upon arrival, he met his boss, RAYMOND EUGENE VAUGHN, who also resided there. He said that he observed a single barrel shotgun and a box of shotgun shells in the apartment shortly after his arrival. MARSHALL said that he went to this apartment merely because he was curious as to what was transpiring in the riot area. He said that he displayed a starting pistol, which LUMBERT said he could use if necessary by packing the chamber with paper and gunpowder and inserting buckshot as a projectile. He said however, that he did not observe anyone load the starting pistol in this or any other manner.

MARSHALL advised that after he realized that it was getting late in the evening, he called his mother to tell her where he was, and that he was on his way home; however, his mother told him that the curfew was still in effect and that he would probably get into trouble if he went out on the streets. He said that due to his mother's advice, he decided to stay in the apartment that evening. MARSHALL said that early in the morning, July 26, 1967, he was awakened from sleep by Detroit police officers and National Guardsmen and was arrested.

He said that while he was in the apartment he did not hear any shots fired from this apartment and to the best of his knowledge, neither the shotgun nor the starting pistol were fired.

He said that after his arrest he observed a National Guard Tank near the Davison Street side of the apartment building which was the side opposite that of the location of the apartment in which he was staying. He said that it appeared that the machine gun on the tank had been fired at the Davison Street side of the apartment building.

MARSHALL said that he had never been arrested before.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

by SA(A) FRANK J. KNOTH and
SA JAMES J. MC CARRON/bag JJM Date dictated 8/15/67

DE 157-1687

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Name	DAVID DEAN MARSHALL
Residence	14575 Lamphere Detroit, Michigan
Date of birth	March 2, 1950
Place of birth	Detroit, Michigan
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'11"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student, Cass Technical High School, Class of 1968; part-time filling station attendant, Vaughn's Standard Station, 22002 Lyndon
Father	WILLIAM MARSHALL (40) 14575 Lamphere Detroit, Michigan
Mother	ELIZABETH MARSHALL (43) Same Address
Brothers	WILLIAM MARSHALL (18) Same Address DENNIS MARSHALL (15) Same Address BRYAN MARSHALL (14) Same Address DOYLE MARSHALL (12) Same Address EDWARD MARSHALL (8) Same Address JOHN MARSHALL (5) Same Address
Sisters	ELIZABETH MARSHALL (16) Same Address LEAH MARSHALL (9) Same Address LAURIE MARSHALL (6) Same Address

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

CLARENCE VAUGHN, 22002 Lyndon, advised that he is a partner in the ownership of a Standard Gas Station at 22002 Lyndon, with his brother, RAYMOND EUGENE VAUGHN. He advised that approximately two weeks before the riot, he separated from his wife and rented an apartment at 2276 Indiandale. He said that he selected this apartment since it was the only location he could find that could offer a large two-bedroom apartment for \$90.00 a month, and that when he initially rented this apartment, the building was occupied solely by white people. He said that his brother, RAYMOND EUGENE VAUGHN, and an employee, PAUL R. LUMBERT, JR., moved into this apartment and lived with him. He said that he stayed at this apartment until the day before his brother was arrested, and during this time observed looting in the area; however, neither he nor his brother participated in the looting or in the riot.

He said the day before his brother was arrested he, at the request of his father-in-law, moved in with his in-laws at their residence at Roselawn and Davison in order to afford protection, since this was very close to the riot area. He said that same day he drove his brother, RAYMOND, to the apartment at Indiandale, and RAYMOND had a shotgun and a box of shotgun shells, which he had borrowed from a customer at the service station, for the purpose of using this weapon for protection if necessary.

He said that after that he learned of his brother's arrest, and the arrests of PAUL LUMBERT and DAVID MARSHALL, both employees at his place of business, he removed his belongings from the apartment and did not return. He said that the charges against his brother were dismissed and he sincerely believes that his brother did not participate in any sniping activities. He said that to the best of his knowledge, neither his brother, nor MARSHALL or LUMBERT belonged to any clubs or organizations.

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

by SA(A) FRANK J. KNOTH and
SA JAMES J. MC CARRON/bag JJM Date dictated 8/16/67

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

A review of the records pertaining to Warrant Number A 139459 at Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, revealed that RAYMOND E. VAUGHN, 2276 Indiandale, PAUL R. LUMBERT, JR., 2276 Indiandale, and DAVID MARSHALL, 14575 Lamphere, were arrested by Detroit police officers at 2276 Indiandale, on July 26, 1967, at 3:30 AM, after a flash was observed from an apartment on the Second Floor at that address.

The file reflects that there was sniper fire in that area at that time. Confiscated and held in evidence at that time were one shotgun, a box of shotgun shells, a starting pistol, and \$353.95.

These individuals were charged with Assault with Intent to Murder; however, these charges were dismissed on July 31, 1967, upon a motion of the prosecuting attorney that there was insufficient evidence.

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

by SA JAMES J. MC CARRON and
SA(A) FRANK J. KNOTH/bag JJM Date dictated 8/16/67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date August 16, 1967

MELVIN LEE WALKER was interviewed at the third floor of the Wayne County Jail, Detroit, Michigan, by SA CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS and DENNIS H. FLICKER. At the outset of the interview WALKER was handed a standard form containing his rights by SA KOKOLAKIS which WALKER read and said he understood. WALKER declined to sign this form waiving his rights but advised that he would voluntarily answer certain questions. A copy of the rights waiver is attached hereto. He furnished the following information:

He stated he did not participate in the recent riots in Detroit. He stated that he was arrested by the Detroit Police Department at approximately 8:00 p.m., on July 25, 1967, at his residence, 14022 LaSalle, Detroit. He stated that he is being held in jail for attempted murder against another Negro male.

WALKER stated it was his opinion that the riots in Detroit were not organized and that they occurred spontaneously. He stated he felt that the riots which occurred one week previous in Newark, New Jersey, had a direct influence on the riot in Detroit. He explained that the riots in Newark showed a number of Negroes in Detroit that they could act against law enforcement so as to espouse their cause. He said it was his opinion that Negroes in the Detroit area were not being treated fairly by law enforcement and that is one of the reasons the riot occurred in Detroit. He stated he firmly believed that there were no outside elements or groups of individuals responsible for starting the riot in Detroit. He felt that it was because the Negro people, in general, in Detroit, were fed up with "being pushed around" and that this was the main factor in starting the riot in Detroit, on July 23, 1967.

The following background and descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	MELVIN LEE WALKER
Aliases	None

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

SAs DENNIS H. FLICKER and
by CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS/CHK/amt Date dictated 8/16/67

DE 157-1687

2

Detroit Police Department	206949
Number	
FBI Number	323195E
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	August 16, 1941
Place of Birth	Birmingham, Alabama
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Scars or Marks	None noticeable
Marital Status	Married
Hearing Dated	August 16, 1967
Arrests	Detroit Police Department, August 20, 1962, Assault and Battery, one year probation, 10 days Wayne County Jail; October 21, 1962, Breaking and Entering Nighttime, pled guilty to larceny from building, sentenced to one to four years; October 22, 1962, Breaking and Entering Business Place Nighttime; November 17, 1962, Breaking and Entering Business Place Nighttime, sentenced January 29, 1963, convicted one to five years State Prison of Southern Michigan, sentence to run concurrently; July 26, 1967, Arson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date August 17, 1967

On August 15, 1967, the files of the Identification Bureau of the Detroit Police Department, as made available by Mr. HAROLD GUNTZLER, Clerk, Identification Bureau, showed the following arrest record for MELVIN LEE WALKER, Detroit Police Department Number 206949:

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD, Detroit, Michigan	MELVIN WALKER, #206949	7/31/60	Traffic Warrant	8/7/60, \$3 fine or 1 day
"	"	10/29/60	Reckless Driving	10/29/60, \$75 fine or 10 days DHC, 1 yr. prob.
"	"	8/20/62	Asslt & Battery	8/21/62, 1 yr. prob. 10 days WC Jail
SO, Detroit, Michigan	MELVIN WALKER, #C-29311	10/21/62	B & E Nighttime	2/5/63, PG to Larc in Bldg., sent to 1-4 yrs.
PD, Highland Park, Michigan	MELVIN L. WALKER, #7729	10/22/62	B & E Bus Pl Night	2/5/63, PG to Larc in Bldg., sent to 1 - 4 yrs. SPSM
PD, Detroit, Michigan	MELVIN WALKER, #206949	11/17/62	B & E BP N/T (A-113563)	1/29/63, Conv: Att B & E BP N/T - 1-5 yrs SPSM
Dept of Corr. Recept Center Jackson, Mich.	MELVIN WALKER #A109270	1/29/63 (Sent.) 2/5/63 (Sent.)	(1) Att B & E Night (R. C., Detroit) (2) Larc in Bldg. (Wayne Co.,)	(1) 1 - 5 yrs. (2) 1 - 4 yrs. Sentences to run concurrently 12/13/63, paroled

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
 by SAs DENNIS H. FLICKER and
CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS/CHK/cmt Date dictated 8/16/67

DE 157-1687

2

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
				to Detroit, Mich., for 2 yrs.
PD, Detroit, Michigan	MELVIN WALKER #206949	3/2/65	Traffic Warrant	3/2/65, \$30 or 5 days DHC
"	"	6/10/65	Traffic Warrant	6/11/65, \$10 Fine
"	"	6/4/66	Viol Parole	6/7/66, TOT State Parole Officer
"	"	6/7/66	Traffic Warrant	6/8/66, \$70 Fine
"	"	10/16/66	Traffic Warrant	10/18/66, \$25 Fine
"	"	7/26/67	Arson	Pending

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date August 17, 1967

The following investigation was conducted by
SAs ROSS A. BRINK and W. MARVIN GHEESLING:

Records of the Detroit Police Department
disclosed that under Warrant Number 139237, the following
individuals were arrested on July 25, 1967, on a charge
of Assault with Intent to Murder (sniping):

MARTHA KRANTZ
Detroit Police Department Number 24410
Residing at 4133 Lincoln

JUDITH KUNESH
1111 Canfield
Detroit, Michigan

ROBERT RAMSEY
4133 Lincoln
Apartment 303
Detroit, Michigan

WILLIAM TAYLOR
4440 Helen
Detroit, Michigan

On August 15, 1967, records of the Recorder's
Court, File Number 139237, disclosed the following
information:

WILLIAM TAYLOR, age 24, white male, residing
at 4133 Lincoln.

ROBERT G. RAMSEY, age 20, white male, residing
at 4133 Lincoln.

JUDITH KUNESH, age 17, white female, residing
at 1111 Canfield.

MARTHA KRANTZ, age 21, white female, residing
at 4133 Lincoln.

n 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

SAs W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
by ROSS A. BRINK/WMG/cmt 24 Date dictated 8/17/67

All of the above were arrested July 25, 1967, at 4133 Lincoln, on a charge of Assault with Intent to Murder. TAYLOR and RAMSEY were held on \$15,000.00 bond. KUNESH was held on \$2,000.00 bond, and KRANTZ was held on \$3,000.00 bond.

On August 10, 1967, the case against all four of these individuals was dismissed without prejudice by Recorder's Court Judge JOSEPH E. MAHER.

The only background data contained in this file is that WILLIAM TAYLOR, born June 12, 1943, worked for the Kroger's Bakery for two months and had been placed on probation four years ago on a drunk charge.

On August 15, 1967, JACKIE TINCH, 4133 Lincoln, Apartment 303, advised that ROBERT RAMSEY resides with his mother, GRACE BREWER, at 1540 Temple, Detroit, Michigan. She stated that it is her knowledge that RAMSEY and the other three persons who were arrested with him had been cleared of all charges.

On August 15, 1967, LEUANA UNDERHILL, Apartment 104, 4133 Lincoln, advised that her half-sister, DIANA KRANTZ resides with PANSY COLLINS, in an apartment at the intersection of Brainard and Third Streets, Detroit, Michigan.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

MARTHA DIANAE KRANTZ, nee Agobian, 690 Brainard, Detroit, Michigan, furnished the following information:

KRANTZ was born April 19, 1946, at Detroit, Michigan. On June 18, 1963, she married RAYMOND KRANTZ, a construction worker, but she is now separated from him. She had one child, ten months old, and she resides at 690 Brainard, with REBECCA COLLINS and serves as a housekeeper for COLLINS. She has been arrested three times by the Detroit Police Department on charges of Accosting and Soliciting. She received a suspended sentence on the first charge, one years probation on the second arrest and was sentenced to a \$50.00 fine following her third arrest.

On the night of July 24, 1967, she visited her half-sister, LEAUNA UNDERHILL, 4133 Lincoln, Apartment 104, Detroit, Michigan. Sometime after midnight on that date she went up to the roof of this apartment building to observe the fires which were burning in Detroit as a result of the riots. Also on the roof at that time were the following individuals:

ROBERT RAMSAY, age about 23, who lived on the third floor at 4133 Lincoln.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, age about 24, residing with one RONNIE (Last Name Unknown), age about 24, at 4133 Lincoln.

JUDITH KUNESH, age about 22, who formerly resided at 4133 Lincoln, and who was visiting RONNIE (Last Name Unknown) on that date.

While she and the others were on the roof, she heard one shot which sounded as if it had been fired from a rifle about one block away on Trumbull Avenue. About ten minutes later members of the Detroit Police Department started shooting at this apartment house and with a loud speaker ordered all four of them to come down from the roof. She and the other three persons immediately complied and they were placed under arrest and taken to the police station where she was held under \$3,000.00 bond and all were charged with Assault with Intent to Murder.

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
by SA W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
SA ROSS A. BRINK/WMG/rmd - 26 - Date dictated 8/15/67

She stated that she and the other persons appeared before Recorders Court Judge MAHER on August 10, 1967, and the charges were dropped.

She stated that on the date she was arrested she saw no one in possession of firearms and stated that there was no shooting from the roof of the apartment building at 4133 Lincoln. She noted that the Detroit Police Department searched the residence and found no firearms or evidence that firearms had been fired from that location.

KRANTZ advised that she knew of no one who had fired on the police during the Detroit riots. She stated that she did not take part in any activities connected with the riots and she said she knew no one who had engaged in looting, arson, or similar type activities. She stated that she is not a member of any organization and claimed that she had no information to indicate that the Detroit riots were planned or initiated by any persons or group of persons.

The following description was obtained during this interview:

Name	MARTHA DIANAE KRANTZ
Date of birth	April 19, 1946
Place of birth	Detroit, Michigan
Race	White
Sex	Female
Weight	135 pounds
Height	5'3"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital Status	Separated from RAYMOND KRANTZ, current address unknown
Parents	Mother: WILLIE AGOBIAN, nee Gibson (Deceased); Father: KORKAN AGOBIAN (Deceased)

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Half-Sister	LEAUNA UNDERHILL, Apartment 104, 4133 Lincoln, Detroit, Michigan
Mother-In-Law	HARRIETT NEWMAN, residing in Roseville, Michigan
Father-In-Law	CHARLES KRANTZ, residing on Peterboro, Detroit, Michigan
Employment	Housekeeper
Previous Employments	None
Address	690 Brainard, Detroit, Michigan, for the past six months
Previous Addresses	Charlotte Street (number unknown), Detroit, Michigan, for about five months in 1966; 3550 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, for about seven months in 1966; 447 Peterboro, for about one year in 1965, Detroit, Michigan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date August 17, 1967

On August 15, 1967, the files of the Identification Bureau of the Detroit Police Department, as made available by Mr. HAROLD GUNTZLER, Clerk, Identification Bureau, showed the following arrest record for MARTHA DIANA KRANTZ, Detroit Police Department Number 244140:

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD, Detroit, Michigan	MARTHA AGOBIAN #244140	9/9/64	Acc & Sol.	9/17/64, Susp Sent
"	DIANA KRANTZ #244140	11/4/64	Acc & Sol.	11/5/64, 1 year Prob & \$10 Costs
"	DEANNE KRANTZ #244140	5/7/66	Acc & Sol. #247400	5/7/66, \$50 or 30 days DHC
"	MARTHA DENNA KRINTZ	7/25/67	Inciting a riot	Pending

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
by SAs W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
ROSS A. BRINK/WMG/cmt - 29 - Date dictated 8/17/67

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date August 14, 1967

WALTER RONALD THOMPSON was advised of his constitutional rights and signed waiver of rights acknowledging these rights, which is attached hereto.

THOMPSON advised that on August 23, 1967, he was proceeding from his residence 3520 Gibson, =Detroit, (Jeffries Housing Project), to the Grand River - Joy Road area, to attend a movie. He advised that upon arriving in this area he was informed that all movie houses were closed. He stated he proceeded down Grand River to Dumbarton where Negro individuals were looting a pawn shop. He stated one Negro was carrying an armful of rifles, one of which dropped. THOMPSON stated that he picked up the rifle, a .22 caliber and took same home. He advised that the identity of the individual is unknown to him.

On Monday or Tuesday evening he fired this weapon out the window into the air from the 14th floor of the Jeffries Housing Project, his residence, for the purpose of determining how much noise it would make. He stated that he did not fire at any individual or any members of the Detroit Police Department. He was emphatic in stating that he had no intent to cause any harm to any individual.

He stated shortly after he fired this weapon members of the Detroit Police Department fired into his residence and thereafter came into his apartment. He stated that after he fired the .22 caliber rifle, he placed this weapon under the mattress of his bed. He stated this weapon was confiscated by the Detroit Police Department.

THOMPSON stated that he is not a member of any gang or any organization and in his opinion this riot was spontaneous action of Negroes who have been mistreated or abused by the Detroit Police Department. He stated that he has no information that the riot was organized or that the looting or sniping was in any way organized.

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687

SAS WILLIAM J. WINCHESTER and
by THOMAS J. ROBINSON/TJR/cmt Date dictated 8/15/67

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DE 157-1687

data: THOMPSON furnished the following background

Name	WALTER RONALD THOMPSON
Date of Birth	July 18, 1938
Place of Birth	Detroit, Michigan
Residence	3520 Gibson, Detroit, 12 years
Previous Residence	2255 Sherman
Education	Miller High School, Detroit (finished high school in service)
Height	5'5"
Weight	125 pounds
Military Service	United States Air Force, October, 1955, to January, 1957, received discharge other than honorable
Employment	None
Mother	RUTH THOMPSON, 3520 Gibson, Receiving Aid to Dependent Children
Sisters	BARBARA THOMPSON, Residing California MARILYN THOMPSON, age 14
Marital Status	Single
Criminal Record	Arrested suspicion of rape dismissed; arrested suspicion of auto theft, dismissed; picked up on a raid on a house party, dismissed.

THOMPSON advised that he has resided in Detroit
all of his adult life.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/16/67

LEROY JOHNSON was interviewed on August 15, 1967. At the outset of the interview JOHNSON was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. JOHNSON was shown a waiver of rights form which he read and signed.

JOHNSON was interviewed at his place of employment Park Auto Sales, 10351 West Fort, Detroit. JOHNSON acknowledged that he was arrested on the evening of July 25, 1967, at 5023 Field, his place of residence and charged with assault with intent to commit murder. JOHNSON advised that around 10:00 p.m., on July 25, 1967, he was sitting in his home at 5023 Field watching television. He stated he noticed several jeeps driving up and down the street in front of his home and looked out the window to see what was going on. He stated upon looking out the front window of his home he was ordered to come outside by several National Guardsmen armed with rifles. JOHNSON came out in his front yard and was questioned by a private guard who works nearby. JOHNSON described the private guard as a Negro male in uniform about 30 years old. This guard asked JOHNSON if he lived at the 5023 Field address and asked him if he had a weapon or had been shooting from this address. JOHNSON advised this guard that he did not have a pistol and had not fired any shots from his residence. At this time the private guard led JOHNSON back into his home at which time several Detroit police officers arrived on the scene. After searching JOHNSON's home, he was placed under arrest by the Detroit Police Officers and taken to the 7th Precinct lockup. JOHNSON advised that he remained at the 7th Precinct from Tuesday night, July 25, 1967, until Friday morning, July 28, 1967, at which time he was transported to the Recorder's Court, Detroit, where he was informed that he had been charged with assault with intent to commit murder by sniping. After being charged in Recorder's Court JOHNSON was placed aboard a DSR bus on which he remained until Saturday morning, July 29, 1967, at which time he was released on personal bond.

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
by SAs J. RANDALL WYATT, JR. and J. MICHAEL DE MARCO JRW/cc - 32 - Date dictated 8/15/67

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JOHNSON advised that the aforementioned charges against him were dismissed on August 14, 1967.

In conclusion, JOHNSON reiterated that he does not own nor did he have in his possession any type of firearms on the evening of July 25, 1967. He stated he did not fire any shots from his home and did not hear any shots in the neighborhood prior to his being arrested. He advised that while he was in jail at the 7th Precinct and while he was confined aboard the DSR bus he overheard discussions among several young white and Negro males in which they freely admitted taking part in the looting which accompanied the rioting in Detroit. He also advised that the persons talking about the looting mentioned that they had set fire to several stores in order to eliminate any fingerprints that may be used as evidence. JOHNSON advised he does not know the identity of these persons entering in the discussion and could not recognize them if he ever saw them again. He advised that he did not get the impression that there was any real organization to the looting or setting of fires but that it was more of an action by people interested in taking advantage of the situation for their own personal gain.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LEROY (NMN) JOHNSON
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	February 6, 1909
Place of Birth	Cleveland, Mississippi
Height	5' 11"
Weight	165 pounds
Address	5023 Field Detroit, Michigan
Employment	Park Auto Sales 10351 West Fort, Detroit
Employer	GEORGE LANGE
Relatives	
Wife	GEORGIA BELLE JOHNSON, same address
Prior Records	Arrested Cleveland, Mississippi, for traffic violation approximately 1947); admits no other.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 8/16/67

On August 15, 1967, HAROLD GUNTZLER, Clerk, Identification Bureau, Detroit Police Department, made available the following identification record for LEROY JOHNSON, also known as Wesley Shuler, Detroit Police Department #78221:

Contributor	Name and No.	Date	Charge	Disposition
PD.Det.Mich.	Wesley Shuler, 78221	9/29/34	Invest.	10/1/34. Discharged
" "	" "	11/3/34	Inv.Dis. Per.	11/3/34. Disch. Writ. Crt.
" "	Leroy Johnson	5/19/37	Sec. 448	5/19/37. \$15 or 30 days DHC
" "	" "	7/7/37	Sec. 448	7/7/37. \$15 or 10 days DHC.
" "	Wesley Shuler	10/3/42	Holdover U.S.Army	10/7/42 TOT Mil. Police
" "	" "	4/23/46	Sec. 448	4/24/46 Sent Susp.
" "	" "	12/13/47	Ind & Obsc Cond	12/30/47, 1 yr. prob.
" "	Leroy Johnson	7/25/67	Aslt w/i to comm Murder	Pending

On 8/15/67 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1687
 by SAs J. RANDALL WYATT, JR. and J. MICHAEL DE MARCO JRW/cc - 34 - Date dictated 8/15/67

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Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Newark, New Jersey
August 19, 1967

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

On August 18, 1967, Frank Ware, Chairman and Secretary - Treasurer and James Riley, President, Publishers Marketing Corporation, Magazine Publishers, 121 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, New Jersey, advised that the Publix Circulation Service is the Field Sales Division of Publishers Marketing Corporation. They stated that a sales group of approximately twelve people were in the Detroit area prior to July 23, 1967. They did not know the exact dates of their residence there, but estimated that they were in the area a total of two and one half weeks.

The leader of the sales group known by title as a Crew Manager was Ray Barnes. He is responsible to Mrs. Josephine Gilmore an officer in Publix Circulation Service. Barnes himself was in the Detroit area for approximately three weeks. His residence there was at the Stratmore House Hotel, Alexandrian Street off Woodward Street in Detroit.

Ware and Riley both advised that James Heath was a member of the sales group headed by Barnes. Currently, the same group are in the Washington, D.C., area and residing at the Cairo Hotel located at 1615 Q. Street, Northwest, Washington.

They advised that they could not furnish any background information concerning James Heath inasmuch as the corporation was establishing a new office in Little Rock, Arkansas, and the records of all the salespeople are being shipped to and will be located in their office there. The address for this office will be 9219 Newbenton Highway, Little Rock. The head of the office will be James Riley as identified above.

Both of the above individuals advised that they were familiar with the articles being written by syndicated columnist Louis E. Lomax. They displayed articles entitled "Seeds of Riot Planted Here by Salesmen", "Detroit News" August 6, 1967;

"Outside Revolutionaries for Detroit Riots", "Dallas News" August 6, 1967; and "Inciting to Riot Door to Door", "Philadelphia News" August 8, 1967. They stated that they have been in business since approximately 1953 servicing the growing Negro market, in the magazine field. Their sales operation through Publix Circulation Service has been in force for some time. The crew manager normally hires his own complement of people and sets-up the sales route to be followed. Though there are large areas in the South that are peopled by Negroes these individuals for the most part do not have the purchasing power available to the Negro people in the West and Northern sections of the U.S. As such the routes covered are generally in this latter areas.

They stated that to their knowledge there is not one shred of truth to the allegations made by Louis E. Lomax. They are concerned they stated because such allegations can destroy the faith of the Negro public in the corporation and their business could be ruined. They stated that while their sales group was in Detroit prior to the inception of the riots to their knowledge did not discuss black power or request potential customers to advise if they had any weapons or indicate if they did not then they should acquire same. They reiterated that to their knowledge there was not one shred of truth to the allegations made.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

August 21, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DETROIT RACIAL RIOTING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
JULY, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 4, 1967, at Houston, Texas.

On August 14, 1967, [REDACTED], white female, born [REDACTED], advised she arrived in Bryan, Texas, August 11, 1967, from Detroit, Michigan, in order to visit with her mother, [REDACTED], and sister, [REDACTED]. b) b)

[REDACTED] stated she commenced training for the VISTA program on January 16, 1967, by attending the Jane Adams Training Center # 10, Chicago, Illinois. On February 28, 1967, she was assigned to the Detroit, Michigan, area working out of a temporary base in an elementary school at 1000 Alger Street. She and other VISTA workers resided at 570 Alger Street. Her immediate supervisor was Elizabeth Williams. The Coordinator of Supervisors was George Allen, 65 East Columbia, assisted by Chuck Jones, 231 West Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan. b) b)

[REDACTED] advised that her work was among the impoverished Negro people in the area and she is of the belief she rapidly acquired their trust and confidence. She stated most of the VISTA workers and their supervisors advocated "free and open association in all forms" with the b) b)

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Re: DETROIT RACIAL RIOTING

Negroes in the area and [REDACTED] believes this candor created the trust and respect of the Negroes. b)(6)

She claimed rumors of rioting were widely discussed by the Negroes in the area for several months prior to the actual July riot. She stated this was all "street corner gossip" and neither she nor fellow VISTA workers had information of specific riot plans other than the above rumors. [REDACTED] was asked about and displayed a copy of her letter to her mother dated June 13, 1967, wherein she indicated knowledge of "plans" for the riot which occurred a month later. She stated this information was simply an expansion of the rumors she had heard and which she personalized to her own situation simply to "needle" her mother and "get under her skin." She explained that she and her mother have never gotten along well together and the breach has widened in the past two years. She claimed her mother is a "martyr" who enjoys suffering in behalf of her daughters' activities and, in short, [REDACTED] has been making statements via letter and phone calls which have been designed to provoke and shock her mother. She stated the majority of her claims have been untrue. b)(6)

[REDACTED] advised she has been impressed by some of the logic and arguments used by her friends in VISTA and other groups, some of whom are presumed by [REDACTED] to be Communistic in their ideology, with regard to the way problems of poverty, race, and war should be handled. She advised she has attended various meetings of organizations which she assumed were "composed of Communists and their sympathizers" simply to broaden her intellectual horizons. She would not reveal the identity of such groups. The only group to which she actively participates in is "The People Against Racism" which was formed in October, 1966. She has been active in working for various "peace groups" in the Detroit area which are seeking an end to the war in Vietnam. One such group is the "Detroit Mobilization for Vietnam Summer." Her activity consists of community work wherein she discusses with individuals and groups her "peace" beliefs and distributes literature. She stated she would not comment as to whether she had participated in the use of narcotics or indulged in acts of b)(6)

Re: DETROIT RACIAL RIOTING

prostitution. She acknowledged that her mother is convinced she has done so because of statements made to this effect by [REDACTED].

b)(6)

She refused to identify other VISTA workers or acquaintances or to discuss their activity or to further elaborate upon her activity in Detroit. She concluded that she may possibly resign from VISTA following her return to Detroit within the week and may return to Houston, Texas, to seek employment.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 2, 1967

Re: Rioting in Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

On September 2, 1967, Detective Marshaia, Detroit Police Department, Records Section, advised that the number of persons arrested during the civil disorder in Detroit, the period July 23, 1967 through July 31, 1967, inclusive are as follows:

White - male - female:	Non-white - male - female :	Total
698 83	5,024 723	6,528

Not included in the above figures are the following juveniles arrested, that is persons 16 years of age and under:

White - male - female;	Non-white - male-female:	Total
40 3	582 78	703

It is believed that approximately 50 per cent of the persons arrested during the civil disorder in Detroit have prior criminal records. This fact could not be completely substantiated due to the inaccuracy in the names, birth dates and addresses given by those persons arrested to arresting officers.

The total number of persons arrested may vary after a more detailed examination of the records of the Detroit Police Department is made and inaccuracies corrected.

The percentage of white and non-white male and female persons arrested will not vary greatly.

Re: Rioting in Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

More accurate and detailed statistics will be available in the near future and furnished to authorized agencies upon request.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Hebert
Carson
file

Detroit, Michigan
October 31, 1967

**Re: Detroit Riot and Organized
Crime Matters in Detroit**

Edward Lurie, 630 Merrick, Apartment 304, Detroit, Michigan, on October 27, 1967, advised that he has done considerable work and research in connection with the Detroit riot of July, 1967. He stated that he has come to a number of conclusions as a result of his studies. He indicated, however, that all of his conclusions are based on theory. In connection with his work, Lurie advised as follows:

The Detroit riot was not a race riot, but was organized and planned, although not necessarily for the time or period in which it occurred. Also, there definitely was no Communist or leftist involvement in the riot.

The criminal element of necessity was involved in the riot because it is the only element in Detroit that could supply guns, money, transportation, and organization.

The Negro element in Detroit can be placed in four categories:

(1) The middle-class Negroes who are angry at the social position they occupy.

(2) "Bushy niggers" who formed the angry element whose homes were burned during the riot.

(3) The young Negroes, city employees and regularly employed who may have participated in the looting.

(4) The uncontrollable element, 15-16 year old Negroes who formed the troops.

Re: Detroit Riot and Organized Crime Matters in Detroit

Lurie advised that the NBC television documentary produced two hooded witnesses, one of whom testified to the effect that a white man and woman from Pontiac, Michigan, were handing out guns and grenades to Negroes during the riot. Lurie stated that he asked a friend of his, who is a detective of the Detroit Police Department, who the man was, and the detective told him that it was Santo Perrone. Lurie stated that he had no further knowledge or information concerning Santo Perrone. Lurie refused to identify the Detroit detective who had given him this information.

One Santo Perrone of Detroit is a notoriously known hoodlum and has received a great deal of notoriety and publicity in connection with his criminal activities. In January, 1964, he was the victim of a bombing attack in Detroit, as a result of which he lost his right leg and sustained numerous injuries from which he has never completely recovered. He is presently 72 years of age, and although he is able to drive his automobile and, to some extent, gets around town, he is generally in extremely poor health and he weighs less than 90 pounds.

Files of the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) failed to indicate that the Santo Perrone, identified above, had any participation whatsoever with the Detroit riot, nor is there any information indicating that any of the organized Italian criminal element in Detroit in any way participated in the riot. There is no information indicating that another individual named Santo Perrone connected with the hoodlum element resides in Pontiac, Michigan.

Lurie further claimed that the criminal element had a hand in organizing and effecting the Detroit riot, and claims his theory is supported by the following:

(1) The utter demoralization of the Detroit Police Department.

(2) The excessive number of dry cleaning establishments burned and destroyed.

(3) The pattern followed with reference to burning and looting.

Re: Detroit Riot and Organized Crime Matters in Detroit

Lurie claimed that all of the dry cleaning establishments burned were first broken into and the records seized and destroyed before the store was burned. He also claimed that drug stores burned were broken into and drugs were seized and looted before the stores were burned. He indicated that this information is totally hearsay on his part. He did state that one of his informants told him that he saw two white men burning their own dry cleaning establishments.

Lurie made some reference to the "hippie" element who frequent the downtown area of Detroit. He also made mention of the "Murphy Boys" who are gangs of young hoodlums that prey on drunks and "johns" who frequent the strip joints in the downtown Detroit area.

Lurie also made reference to the fact that he believes the Negro radio stations in Detroit transmit messages and set up appointments through songs played over the air. He admitted that this is theory on his part based on the frequency and number of times that songs are played.

Lurie also made reference to one of his informants who furnished information concerning cards placed in windows to denote residences of "whites" where people can run to get help during a riot situation. He described his informant as being "reliable as anyone in the world." He then stated, "I estimate him to be 75% reliable."

Lurie stated that in order to preclude another Detroit riot, a tremendous amount of research and planning is necessary. He indicated that complete coverage should be established over the hoodlum element. He further indicated that records of the National Rifle Association should be subpoenaed in order to obtain the names of individuals and groups who obtain rifles through the National Rifle Association. He indicated that this coverage could be set up in all of the major cities of the United States.

Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Executive Officer, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police

Re: Detroit Riot and Organized Crime Matters in Detroit

Department, on October 30, 1967, advised that all investigation conducted by the Detroit Police Department failed to identify a "white man from Pontiac" referred to by the NBC witness as having had a hand in the Detroit riot. Lieutenant Rollins stated that this statement itself about a "white man from Pontiac" has never been corroborated.

Lieutenant Rollins attached no significance to the number of dry cleaning establishments burned, as related to other types of establishments burned. He also stated that no information was developed indicating that special efforts were made to destroy dry cleaning records or to obtain drugs prior to burning dry cleaners or drug stores. He added, however, that during the riot, a very special effort was made to loot whiskey from the liquor counter of drug stores before burning the stores.

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Sealed

Federal Bureau of Investigation

January 11, 1968

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

- ☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ 2. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- ☐ 3. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- ☐ 4. Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ 5. Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

January 8, 1967

Re: Riot in Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

On December 1, 1967, an inspector of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders developed the following information at the headquarters of the New Jersey State Police Department, Trenton, New Jersey:

It was ascertained from Captain G. C. Dollar of the New Jersey State Police Department, Intelligence Unit, that they are currently investigating reports that during the Detroit disorder certain persons in Philadelphia, Newark and Steward, Florida, were calling a Flint, Michigan, telephone number and delivering operational instructions which the Flint contact point would then relay to those participating in the Detroit disturbance. Reportedly, the individuals mentioned above calling Michigan were so highly informed as to the events in Detroit, Michigan, that when buildings were not completely destroyed according to their orders, they would call again to instruct the Flint contact to return to the building and "do the job right".

On December 21, 1967, Detective Gordon Hurley, Special Investigations Unit, Michigan State Police, was contacted concerning this matter and advised that an investigation had been conducted by the Michigan State Police concerning the above information. He stated that investigation concerning the above was conducted by Detective Staff Sergeant Eugene Denkel, Commanding Officer of the Special Investigations Unit and Detective Captain Raymond Mc Connell of the Michigan State Police. He advised that he did not personally possess any information regarding their investigation other than the fact that investigation failed to substantiate or corroborate information referred to above. Detective Hurley advised that Captain Mc Connell and Detective Staff Sergeant Eugene Denkel were currently on furlough and were not expected to return until after the first of the year.

Det - FBI

Re: Riot in Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

On January 3, 1968, Detective Hurley advised that he had contacted Captain Mc Connell and Detective Staff Sergeant Denkel and ascertained from them the following information relative to investigation conducted by them concerning the reported use of a telephone in the Flint, Michigan, area as set forth above:

Shortly after the conclusion of rioting in the Detroit area, sources of the Michigan State Police in the Flint, Michigan, area reported that during the Detroit disorder certain telephone numbers in the Flint, Michigan, area were utilized to receive and make telephone calls to persons in other areas of the country relative to the rioting in Detroit, Michigan.

Investigation by Captain Mc Connell and Detective Staff Sergeant Denkel determined the two telephone numbers reportedly involved were outdoor pay telephones, one being located in a shopping center and the other near a gas station, both in the Flint, Michigan, area. Considerable investigation was conducted by them relative to this matter and this investigation failed to substantiate or in any way corroborate the information originally received by them from their sources in the Flint, Michigan, area.

Detective Hurley advised that the Michigan State Police are not affording this matter any further investigative attention and that Captain Mc Connell and Detective Staff Sergeant Denkel made a trip of approximately one week's duration to the New Jersey area during the early part of November, 1967, at which time they conferred extensively with officials of the New Jersey State Police.

Detective Hurley advised that Captain Mc Connell indicated that he had discussed the above information with officials of the New Jersey State Police; however, he never indicated that his department had developed any information to corroborate the original information received by them.

Re: Riot in Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

Captain Mc Connell was of the opinion that his information was misunderstood by the New Jersey State Police and at no time did he, Captain Mc Connell, indicate that during the Detroit disorder that certain persons in the Philadelphia, Newark or Steward, Florida, areas were calling a Flint, Michigan, telephone number and furnishing instructions regarding the Detroit disturbance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Newark, New Jersey
January 8, 1968

**RIOT IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS**

Investigation in this matter was predicated on receipt of information furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

On January 8, 1968, Captain G. C. Dollar, New Jersey State Police, West Trenton, New Jersey, advised that he had met with a member of the Michigan State Police in November, 1967, at which time they discussed the riots in Detroit, Newark and other places in the United States. Dollar said also that Melvin Goldstein of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders had been to his office in reference to the riots. He said that when the Michigan State Police officer was at his office he (Dollar) was left with the impression that the aforementioned riots could have been provoked and directed by unknown individuals not actually located in the principal locations of the riots. He said that although he was not told by the Michigan State Police officer that the riots were controlled to some extent by the use of the telephone, he is of the opinion this was possible. As a result he has decided to cause toll checks to be made on suspected members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) to see if they might have made any telephone calls to the riot areas during the pertinent periods.

Captain Dollar said he has no concrete reason to believe any RAM member might have been involved in the riots other than he believes they are capable of causing and possibly

RIOT IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1937

controlling a riot. He related that his investigation has been confined to the checking of toll calls and to this date his results are negative.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois
August 15, 1967

CG 157-2059

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967
RACIAL MATTER

On August 10, 1967, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information to the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received by source's firm during the evening of August 9, 1967. Information was to the effect that on August 9, 1967, an anonymous telephone call was received from a Negro who indicated he was part of the organized riot patrol during the recent rioting in Detroit, Michigan. The unidentified Negro insisted that organized groups are again moving into Detroit with more guns and more bombs and that sometime between August 9, 1967, and the next weekend the rioting would begin anew. This unidentified Negro also indicated that 150 incendiary bombs would be brought into Detroit from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Further, that they would be transported by cars and most of the vehicles transporting them would have blue and white license plates (Ohio).

Captain Thomas Brown, Cook County Sheriff's Police, Riot Control Center, advised on August 11, 1967, that no information was developed or rumored regarding any transportation of incendiary devices from Illinois to Detroit.

James Burns, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised on August 11, 1967, that no information had been received by or on the Commission "riot rumor" telephone regarding any renewed Detroit disturbance.

Three Chicago sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who have some knowledge of "Black Nationalist" activities and Chicago Negro youth groups, advised on August 11, 1967, that they had no information regarding incendiary devices being brought into Detroit from Chicago.

The above information has been furnished to the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 15, 1967

RIOTING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

On October 20, 1967, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Wilton Allen Preston, who then resided at Route 1, Box 228, Bainbridge, Georgia, formerly resided at 2384 Eighth Avenue, South, St. Petersburg, Florida. This source stated that when registering for the Selective Service, Preston stated he had been a member of an organization which was against registering under the Selective Service Act of 1948. He did not name the organization to which he belongs.

During the time that he was registering for the draft, he made several derogatory statements against the United States and indicated he would like to leave the country.

The following is a physical description furnished by the source:

Name:	Wilton Allen Preston
Addresses:	Route 1, Box 228 Bainbridge, Georgia, mailing 2384 Eighth Avenue, South, St. Petersburg, Florida
Birth Data:	Born January 31, 1945, in Decatur County, Georgia (Preston later furnished a birth certificate showing himself to have been born on January 31, 1947, at Decatur County, Georgia.)
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	150
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Scars:	Burn scars on left and right arms; scar on thumb

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Relatives:

Abraham Preston, Father,
(presently living in
Chattahoochee, Florida)
M. R. McSwain, Uncle
2596 16th Avenue, South,
St. Petersburg, Florida

Education:

Has attended Hutto High School,
Bainbridge, Georgia

On August 8, 1967, T. A. McDonnell, Bainbridge, Georgia, Police Department, advised no identification record was located therein for Preston.

The Criminal Docket of Superior Court of Decatur County, Bainbridge, Georgia, as examined on August 8, 1967, by a Special Agent of the FBI reflected no identification record for Preston between 1946 and the present date. However, the Criminal Docket of Superior Court, Decatur County, Georgia, does reflect that on March 23, 1967, Preston, who then gave an address of Route 1, Chattahoochee, Florida, was given a summons charging him with improper passing. He was involved in an accident 13 miles south of Bainbridge, Georgia, on Highway 97.

On August 8, 1967, E. W. Phillips, Decatur County Deputy Sheriff, Bainbridge, Georgia, advised that no record for Preston was located in his office.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan

AUG 15 1967

Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

On August 15, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that his department, during the late evening of August 13, 1967, arrested Michael Lewis of 2234 Sturtevant, on three warrants, each containing two counts, the first count being inciting a riot, and the second count being rioting. He stated that Michael Lewis was arraigned in the Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, on August 14, 1967, before Judge Donald Leonard, on the three warrants, and that bond of \$50,000 with two sureties was ordered by Judge Leonard on each warrant. Michael Lewis pled not guilty and an examination of him was set by Judge Leonard for August 18, 1967.

Lieutenant Rollins advised that the warrants against Michael Lewis resulted from his participation on three separate instances, mainly at 4:15 a.m. and between 5:00 and 5:15 a.m., on July 23, 1967, in the vicinity of 9125 12th Street, Detroit. He advised that Michael Lewis was one of an estimated two hundred spectators who congregated in this area, at which time a "blind pig" was being raided by officers of the Detroit Police Department. Michael Lewis was among one of two individuals in the crowd who shouted obscenities at Detroit Police Department officers and exhorted the crowd to physically attack the officers.

Lieutenant Rollins advised that at that time, officers of the Detroit Police Department did not know the identity of Michael Lewis; however, as a result of a description furnished by officers participating in the raid, Lewis was subsequently identified and arrested during the late evening of August 13, 1967.

Lieutenant Rollins further advised that at approximately 10:00 a.m., on July 23, 1967, in the immediate vicinity of 12th and Hazelwood Streets, Detroit, Michigan, officers of the Detroit Police Department observed Michael Lewis directing the crowd in looting business establishments in that area.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

It is to be noted that rioting in the Detroit area erupted shortly after officers of the Detroit Police Department raided a "blind pig" located at 9125 12th Street, during the early morning hours of July 23, 1967.

Lieutenant Rollins made available copies of the reports concerning the recommendation for a warrant against Michael Lewis.

Xerox copies of these reports are as follows:

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

67/224

REPORT ON CASE INVESTIGATED FOR WARRANT RECOMMENDATION

(USE TYPEWRITER OR INK)

DATE: 7/24, 1967	DD: DD	OFFENSE: 1. Inciting a Riot
COMPLAINANT: William McCoy, Sgt. Stanley Hojowski		2. Rioting
ASSIGNED TO: S. J. [unclear]		

COMPLAINANT

NAME: Edward Zimmerman	PRECINCT: #10 Precinct	HOME: Home
AGE AND RACE:	ADDRESS:	CRIM. RECORD:
NAME: L. LEWIS W/3	2234 Sturtevant	DEFENDANT: Newman, Georgia
		D.O.B. 9-9-44 YES
AGE AND RACE:	ADDRESS:	WHERE BORN:
AGE AND RACE:	ADDRESS:	WHERE BORN:
AGE AND RACE:	ADDRESS:	WHERE BORN:

Place of Occurrence: Approximately 57 515AM 4:15AM
 July 23, 1967
 City of 9125 12th Street, in the City of Detroit:

At about 3:15AM, July 23, 1967 the 10th Prec. Clean up squad conducted a raid on an after hours drinking place located at 9125 12th street. Sgt. Arthur Howison was in charge of the clean up squad arresting 82 persons loitering in the place of illegal occupation and three persons for engaging in place of illegal occupation. The unusual amount of arrests and length of time to transport the arrested persons from the scene attracted a crowd of spectators, approximately who at first were in a jovial mood.

The mood of the crowd became ugly when two persons began to shout the slogan: "LOOK AT THOSE GUYS, LOOK WHAT THEY'RE DOING TO OUR PEOPLE. IF THIS HAD IN GROSSE POINTE, THEY WOULDN'T BE ACTING THIS WAY. DAMN WHITEY COPS BEAT YOUR ASS. COME ON OVER HERE. LET'S GO GET THEM"

Sgt. Howison described the #1 agitator as a male negro, 26-28, 5-10 or 5-11 build, medium complexion, tinted horned rimmed glasses, green pants, darker short sleeved velour shirt with tail out. Shouted the above remarks.

Sgt. Howison described #2 agitator as a male negro, 23 to 24, 5-11 to 6-0, round shouldered, sunken chest, close cropped hair, dark complexion, shirt with short sleeves, watch on right wrist. He jumped around quite a bit and nervous.

Eight to ten scout cars responded to the scene and several bottles were thrown from the crowd. One of the bottles struck and broke the rear window of a police vehicle. The police withdrew with the prisoners and away from the scene.

Pvt. Robert Michalak Sgt. 10-4, stated he was at the blind pig raid on 7/23/67 and observed a male negro, 20 to 23, 5-9, 140, dark skin, wavy hair, sunglasses, wearing green banlon type sweater, dark pants. He was pacing back and forth frantically waving his hands up and down shouting, "YOU FUCKIN WHITEYS, LEAVE MY PEOPLE ALONE"

(Witnesses:—Over)

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON CASE INVESTIGATED FOR WARRANT RECOMMENDATION

(USE TYPEWRITER OR INK)

August 11, 1967	DD-	OFFENSE
William R. McCoy, Sgt. Stanley Wojewicki		1. Inciting to Riot
ASSIGNED TO		2. Rioting

COMPLAINANT

Edward Zimmerman	10th Det.	AGE AND RACE	ADDRESS	CRIM. RECORD
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DEFENDANT

TH L LEMIE M/W	2234 Sturtevant	AGE AND RACE	ADDRESS	WHERE BORN	IN CUSTODY	CRIM. RECORD
		AGE AND RACE	ADDRESS	WHERE BORN	IN CUSTODY	CRIM. RECORD
		AGE AND RACE	ADDRESS	WHERE BORN	IN CUSTODY	CRIM. RECORD

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Page- 2

Patr. Ronald Lynch assigned to Sct 10-4 stated that he was at the blind pig on July 23, 1967, at approximately 4:15 AM and observed defendant a male, early 20s med complexion, med length hair, narrow shaped sunglasses, dark sweater. The man was shouting BLACK POWER and other remarks at the police.

On August 23, 1967 at 4:35 PM, Patrolman Edward Zimmerman, Patrolman Charles Carlson and Patrolman John E. Chaperon Sct 10-7 arrested defendant, THOMAS LEMIE on the street at 32th and Monterey as the person they immediately recognized who incited the crowd near the blind pig on July 23, 1967

Defendant was advised of his constitutional rights to remain silent

WITNESSES

EDWARD ZIMMERMAN Patr. 10th Pct None
Address _____ Criminal Record _____
Plaintiff Testifies to Arrest and identification of defendant- Observed defendant being on the agitators who incited the crowd on July 23, 1967 near the blind pig raid 9125 12th street.
Mr. Charles E. Carlson, Patr. John E. Chaperon- assisted in arrest of Deft.

Dennis M. Dione 10th Pct. Criminal Record _____
Address _____
Testifies to Was stationed at the door of the Blind Pig. Observed man in green to leave the vicinity and returned with about 30 to 40 persons and began hitting and cursing. Defendant told this officer that he was going to start hitting officer in the face and killing him.

Robert Michalak 10th Pct None
Address _____ Criminal Record _____
Testifies to was at the scene of the Blind Pig raid. Observed defendant pacing back and forth waving his arms up and down and shouting very loudly
"PUCKEN WHITTIES, LEAVE MY PEOPLE ALONE"

Sgt. Arthur Howison 10 Pct None
Address _____ Criminal Record _____
Testifies to Observed defendant as one of the agitators, who shouted the following
"AT THOSE GUYS, LOOK WHAT THEY'RE DOING TO OUR PEOPLE, IF THIS HAPPENED IN GROSSE POINTE, THEY WOULDN'T BE ACTING THIS WAY. DAMN WHITEY COPS. BEAT YOUR ASS. COME ON OVER HERE. LETS GO GET THEM."

Ronald Lynch 10th Pct. none
Address _____ Criminal Record _____
Testifies to Identity of Defendant, was present at the Blind Pig raid, observed defendant shouting BLACK PANTHER POWER.

Officers in Charge of Case Lt. William R. McCoy & Sgt. Stanley Rojowski Precinct Spec. Invest
Division D.D.

Approved:

John Ware
John Ware, Special Investigation Bu.

Recommended (Date) _____ Charge _____

Refused (Date) _____ Reason _____

Prosecutor

(Over)

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

67-226

REPORT ON CASE INVESTIGATED FOR WARRANT RECOMMENDATION

(USE TYPEWRITER OR INK)

August 15, 1967		DD		OFFENSE	
		COMPLAINT NUMBER		1. Inciting to Riot	
William R. McCoy & Sgt. Stanley Rojowski				2. Rioting	
ASSIGNED TO		S.I.B.			
COMPLAINANT					
Edward Zimmerman		10th Pct.		None	
AGE AND RACE		ADDRESS		CRIM. RECORD	
DEFENDANT					
MICHAEL LEWIS		M/N.		2234 Sturtevant	
				Newman, Georgia	
				9-9-44	
				YES	
				265756	
AGE AND RACE		ADDRESS		WHERE BORN	
				IN CUSTODY	
				CRIM. RECORD	
AGE AND RACE		ADDRESS		WHERE BORN	
				IN CUSTODY	
				CRIM. RECORD	
AGE AND RACE		ADDRESS		WHERE BORN	
				IN CUSTODY	
				CRIM. RECORD	

Time and Place of Occurance: DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION
 at 10:00AM
 At 12th and Hazelwood in the City of Detroit
 on July 23, 1967

Complainant EDWARD ZIMMERMAN in company with Patrol. Gerald Bardel and Robert Michalak and Donald Richter, scout were dispatched from the Main Command post at Herman Kiefer Hospital to survey the situation on 12th street. Driving on 12th from Euclid and as they approached Hazelwood the buildings were being looted, almost every store had been broken into, grackles had been pulled off the windows of some of the stores.

Patrol. ZIMMERMAN states he observed defendant MICHAEL LEWIS was directing the crowd in the looting to wit: defendant was pointing from store to store and shouting "GET THAT ONE" the crowd appeared to be following defendant's instructions and moved from one store to the other.

As Patrol. ZIMMERMAN and his crew passed defendant, Defendant Shouted, GET OFF THIS STREET MOTHER FUCKER, IT BELONGS TO US"

(Witnesses:—Over)

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

Lieutenant Rollins furnished the following background information concerning Michael Lewis:

Name	Michael Lewis
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	September 9, 1944
Place of birth	Newman, Georgia
Height	5'11"
Weight	120 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Medium
Residence	2234 Sturtevant Detroit, Michigan
Mother	Lee Hardeman 2234 Sturtevant
Step-father	Willie Hardeman 2234 Sturtevant
Employment	Ford Motor Company Rouge Plant River Rouge, Michigan (since September 27, 1965)
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]
Previous employment	M & D Market 12th Street Detroit, Michigan; Western Union Detroit b)(6)
Educatio	Central High School, Detroit (dropout) Also attended elementary and junior high schools in the Detroit area.

According to Lieutenant Rollins, Michael Lewis is the subject of Detroit Police Department arrest record number 265758, and on January 6, 1967, was arrested by officers of the Detroit Police Department on a CCW charge (carrying dangerous weapons in a motor vehicle), on June 7, 1967, pled guilty to the above charge in the Recorder's Court at Detroit, Michigan, at which time he was sentenced to one year probation and \$100.00 court costs.

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23, 1967

In addition, Lewis was arrested on a traffic warrant on January 18, 1967, by the Detroit Police Department, and he subsequently paid a \$15.00 fine as a result of this arrest.

Lieutenant Rollins advised that Michael Lewis has not previously come to the attention of the Criminal Investigations Bureau or the Special Investigations Bureau of the Detroit Police Department. Rollins advised that both of the aforementioned bureaus are knowledgeable regarding racial and subversive activities in the Detroit area.

The files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no other information regarding Lewis other than that contained in Lewis' identification record with the Detroit Police Department under Detroit Police Department number 265758.

The files of the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no information identifiable with Michael Lewis.

During August, 1967, sources of the Detroit Office, who are familiar with the racial situation and subversive and hate-type groups in the Detroit area, were contacted and advised they could furnish no information concerning Michael Lewis.