

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

Concealed Weapons and Firearms Laws

(Revised 1967)



EAST LANSING

This booklet is published to provide information regarding the handling of weapons that come within the purview of the statutes dealing with Concealed Weapons, Dangerous Weapons and Firearms in general.

It's purpose is to provide a condensed summary of proper procedure covering the purchasing and safety inspection (registration) of weapons and the functioning of the concealed weapons licensing boards together with the requirements of the individual in obtaining a license to carry a concealed weapon.

Reference is made to (1) the certification of records, an act to authorize the use of certified copies of the records and papers, and certification of no records and papers in the files of the Michigan state police in judicial and other proceedings; and to declare the effect thereof; (2) the federal firearms license and its absence of effect on the state or other laws; (3) the blank cartridge pistol regulations as a guide to the statutes controlling their sale and use.

PURCHASING A PISTOL OR REVOLVER

ACT NO. 380, PUBLIC ACTS OF 1965

Relevant to the above Executive Organization Act. The Michigan State Police will be known as the Department of State Police.

The Commissioner of the Michigan State Police will be known as the Director of the Department of State Police.

No person shall come into possession of a pistol or revolver without first having obtained a purchase permit (*license to purchase*) from the chief of police or his authorized deputy in incorporated cities or in incorporated villages having an organized police department, or the sheriff or his authorized deputy in parts of the respective counties that are not included within the incorporated cities or villages. (See *Compiled Laws 1948, 28.422 as amended by Act 170, P.A. 1949, Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.92 and Act 216, P.A. 1964.*)

The license to purchase shall not be issued to any person unless he is twenty-one (21) years of age or over, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Michigan for six (6) months or more, and in no event shall a license be issued to a person who has been convicted of a felony or confined therefor in this state or elsewhere during the eight (8) year period immediately preceeding the date of such application or has been adjudged insane in this state or elsewhere unless he has been restored to sanity and so declared by court order.

The application for license to purchase shall be signed by the applicant under oath. Licenses to purchase pistols or revolvers shall be executed in triplicate on the forms provided. Three (3) copies of such license shall be delivered to the applicant by the police or sheriff's department and he in turn shall present such forms to the dealer or individual selling the pistol or revolver, who will sign such forms in ink in the space provided as the seller and the purchaser will sign the three (3) forms in the space provided as the purchaser. The seller will retain one (1) copy of such license as a record of sale and the licensee shall return two (2) copies of the license to

the police or sheriff's department, as the case may be, within ten (10) days following the purchase of such pistol or revolver. One (1) copy of such license shall be retained by the police or sheriff's department as a permanent official record for a period of six (6) years and the remaining copy shall be forwarded by the police or sheriff's department within forty-eight (48) hours to the Commissioner of the Michigan state police.

Such license shall be void unless used within ten (10) days from the date of its issue.

In the event that a pistol or revolver is inherited, such weapons may be disposed of by the administrator or administratrix of the estate, or by next of kin having authority to dispose of such property, by signing the license to purchase as the seller.

SAFETY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE (Registration)

Whenever a pistol or revolver is obtained by purchase, gift, loan or any other manner, it is necessary, in order to comply with the Concealed Weapons and Firearms Laws, to immediately present the weapon for safety inspection (registration) to the chief of police or his authorized deputy if the owner resides within the city limits of a city or incorporated village, or if the owner should reside in a part of the county not included within the corporate limits of a city or village, to the sheriff of such county or his authorized deputy. (See *Compiled Laws 1948, 28.429, Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.97.*)

At this time a complete description of the gun shall be recorded upon the forms supplied, along with the name and description of the person who owns the pistol or revolver, and an impression of the right

thumb. (This is not to be confused with the taking of fingerprints for a license to carry concealed weapons, as prints for the latter purpose must be taken on the regulation fingerprint cards. This is explained in a later paragraph.)

The original of the registration certificate shall be delivered to the owner of the pistol or revolver, the duplicate of the registration certificate shall be mailed within 48 hours to the Commissioner of the Michigan state police and filed and indexed by him and kept as a permanent official record, and the triplicate of the registration certificate shall be retained and filed in the office of the Sheriff, or Commissioner or Chief of Police.

LICENSE TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS (See *Compiled Laws 1948, 28.426; Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.93; Compiled Laws 1929, 16754 as amended by Act 115 P.A. 1949 and Act 100, P.A. 1952.*)

A person who wishes to obtain an application to carry a concealed weapon and resides in that part of the county not included within an incorporated city or village should apply to the sheriff of the county. If he resides in an incorporated city or village having an organized department of police he should apply to the commissioner or the chief of police or marshal for such blank. The applicant will have two references sign the application which must be signed personally, in duplicate, by the persons named as references and in all cases where the license is desired in the line of duty it will be necessary that a letter from the employer accompany the application.

The applicant will have his fingerprints taken in duplicate for the specific purpose of carrying a concealed weapon. The law enforcement agency will

then forward the fingerprints to the Michigan State Police, Identification Bureau, East Lansing. Provided the applicant has previously had a permit to carry a concealed weapon and has been fingerprinted for this purpose the law enforcing agency may forward a single print form in lieu of fingerprints with sufficient information therein to identify the subject named in the form with the fingerprints previously sent to the Michigan state police.

The Concealed Weapons and Firearms Licensing Board of Wayne County require that personal letters from the references accompany the application in order to determine that the applicant is personally known by the references. This procedure may be applicable in any county that desires to use this method.

The applicant will have the application notarized and submit it to the chief of police, if the applicant resides within the incorporated limits of a city. If, however, he lives outside the city limits, he will present such application to the Township Supervisor of the township in which the applicant resides for his approval and signature, then return the application to the county clerk's office pending action by the concealed weapons licensing board.

The concealed weapons licensing board consists of the Prosecuting Attorney, who is chairman, Sheriff of the county and the Commissioner of the Michigan state police, or their respective deputies.

The County Clerk acts as clerk of the board and the concealed weapons licensing board meets at least once a month to consider applications.

The board determines whether the applicant has met the requirements to carry a concealed weapon and if the circumstances are such that the applicant is being granted a license the board determines the length of time the license shall be valid. The license

may be issued for any definite period up to, but for not more than three (3) years and the fee for such license shall be \$3.00 payable to the county clerk of the county.

Two types of licenses are usually approved by the board, namely, a restricted license, indicating that the person may carry a weapon for the specific purpose for which the license is issued, or under certain conditions and restrictions, or a general license permitting a person to carry a concealed weapon any time or place, as prescribed by law.

The county clerk issues all licenses and will notify the applicant when his license is available, or, in the event the license is denied by the board the applicant will receive notice from the county clerk informing the applicant that his license was denied and stating the reasons for denial.

PELLET GUNS

Act 100, P.A. 1952 as amended by Act 189, P.A. 1959.

8.3 Statutes, general rules of construction; definition of terms. (M.S.A. 2.212)

The word "firearm", except as otherwise specifically defined in the statutes, shall be construed to include any weapon from which a dangerous projectile may be propelled by using explosives, gas or air as a means of propulsion, except any smooth bore rifle or handgun designed and manufactured exclusively for propelling BB's not exceeding .177 calibre by means of spring, gas or air.

The above act causes pellet pistols to come within the statutory definition of firearms and it is therefore necessary that a person must obtain a permit to purchase and present them to proper authorities

for safety inspection certificates. A permit must also be obtained from a concealed weapons licensing board to carry such weapons concealed on the person or in a vehicle.

In the event any of these weapons fail to have a serial number stamped on them it will be necessary that the owner or seller forward them to the Michigan State Police Record Bureau, where a serial number will be stamped on the weapon at no cost to the owner.

ACT 186, P.A. 1959
(Effective March 19, 1960)

Sec. 1. No person under 21 years of age shall use or possess any handgun designed and manufactured exclusively for propelling BB's not exceeding .177 calibre by means of spring, gas or air, outside the curtilage of his domicile unless he is accompanied by a person over 21 years of age.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**CONCEALED WEAPONS AND FIREARMS LAWS
OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN**

(Concealed Weapons License Act -- Act 372, P.A. 1927, as amended by Act 33, 1931, Act 86, 1939, Act 112, 1941, Act 51, 1943, Act 113, 1943, Act 115, 1949, Act 170, 1949, Act 259, 1957, Act 50, 1959 and Act 216, P.A. 1964.)

AN ACT to regulate and license the selling, purchasing, possessing and carrying of a certain firearms; to prohibit the buying, selling or carrying of certain firearms without a license therefor; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.421 (Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.91) Terms Defined. Section 1. As used in this act:

(a) "Pistol" means any firearm, loaded or unloaded, 30 inches or less in length, or any firearm, loaded or unloaded, which by its construction and appearance conceals it as a firearm.

(b) "Purchaser" means any person who receives a pistol from another by purchase, gift or loan.

(c) "Seller" means any person who sells, furnishes, loans or gives a pistol to another. (Compiled Laws 1929, 16749.)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.422 (Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.92) Pistol, License to purchase; issued in triplicate; qualifications of licensee. Section 2. No person shall purchase a pistol without first having obtained a license therefor as prescribed herein. The commissioner or chief of police, or his duly authorized deputy, in incorporated cities or in incorporated villages having an organized department of police, and the sheriff, or his authorized deputy, in parts of the

respective counties not included within incorporated cities or villages, may issue licenses to purchase pistols to applicants residing within the respective territories herein mentioned. No such license shall be granted to any person unless he is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States and has resided in this state 6 months or more, and in no event shall such a license be issued to a person who has been convicted of a felony or confined therefor in this state or elsewhere during the 8 year period immediately preceding the date of such application or has been adjudged insane in this state or elsewhere unless he has been restored to sanity and so declared by court order. Applications for such licenses shall be signed by the applicant under oath upon forms provided by the commissioner of the Michigan state police. Licenses to purchase pistols shall be executed in triplicate upon forms provided by the commissioner of the Michigan state police and shall be signed by the licensing authority. Three copies of such license shall be delivered to the applicant by the licensing authority. Upon sale of the pistol the seller shall fill out the license forms describing the pistol sold, together with the date of sale, and sign his name in ink indicating that such pistol was sold to the licensee. The licensee shall also sign his name in ink indicating the purchase of such pistol from the seller. The seller may retain a copy of the license as a record of the sale of the pistol. The licensee shall return 2 copies of the license to the licensing authority within 10 days following the purchase of the pistol. One copy of such license shall be retained by the licensing authority as a permanent official record for a period of 6 years and the other copy shall be forwarded by the licensing authority within 48 hours to the commissioner of the Michigan state police. Such license shall be void unless used within 10 days from the date of its issue. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the

purchase of pistols from wholesalers by dealers regularly engaged in the business of selling pistols at retail, nor to the sale, barter or exchange of pistols kept solely as relics, curios, or antiques not made for modern ammunition or permanently deactivated. The provisions of this section shall not prevent the transfer of ownership of pistols which are inherited provided the license to purchase is approved by the chief of police, sheriff, or their authorized deputies, and signed by the administrator or administratrix of the estate or by the next of kin having authority to dispose of such property. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16750. Amended 1949, Act 170, Act 259 P.A. 1957 and Act 216, P.A. 1964.*)

Compiled Laws 1929, 16751-16753 - Sections 3-5, Repealed by Act 328, 1931 (*penal code*).

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.426 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.93*) Same; license to carry concealed; concealed weapon licensing board; qualifications of licensee; fingerprinting; temporary permit. Section 6. The prosecuting attorney, the sheriff and the commissioner of the Michigan state police, or their respective authorized deputies, shall constitute boards exclusively authorized to issue licenses to applicants residing within their respective counties, to carry pistols concealed on the person and to carry pistols, whether concealed or otherwise, in any vehicle operated or occupied by said applicants. The county clerk of each county shall be clerk of such licensing boards, which boards shall be known in law as the "concealed weapon licensing board." No such license to carry a pistol concealed on the person or to carry a pistol, whether concealed or otherwise, in any vehicle operated or occupied by the person applying for such license, shall be granted to any person except he be 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in this state 6 months or over, and

in no event shall such license be issued unless the application for the same is first approved in writing by the township supervisor, when said applicant resides in that part of the county not included within an incorporated city or village, or by the commissioner or chief of police or marshal when the applicant resides in an incorporated city or village having an organized department of police, and unless it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property, or has other proper reasons, and that he is a suitable person to be so licensed, and in no event to a person who has been convicted of a felony or confined therefor in this state or elsewhere during the 8 year period immediately preceding the date of such application or has been adjudged insane unless he has been restored to sanity and so declared by court order.

Each such applicant for a license shall have duplicate fingerprints taken by the sheriff, or his authorized representative, of the county in which such applicant resides, if such applicant resides outside of the corporate limits of a city or village having an organized department of police, or by the commissioner or chief of police, or marshal, or his authorized representative, if the applicant resides within the limits of such city or village having an organized department of police, on forms furnished by the commissioner of the Michigan state police, and in accordance with the fingerprint system of identification established by the said commissioner. Both copies of said fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Michigan state police at East Lansing by the officer taking the prints, and 1 copy shall be forwarded by the Michigan state police to the national bureau of identification at Washington, D.C. The director of the bureau of identification of the Michigan state police shall compare the fingerprints with those already on file in the

bureau and shall receive a report from the national bureau of identification at Washington, D.C., of a like comparison. No license shall be issued unless and until report is received by the clerk of the board that such comparisons show no conviction of a felony or confinement therefor during the said 8 year period: Provided, That in the event the applicant has been fingerprinted previously in accordance with the provisions of this act, and his fingerprints are on file with the bureau of identification of the Michigan state police and the national bureau of identification in Washington, D.C., reference to such prints may be submitted in lieu thereof, in accordance with regulations pertaining thereto issued by the commissioner of state police: Provided, however, That the board may grant a temporary permit in case of emergency pending the results of such comparisons. Such temporary permit shall be issued for a period of not to exceed 30 days and shall expire automatically at the end of the period for which it was issued. Upon receipt of the report from the national bureau of identification at Washington, D.C., of such comparison, the director of the bureau of identification of the Michigan state police shall forward a report of both comparisons to the officer taking the prints and also to the county clerk of the county in which the applicant resides, who as clerk of the board shall keep a record thereof and report to the board. The fingerprints received under the provisions of this section shall be filed in the bureau of identification of the Michigan state police in the non-criminal section of the files. The application for such a license shall state the reason or reasons for the necessity or desirability of carrying a pistol concealed on the person or a pistol, whether concealed or otherwise, in any vehicle operated or occupied by the person applying for such license, and the license issued, if any, shall be restricted to any such reason or reasons

satisfactory to the board, which restriction or restrictions shall appear on the face of the license in a conspicuous place. Any such license shall be authority only to the extent contained in the face thereof and such license shall be revoked by the board in case the pistol is carried contrary to said authorization.

The prosecuting attorney shall be the chairman of said board, which shall convene at least once in each calendar month and at such other times as they shall be called to convene by the chairman. Such licenses shall be issued only upon written application signed by the applicant and on his oath and upon forms provided by the commissioner of the Michigan state police. Such licenses shall issue only with the approval of a majority of said board and shall be executed in triplicate upon forms provided by the commissioner of the Michigan state police and shall be signed in the name of the concealed weapon licensing board by the county clerk and the seal of the circuit court affixed thereto. The county clerk shall first collect a licensing fee of \$3.00 from the applicant for each such license delivered to the applicant. One copy of such license shall be delivered to the applicant, the duplicate of said license shall be retained by the county clerk as a permanent official record for a period of 6 years, and the triplicate of such license shall be forwarded within 48 hours to the commissioner of the Michigan state police who shall file and index licenses so received by him and keep the same as a permanent official record for a period of 6 years. Each license shall be issued for a definite period of not more than 3 years, to be stated in the license, and no renewal of such license shall be granted except upon the filing of a new application. Every license issued hereunder shall bear the imprint of the right thumb of the licensee, or, if that be not possible, of the left thumb or some other finger of such

licensee. Such licensee shall carry such license upon his person at all times when he may be carrying a pistol concealed upon his person, or, whether concealed or otherwise, in any vehicle operated or occupied by such licensee, and shall display such license upon the request of any peace officer. On the first day of each month the county clerk shall remit to the state treasurer \$1.00 for each such license issued the preceding month. On the first day of each month the county clerk shall pay into the general fund of the county \$2.00 for each such license issued the preceding month. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16754, amended 1949, Act 115, as amended by Act 50, P.A. 1959, and Act 216, P.A. 1964.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.426a (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.94*) License; issuance to certain parties in control of money or valuables; authority to make, sell and use gas weapons. Section 6-a. Said concealed weapon licensing board may issue licenses to any bank, trust company, armored car company, railway company, express company, or other company, institution, copartnership or individual having in its, their, or his possession large sums of money or other valuables, authorizing such licensee to equip the premises or vehicles under its, their or his control with gas ejecting devices to be used solely for the purpose of protecting such premises or vehicles and the persons or property therein from criminal assaults. The commissioner of the department of public safety* shall prescribe rules and regulations which shall govern the issuing of such licenses and the making of application therefor. Said concealed weapon licensing board may in its discretion also issue licenses to any company, copartnership or individual under such limitations and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the commissioner of the department of public safety shall prescribe, authorizing such cor-

*Note: The commissioner of public safety is now the commissioner of the Michigan state police.

poration, copartnership or individual to manufacture or sell or both, any such gas ejecting or emitting weapons, cartridge or device to any person authorized by law to possess the same. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16755.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.427 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.95*) Same; expiration of present licenses. Section 7. All licenses heretofore issued in this state permitting a person to carry a pistol concealed upon his person shall expire at midnight, December 31, 1927. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16756.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.428 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.96*) Same; revocation; grounds, hearing. Section 8. The licensing board herein created by section 6 may revoke any license issued by it upon receiving a certificate of any magistrate showing that such licensee has been convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a felony. Such license may also be revoked whenever in the judgment of said board the reason for granting such license shall have ceased to exist, or whenever said board shall for any reasonable cause determine said licensee to be an unfit person to carry a pistol concealed upon his person. No such license shall be revoked except upon written complaint and then only after a hearing by said board, of which at least 7 days' notice shall be given to the licensee either by personal service or by registered mail to his last known address. The clerk of said licensing board is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any person testifying before such board at any such hearing. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16757.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.429 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.97*) Pistol; safety inspection; certificate, inapplicability of section. Section 9. Any person within the state who owns or comes into possession of a

pistol as defined in this act, shall, if he resides in an incorporated city or an incorporated village having an organized police department, present such weapon for safety inspection to the commissioner or chief of police of such city or village; if such person resides in a part of the county not included within the corporate limits of such city or village he shall present such pistol for safety inspection to the sheriff of such county. A certificate of inspection shall thereupon be issued in triplicate on a form provided by the commissioner of the Michigan state police, containing the name, age, address, description and signature of the person presenting such pistol for inspection, together with a full description thereof; the original of such certificate shall be delivered to the registrant; the duplicate thereof shall be mailed within 48 hours to the commissioner of the Michigan state police and filed and indexed by him and kept as a permanent official record, and the triplicate of such certificate shall be retained and filed in the office of said sheriff, or commissioner or chief of police. The provisions of this section shall not apply to wholesale or retail dealers in firearms or to collections of pistols kept solely for the purpose of display, as relics, curios or antiques, not made for modern ammunition or permanently deactivated, nor to weapons heretofore registered under the provisions of section 11 of Act No. 313 of the Public Acts of 1925. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16758.*) as amended by Act 259, P.A. 1957, and Act 216, P.A. 1964.

Compiled Laws 1929, 16759-16760 - Sections 10 - 11. Repealed by Act 328, 1931 (*penal code*).

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.432 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.98*) Inapplicability of certain sections. Section 12. Sections 2 and 9 do not apply to a duly authorized police or correctional agency of the United States or of the state or any subdivision thereof, nor to the

army, air force, navy or marine corps of the United States, nor to organizations authorized by law to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, nor to the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organizations, or to members of the above agencies or organizations for weapons used for the purposes of or incidental to such agencies or organizations, nor to a person holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state, nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as merchandise by authorized agents of any person licensed to manufacture firearms.

Section 12a. Section 6 does not apply to a peace officer of a duly authorized police agency of the United States or of the state or any subdivision thereof, who is regularly employed and paid by the United States or the state or such subdivision, nor to a person regularly employed by the state department of corrections and authorized in writing by the director of corrections to carry a weapon concealed while in the official performance of his duties or while going to or returning from such duties, nor to a member of the army, air force, navy or marine corps of the United States when carrying weapons in line of duty, nor to a member of the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organization when on duty or drill or in going to or returning from his place of assembly or practice by a direct route or otherwise, while carrying weapons used for purposes of such military organizations, nor to a person licensed to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state, nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as merchandise by authorized agents of any person licensed to manufacture firearms, nor to a person while carrying a pistol unloaded in a wrapper or container in the trunk

of his vehicle or while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business, or in moving goods from 1 place of abode or business to another place of abode or business. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16761, as amended by Act 216, P.A. 1964*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.433 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.99*) Unlawful possession; complaint, search warrant, seizure. Section 13. When complaint shall be made on oath to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases that any pistol or other weapon or device mentioned in this act is unlawfully possessed or carried by any person, such magistrate shall, if he be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe the matters in said complaint be true, issue his warrant directed to any peace officer commanding him to search the person or place described in such complaint, and if such pistol, weapon or device be there found, to seize and hold the same as evidence of a violation of this act. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16762*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.434 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.100*) Forfeiture to state. Section 14. All pistols, weapons or devices carried or possessed contrary to this act are hereby declared forfeited to the state, and shall be turned over to the commissioner of the Michigan state police or his designated representative, for such disposition as said commissioner may prescribe. (*Compiled Laws 1929, 16763*)

Compiled Laws 1929, 16764-16765 - Sections 15 - 16. Repealed by Act 328, 1931 (*penal code*).

Compiled Laws 1929, 16766 - Repeal; saving clause. Section 17. Repealed as obsolete by Act 267, 1945.

Compiled Laws 1929, 16767 - Severing clause. Section 18. Repealed as obsolete by Act 267, 1945.

**ACT NO. 328, P.A. 1931
PENAL CODE
CHAPTER XXXVII**

(As amended by Act 83, 1939, Act 54, 1943, Act 236, 1945, Act 168, 1949, Acts 45 and 233, 1952, Act 107, 1958, Act 175, 1959, and Act 215, P.A. 1964.)

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.222 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.419*) Section 222. Definitions -- "Pistol" as used in this chapter means any firearm, loaded or unloaded, 30 inches or less in length, or any firearm, loaded or unloaded, which by its construction and appearance conceals it as a firearm. "Purchaser" means any person who receives a pistol from another by purchase, gift or loan. "Seller" means any person who sells, furnishes, loans or gives a pistol to another.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.223 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.420*) Section 223. Selling pistols -- Any person who shall be the seller of any pistol, as those terms are defined in this chapter, without complying with the requirements of section 2 of act number 372 of the public acts of 1927, being section 16750 of the compiled laws of 1929, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Note: Act 372, 1927, see ante.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.224 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.421*) Section 224. Any person who shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale or possess any machine gun or firearm which shoots or is designed to shoot automatically more than 1 shot without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger, or any muffler, silencer or device for deadening or muffling the sound of a discharged firearm, or any bomb, or bomb shell, blackjack, slung shot, billy, metallic knuckles, sand club, sand bag, or bludgeon or any gas ejecting device, weapon, cartridge, container or contrivance designed or equipped for or capable of ejecting any

gas which will either temporarily or permanently disable, incapacitate, injure or harm any person with whom it comes in contact, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person manufacturing firearms, explosives or munitions of war by virtue of any contracts with any department of the government of the United States, or with any foreign government, state, municipality or any subdivision thereof, or to any person duly licensed to manufacture, sell or possess any machine gun or gas ejecting device, weapon, cartridge, container or contrivance above mentioned. (*Amended 1959, Act 175*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.225 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.422*) Section 225. Possession, etc., of printed matter offering to sell or deliver pistols, etc., from without the state -- Any person who shall sell or deliver within this state, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of sale, any book, pamphlet, circular, magazine, newspaper or other form of written or printed matter offering to sell or deliver, or containing an offer to sell or deliver to any person within this state from any place without this state any pistol or any weapon or device mentioned in the next preceding section of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales of or offers to sell pistols at wholesale to persons regularly engaged in the business of selling such pistols wholesale or retail, nor to sale or offers to sell such pistols made or authorized by the United States government or any department or agency thereof.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.226 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.423*) Section 226. Carrying firearms or dangerous

weapon with unlawful intent -- Any person who, with intent to use the same unlawfully against the person of another, goes armed with a pistol or other firearm or dagger, dirk, razor, stiletto, or knife having a blade over 3 inches in length, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or, instrument, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.226a (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.423(1) Section 226a. Any person who shall sell or offer to sell, or any person who shall have in his possession any knife having the appearance of a pocket knife, the blade or blades of which can be opened by the flick of a button, pressure on a handle or other mechanical contrivance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed 1 year or by a fine of not to exceed \$300.00, or both.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any one-armed person carrying a knife on his person in connection with his living requirements. (*Added 1952, Act 233*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.227 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.424) Section 227. Carrying concealed weapons -- Any person who shall carry a dagger, dirk, stiletto or other dangerous weapon except hunting knives adapted and carried as such, concealed on or about his person, or whether concealed or otherwise in any vehicle operated or occupied by him, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him; and any person who shall carry a pistol concealed on or about his person, or, whether concealed or otherwise, in any vehicle operated or occupied by him, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, without a license

to so carry said pistol as provided by law, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years, or by fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.227a (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.424(f) Section 227a. Concealed Weapons, private police -- No person licensed in accordance with law to carry a pistol because he is engaged in the business of protecting the person or property of another, except peace officers of the United States, the state or any subdivision of the state railroad policemen appointed and commissioned under the provisions of Act. No. 114, P.A. 1941 being sections 470.51 to 470.61, C.L. 1948 or those in the military service of the United States, shall have a loaded pistol in his possession while not actually engaged in the business of protecting the person or property of another. Violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.228 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.425) Section 228. Safety Inspection -- Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of section 9 of Act No. 372 of the public acts of 1927, being section 16758 of the compiled laws of 1929, pertaining to the safety inspection of pistols, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Note: Act 372, 1927, see ante.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.229 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.426) Section 229. Pistols not accepted in pawn, etc. -- Any pawnbroker who shall accept a pistol in pawn, or any secondhand or junk dealer, as defined in Act No. 350 of the Public Acts of 1917, who shall accept a pistol and offer or display the same for resale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.230 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.427) Section 230. Alteration of pistols -- Any per-

son who shall wilfully alter, remove or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark or identity of any pistol, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not more than 2 years or fine of not more than \$1,000.00. Possession of any such firearm upon which the number shall have been altered, removed or obliterated, shall be presumptive evidence that such possessor has altered, removed or obliterated the same.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.231 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.428) Section 231. Sections 224 and 227 do not apply to any peace officer of a duly authorized police agency of the United States or of the state or any subdivision thereof who is regularly employed and paid by the United States or the state or such subdivision, nor to any person regularly employed by the state department of corrections, and authorized in writing by the director of corrections to carry a concealed weapon while in the official performance of his duties or while going to or returning from such duties, nor to any member of the army, air force, navy or marine corps of the United States when carrying weapons in line of or incidental to duty, nor to organizations authorized by law to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, nor to members of the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organizations when on duty or drill, or in going to or returning from their places of assembly or practice by a direct route or otherwise, while carrying weapons used for purposes of the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organizations.

Section 231a. Section 227 does not apply to a person holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state, nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as mer-

chandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms, nor to a person while carrying a pistol unloaded in a wrapper or container in the trunk of his vehicle or while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business, or in moving goods from one place of abode or business to another place of abode or business.

Section 231b. Sections 223 and 228 do not apply to a duly authorized police or correctional agency of the United States or of the state or any subdivision thereof, nor to the army, air force, navy or marine corps of the United States, nor to organizations authorized by law to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, nor to the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organizations, nor to a member of such agencies or organizations for weapons used by him for the purposes of such agencies or organizations, nor to a person holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state, nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as merchandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms. (*Amended 1958, Act 107, and Act 215, P.A. 1964.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.232 (*Mich. Stat. Ann.* 28.429) Section 232. Registration of Purchasers of pistols, etc. -- Any person engaged in any way or to any extent in the business of selling at retail, guns, pistols, other firearms or silencers for firearms who shall fail or neglect to keep a register in which shall be entered the name, age, occupation and residence (*if residing in the city with the street number of such residence*) of each and every purchaser of such guns, pistols, other firearms together with number or other mark of identification, if any, on such gun, pistol,

other firearms or silencer for firearms, which said register shall be open to the inspection of all peace officers at all times, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compiled Laws of 1948, 750.232a (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.429 (1)*) Section 232a. Purchaser of pistol without license, false statement in application -- Any person who shall purchase a pistol without having obtained a license to purchase as provided in section 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person who shall intentionally make a false statement in any application for a license to purchase a pistol, under section 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (*Added 1943, Act 54.*)

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.233 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.430*) Section 233. Intentionally aiming firearm without malice -- Any person who shall intentionally, without malice, point or aim any firearm at or toward any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.234 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.431*) Section 234. Discharge of firearm intentionally but without malice aimed at another -- Any person who shall discharge, without injury to any other person, any firearm, while intentionally, without malice, aimed at or toward any person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 1 year or by fine of not more than \$500.00.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.235 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.432*) Section 235. Injuring by discharge of firearm intentionally but without malice pointed at another -- Any person who shall maim or injure any other person by the discharge of any firearm pointed or aimed intentionally, without malice, at any such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprison-

ment in the county jail not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$500.00.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.236 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.433*) Section 236. Setting spring guns, etc., -- Any person who shall set any spring or other gun, or any trap or device operating by the firing or explosion of gunpowder or any other explosive, and shall leave or permit the same to be left, except in the immediate presence of some competent person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 1 year, or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, and the killing of any person by the firing of a gun or device so set shall be manslaughter.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.237 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.434*) Section 237. Possession or use of firearm by person under influence of liquor or drug -- Any person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any exhilarating or stupefying drug who shall carry, have in possession or under control, or use in any manner or discharge any firearm within this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.238 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.435*) Section 238. Search warrant -- When complaint shall be made on oath to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases that any pistol or other weapon or device mentioned in this chapter is unlawfully possessed or carried by any person, such magistrate shall, if he be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe the matters in said complaint be true, issue his warrant directed to any peace officer, commanding him to search the person or place described in such complaint and if such pistol, weapon or device be there found, to seize and hold the same as evidence of a violation of this chapter.

Compiled Laws 1948, 750.239 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 28.436*) Section 239. All pistols, weapons or devices

carried, possessed or used contrary to this chapter are hereby declared forfeited to the state, and shall be turned over to the commissioner of the Michigan state police or his designated representative, for such disposition as the commissioner may prescribe. (*Amended 1949, Act 168, and Act 215, P.A. 1964.*)

752.861 Careless, reckless or negligent use of firearms; penalty. (*M.S.A. 28.436(21).*) Section 1. Any person who, because of carelessness, recklessness or negligence, but not wilfully or wantonly, shall cause or allow any firearm under his immediate control, to be discharged so as to kill or injure another person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 2 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, in the discretion of the court.

752.862 Same; injury of property; penalty. (*M.S.A. 28.436(22).*) Section 2. Any person who, because of carelessness, recklessness or negligence, but not wilfully or wantonly, shall cause or allow any firearm under his control to be discharged so as to destroy or injure the property of another, real or personal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days or or by a fine of not more than \$100.00, if the injury to such property shall not exceed the sum of \$50.00, but in the event that such injury shall exceed the sum of \$50.00, then said offense shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year or by a fine not exceeding \$500.00.

752.a863 Reckless, wanton use or negligent discharge of firearm; penalty. (*M.S.A. 28.436(24).*) Section 3. Any person who shall recklessly or heedlessly or wilfully or wantonly use, carry, handle or discharge any firearm without due caution and circumspection

for the rights, safety or property of others shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Constitution of 1963, section 11 of Article I, adapted at the election of April 1, 1963. A recount established the vote as 810,860 to 803,436. The effective date of the Constitution of 1963 was January 1, 1964.) Section 11. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall be issued without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding any narcotic drug, firearm, bomb, explosive or any other dangerous weapon, seized by a peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this state.

The Attorney General has ruled that possession of a gas ejecting device of the fountain pen type, except for the purpose of equipping the licensee's premises or vehicles, or by peace officers, is unlawful, and that a person licensed to equip his property or premises with a gas ejecting device does not have the right to generally carry such gas or gas ejecting device on his person as a concealed weapon. (*Opinion of Attorney General Paul W. Voorhies, May 10, 1932.*)

****No person is authorized to carry such a gas ejecting pen for personal protection and the Concealed Weapon Board is not authorized to issue a license to anyone to carry such a gas ejecting pen for their personal protection. (*Opinion of Attorney General Wilbur M. Brucker, April 11, 1930.*)

CERTIFICATION OF RECORDS

Compiled Laws 1948, Act 79, P.A. 1939. An act to authorize the use of certified copies of the records and papers, and certification of no records and papers, in the files of the Michigan state police in judicial and other proceedings; and to declare the effect thereof.

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.201 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 4.470*) State police, copies of records and certificates of, evidence. Section 1. Copies, including photostatic copies, of all records and papers in the files of the Michigan state police, certified as true copies by the commissioner of the Michigan state police, shall be evidence in all cases equally and with like effect as the originals. A statement similarly certified as true by the commissioner of the Michigan state police that no records and papers are in the files of the Michigan state police with respect to a particular matter shall be evidence in all cases equally and with like effect as testimony to that effect by any member or employee of the Michigan state police.

Compiled Laws 1948, 28.202 (*Mich. Stat. Ann. 4.471*) Construction of act. Section 2. This act shall be construed to supplement the law of this state with respect to evidence and its admissibility.

FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSE

To clarify any misunderstanding pertaining to the possession of a Federal Firearms License and its application to state law, the following quote is taken from the Federal Firearms Act:

Part 177 of Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations. 177.36 State or other law. The license confers no right or privilege to conduct business contrary to State law or other law. The holder of a license is not,

by reason of such license, immune from punishment for dealing in firearms or ammunition in violation of the provisions of any State law or other law. Similarly, compliance with the provisions of any other law affords no immunity under the act.

BLANK CARTRIDGE PISTOLS

Act 54, P.A. 1957

Amendment of Section 243 of Act 328, P.A. 1931 as amended by Act 79, P.A. 1956, Penal Code, C.L. 1948, 750.243. M.S.A. 28.440.

Effective September 27, 1957.

This amendment prohibits the possession, transportation or sale or use of a blank cartridge pistol except for theatrical purposes or for the training or exhibiting of dogs or for signal purposes in athletic sports or by railroads for signal purposes or for the use by the militia or any organization of war veterans.

(Blank cartridge pistols not capable of propelling projectiles are not considered firearms.)

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M *Scates* 37

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Interviewee: Mr. John Kanter
Principal Governmental Analyst
Budget Bureau, City of Detroit
Room 1100, City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Kanter was interviewed by the undersigned in his office at 8:30 a.m., December 11, 1967.

Interviewee was asked if the Mayor's Office, to his knowledge, had any information or evidence, that was obtained subsequent to the riot of July 23-31, 1967, that would indicate a conspiracy behind the riot. Kanter answered that the Mayor's Office had neither information nor evidence that would indicate that the riot in Detroit had been planned and/or organized by individuals, groups or organizations. The consensus among some people is that there might have been some planning and organization behind the riot. There are no facts to support this assumption.

He said that the police department had the sole responsibility of investigating the causes and determining if there had been concerted activity. The police department has not uncovered any evidence to indicate concerted activity.

Mr. Kanter was asked to comment on the possibility of riots in the future. He said that the possibility existed that Detroit could again experience riots if the urban problems are not quickly resolved through a massive and concerted effort.

Subsequent to the riot, the City Administration, with the assistance of leading members of the community, has initiated programs to deal with the most pressing problems, but according to Kanter, progress is very slow and what has been done isn't enough.

- 2 -

Tensions in the ghetto have been eased somewhat by the success with "open housing" legislation, and new job opportunities offered by Ford Motor Company and other firms. The Ford Motor Company has started a recruiting campaign in the ghetto to fill 6000 jobs.

S. A. Romero
Investigator

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1016 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

December 30, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: M. C. Miskovsky

FROM: John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Justis Bavarkis, AP Reporter,
December 23, 1967

Frank Joyce of P.A.R. informed me that Bavarkis had learned that I was in Detroit and that he wanted to speak with me. I called Bavarkis, who explained that Bernard Dubransky of the staff of this Commission had seen Bavarkis "recently" for only a short period and that he had indicated that he would take a full statement upon his return. I stated that Dubransky would probably be contacting him, but that I would be happy to see him anyway.

We met for lunch on Saturday, December 23 at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Bavarkis is a young man who appears to be in his middle twenties, and has some type of "foreign" accent. He is now a reporter for the United Press; during the disorder he was a reporter for the Associated Press.

His major concern was what he observed in the police station upon his arrest* and I developed this and his account of the disorder itself. I found him to be very careful (and conservative) in describing what he saw and I rate his sincerity and credibility very high. However, I am not so sure that he has the ability to recall events with great accuracy; he was articulate, but I suspect this may be attributable to his repetition of the story many times.

* Bavarkis was arrested for "inciting to riot" but this was completely dropped. I think that they arrested him to merely get him out of the way, but this has not been confirmed.

At 8:00 a.m. Sunday, August 23, 1967, Bavarkis went out on the street to a shoe store at 12th and Claremont, after receiving a call that the store had been looted and set ablaze. There were not too many people on the streets at this time in that area, most were young Negroes. A drug store had also been looted about the same time. The crowd grew slowly throughout the morning. He thinks that sometime between 8:00 and 10:00 a.m., he saw "Greensleeves," who was shouting "Get whitey." He could not say that Greensleeves was directing the crowd or even that he was shouting louder since a number of others were acting similarly. The only reason that Bavarkis remembers "Greensleeves" is that he wore green; otherwise there would have been no way to distinguish him from the others. However, "Greensleeves" did seem to stay close to and be a part of a group of 10 or 15 people, all of whom were young, but otherwise unidentifiable. Greensleeves appeared to move with, and not ahead of, the crowd.

At 9:00 a.m., or perhaps 10:00, people started bottle throwing and lighting newspapers and garbage cans that were on the street. Bavarkis at no time observed direction or organization in the crowd, except as one would expect to see in the natural development of a mob. Negro youths came up to Bavarkis on more than one occasion and said (hopefully), "Is this as bad as Newark?"

During the morning, the movement of looting and burning of newspapers and garbage cans was generally north on 12th Street. In the afternoon, the movement was generally south on 12th.

Beginning at about noon on Sunday and throughout the entire day, police were all over the place, running back and forth. They appeared confused but not diverted. The burning of buildings began shortly after noon.

By 1:30 p.m., the police had blocked off a six to seven block area around 12th and Claremont. Once they set up these blocks, fires seemed to be starting outside of the area.*

* Al Quinn of AP has a number of good pictures and I can reach him at 965-9500.

At no time on that day or Monday through Wednesday did he see a sniping incident, but he did see National Guardsmen react with fright to hearing gunfire.

Bavarkis was on the street most of the time on Sunday until his arrest late Wednesday. At no time did he see patterns in burning, looting, gunfire, etc. and did not observe anyone leading any such actions.

On Tuesday night, he went up to the police command center at the Kiefer Memorial Hospital. He talked with three policemen for a while, then asked where he could make a telephone call. He was directed to a place a number of yards away. As he returned one of the same policeman said, "Halt, put up your hands." He did so, and while he was trying to show them his reporter identification, a policeman shouted, "Shoot the bastard now."

He was arrested about 11:30 p.m. Wednesday and taken to the 11th Precinct jail. In jail, Bavarkis saw people being systematically beaten and it appeared to him that the amount of beating inflicted was related to the degree of the charge. One Albert Hammonds and a Ray Rubin and Rubin's brother were severely beaten and the former was vomiting all night. As people were brought into jail, he heard many police shouting, "Kill him, kill him." No one was allowed to make or receive phone calls. One policeman remarked to Bavarkis that such rights were suspended during "war."

At another point, one policeman said, "Do you think that we should get a raise now?" However, Bavarkis discounts the "Blue Flu Theory."

I asked him if there were anything else peculiar about the disorder and he replied that he saw National Guardsmen selling packs of cigarettes to arrested persons for a dollar a pack.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SR
Seals *39*

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 27, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry *hlp*

SUBJECT: Organizations Representing the Negro Community - Detroit

Miss Carol Schmidt, white newspaper reporter of the Michigan Chronicle, supplied the writer with the essential information on the following organizations on December 22, 1967.

Mr. Albert J. Dunmore, Manager and Editor of the Michigan Chronicle, advised the writer that Miss Schmidt attempted to organize a CORE Chapter on the campus of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Miss Schmidt was attacked by several racists who shot her in the face. The bullet glazed her cheek bone without causing any permanent damage. She departed North Carolina and upon arriving in Detroit, requested a job with the Chronicle. Miss Schmidt was immediately employed and has demonstrated excellent work to the present date.

1. National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People, NAACP.

The Detroit Chapter has been active in the area for the past fifteen years. Rev. James Wadsworth is the President. Prior to, during, and after the riot, the NAACP participated in civil rights stands and protested issues such as police brutality, urban renewal and poor schools. Miss Schmidt advised the NAACP has a membership of approximately 20,000 people.

During the course of the investigation, the writer was advised by the people within the Negro community that the NAACP Chapter is not as influential as it was five or ten years ago, however, it is still respected in the community. There is no evidence that members of the NAACP were instrumental in starting the riot or causing any disorder during the riot.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2. Congress of Racial Equality, CORE.

The CORE Chapter in Detroit has been active the past ten years. On December 22, 1967, the writer interviewed Mr. Hayward Wilson, President of CORE, at the CORE Headquarters, 8906 12th Street, concerning his organization. Mr. Wilson advised he was elected President in October 1967, defeating Clyde Cleveland, former President.

Mr. Wilson stated CORE has 473 active members of which 30% are white. He related that all of these members do not attend all the meetings because of the harrassment inflicted upon them by the police. Mr. Wilson stated that prior to, during and subsequent to the riot, CORE had participated in civil issues on "police brutality," urban renewal and poor schools.

Mr. Wilson was asked whether or not he knew of pre-planning of the Detroit riot. He stated that he neither heard of any rumors nor personally knew of any plans to start a riot. He related that he does not know of any organized groups who might have participated in the riot. Wilson stated the situation in Detroit was so critical that anything could start a riot.

Mr. Wilson was asked to evaluate the CCAC. He advised the CCAC was doing a fine job in its efforts to obtain black power in the black community. However, a new organization titled the "The Federation For Self-Determination" consisting of all civil rights groups, black groups, etc., had formed and that it would be as influential as CCAC in obtaining black power in the black community. Wilson stated Rev. Cleage is the temporary Chairman, however, a Chairman would be elected in the near future.

Mr. Wilson supplied the writer with CORE's publication titled "Constructive Militancy In a Racial Crisis." The writer is of the opinion that CORE is respected as other civil rights organizations. The fact that these organizations united into "The Federation For Self-Determination," CCAC included, speaks for itself. CORE has organized a CO-OP Food Chain that is said to be rather progressive. There is no evidence that members of CORE were instrumental in starting the riot or causing any disorder during the riot.

3. Group On Advance Leadership, GOAL.

Mr. Albert J. Dunmore advised the writer that this group was organized in 1960 by militant Richard Henry, prominent local blackmen and former friends of Malcom X to promote employment of Negroes in industry and government; to promote the sell of Negro products in chain stores throughout Detroit.

Mr. Dunmore stated that Rev. Cleage and the Henry brothers were on much friendlier terms during the period Cleage ran for governor of Detroit in 1964. However, subsequent to Cleage's defeat on the "Freedom Now Party" ticket, the relationship seems to have diminished, reason unknown.

Miss Schmidt advised the writer that GOAL's membership presently consist of approximately 12 inactive people. Most of the members are associating themselves with CCAC. She advised that Milton Henry joined the Black Muslims after Malcom X's assassination. Miss Schmidt advised GOAL exerts little influence on the community now that CCAC has emerged into a recognized organization. There is no evidence that members of GOAL were instrumental in starting the riot or causing any disorder during the riot.

4. West Central Organization, WCO.

WCO has been organized in the Detroit area for approximately five years according to Miss Schmidt who is an active member. This organization consist mainly of church groups through out the city of Detroit. Its present membership consist of approximately 60,000 people. This is the largest active civil organization in the city of Detroit. This organization participates in civil rights issues; protest police brutality and promote urban renewal. Miss Schmidt advised this organization is not politically motivated.

The writer's investigation of organizations revealed that WCO is strictly composed of church groups who are concerned with the plight of the minority groups within the city of Detroit.

5. Afro-American Unity Movement, AAUM.

This defunct organization was created approximately five years ago and disbanded during the latter part of 1966. It was headed by Alvin Harrison, former SNCC member. Miss Schmidt advised this organization was composed of so-called Black Nationalist who wanted self identity. No further information available on this group.

On a whole the majority organizations in the Negro community seem to be respected as a worthwhile organization. Each group praising the other. This situation in Detroit is in direct contrast with the organizations in Newark. The reason for this being that the black community in Detroit is more united than their counterpart in Newark.

The new organization, Federation For Self-Determination, exemplifies the togetherness of the entire black community in obtaining black power within the black community. All of the civil rights groups and many social groups have united for one common purpose--power. The writer is of the opinion that through the uniting of the black community, the plight of the community will be short-lived.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Scale 40

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 27, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford *NR*

SUBJECT: Detroit - Conrad Mallet

Conrad Mallet is an Administrative Assistant to Mayor Jerome P. Cavanaugh. Mr. Mallet seemed very definite about his ideas of the Detroit riot. He said that the FBI and the local police had found no conspiracy to start the riot. He accepts their findings. He cited the conditions factor as the cause of the riot; that there were basic needs within the black community which were not being meliorated.

Mr. Mallet concedes however, that there was systematic looters who operated under the cover of the riot. He cited the situation whereby the looters passed over blended whiskey and took only straight, 21 year old, whiskey. The looters without doubt tried to keep the riot going. Such people exist everywhere and prey on the spoils of this kind of a natural disasters. He mentioned that there were reports in the paper about looters who rushed in to the area of Northwest Florida after it was hit by hurricanes last week.

Mr. Mallet said that there was no preconceived or preorganized plan for the riot. If there was such a thing there would be some evidence of which there is none.

Finally, Mr. Mallet said that there are those who, for political reasons, want to pigeonhole this thing as a communist conspiracy so that they can continue to disregard the real causes which are the deplorable conditions. Such a group is the McClellan Senate Judiciary Committee.

Investigator



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 27, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford **NR**

SUBJECT: Detroit - Dr. Edward Lurie

In connection with his job in Urban Studies, Dr. Lurie has associated himself with people who, for various reasons, have made studies of the Detroit riot of 1967. Some of the people are as follows: Hubert Locke, a minister and also connected with Wayne State University; Elliot Luby a psychiatrist; Bob Lindall, Barbara Swartz, Dan Averly, Sam Schulman.

Dr. Lurie has a theory concerning the Detroit riots which connects organized crime with the disturbances. The reason for the connection, according to Lurie was threefold: One, for profit since they could fence the looted goods; two, in order to take the heat off their operation; thirdly, insurance money--the example given was concerned with laundries which were "hit" during the riot--not only for fur coats in storage--but also property damage. Dr. Lurie has a list of all the laundries which he showed to the undersigned showing ownership, and the insured damage. He said that he also had information about the real owners although other listed owners were fronting for genuine owners.

Dr. Lurie has over 50 tapes of interviews which he has conducted in connection with his project. He approached the Justice Department about funding his endeavor and he talked at length with Roger Wilkins, an Assistant Attorney General. Apparently the Justice Department decided not to pay Dr. Lurie to have him develop his theories. The doctor apparently made overtures to other governmental agencies but to no avail. For reasons best known to him, he resisted the McClellan Committee even under the threat (by them) of legal actions to get his material. At the beginning he asked for a minimum of \$3,000.00. Later this sum was reduced to \$1,000.00, then to \$500.00 with a letter. Finally it was just the letter itself which, in effect would state (on official stationery) that he (Dr. Lurie) was employed as a consultant by the Commission.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Dr. Lurie played one tape to John Scales and the undersigned. This tape was edited so as to present the witnesses statements as a monologue. The party speaking was a 55 year old, Jewish cab driver. Among other things, he said: that Jews were moving out of the riot neighborhoods because they were the losers; that they had their families to consider and were scared; that the Jews did not scalp the Negro buyers; that they wanted repeated customers and the only way to do this was to deal squarely; that the type of stores hit were an indication of hoodlum rather than racial out-burst; that such places as liquor stores, drug stores, exchanges, discount stores were "hit" by white and Negro looters; that he didn't blame the Negro people for the riots; that there was only a small percentage involved; the cops were also at fault by not stopping the looters; that they should have stopped them rather than just stand around; that politics was responsible for the cops not shooting; that the Negro was also one to suffer from the riots; that the riot was most certainly planned; that the people who planned it do not live in Detroit; that he understood that bus loads of colored people came in from other places, especially Cleveland, Ohio; that other cab drivers saw many foreign license plates such as Illinois; that there are some people who are misleading other people into thinking that the riot was for a good racial cause but that was not the case; that the places "hit" were stores with merchandise e.g., furs, furniture, TVs, etc.; that wealthy Negroes and white sympathizers supported the looting groups; that all of these movements are organized and connected, the hippies, the anti-Viet Nam, the riots, the draft card burners are all planned against the government; (the cab driver spoke at length about pimps and prostitutes and dope most of which is not relevant here. The party talking uses his cab to steer "Johns" to either white or Negro prostitutes that the customer may desire); that he wants to know where they got their money, (they referred to Negro activist groups) that they put out "Soul brother" signs in the windows of their shops; that there are some Negroes who are controlled by the mob; that Negroes front as owners of establishments which are really financed by the syndicate; that he would like to know who controls those colored people who are preaching violence; that the Algiers Motel was a place owned by a Jew, where colored pimps hung out with their white prostitutes.

After this tape was played, Dr. Lurie, Mr. Scales and the undersigned went to dinner at the Penthouse Supper Club, 2035 Park Avenue, in Detroit, Michigan. This club, according to Dr. Lurie was the principal meeting place for the syndicate in the city. To the undersigned, this seemed rather strange place to go to discuss the connection between the Mafia and the riots. The Doctor's story got more preposterous after each drink. He predicted that Adrian, Michigan, is going to be the next major riot area in Michigan. Because it was strategically located on a number of highways going North and South and East and West. When asked to elaborate on information which he had soberly hinted at, he would evade the question by saying that he would show all of that tomorrow. In the meantime he continued to harangue about Mr. Wilkins and various and sundry other "bureaucratic individuals". At this point, Mr. Scales (wisely) excused himself for another appointment. The undersigned (perhaps unwisely) made an appointment with Dr. Lurie for the next day to see the "proof" of which he spoke.

Needless to say, Dr. Lurie gave no proof the next day. He did, however, introduce the undersigned to Irving J. Rubin, Director of TALUS (Detroit Regional Transportation and Land Use Study). Dr. Lurie also indicated that he had arranged interviews with Elliot Luby and Hubert Lock but these conflicted with other commitments.

Dr. Lurie, in the opinion of the undersigned, has some good information. He has some excellent sources. The conclusion which he draws from this information is not substantiated by one scintilla of evidence which was made known to this writer. It is suggested that what he does have is more in the nature of conjecture than fact. However, time may show that his conjectures have some basis in fact.

Dr. Lurie acknowledged that his conclusions were theories and that they needed testing. That was why he needed funds. That the snipers were organized he said that he had a tape of a 18 year

old girl who was sleeping with a sniper. Further Dr. Lurie said that the looting was organized. He said that there was plenty loot still stored in warehouses and that one could get a color TV for \$9.00. This was amended to \$25.00. The point was that it was getting progressively difficult to get rid of the stuff and that accounts for the low prices. Dr. Lurie said that the substance of the NBC show was correct notwithstanding the histrionics which attended the program and its aftermath. At first, Dr. Lurie stated flatly that Michael Louis was a paid instigator of the riot. Later, Dr. Lurie denied making this statement.

Investigator



THE CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIA
5229 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202



WSU

The Centennial Commission presents

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON RACE AND THE CITY

A CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

October 19-21, 1967

WAYNE STATE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIA

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New Perspectives on Race and the City will deal with matters of vital importance to the present and future of the city, the state, and the nation. University faculty, national experts and observers, and individuals associated with a broad spectrum of the metropolitan community will participate. They will describe and analyze the events of this summer in Detroit, and relate them to comparative patterns of urban life, government affairs, racial history, and contemporary values. This exchange of diverse and candid views will hopefully define courses of future social, political, and economic activity.

For reservations or additional information,
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If lines are busy call extension 7348 or 7548.

Has Top 3

OCTOBER 19

- 3:00 P.M. REGISTRATION AND COFFEE
Community Arts Gallery
- 3:30 P.M. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Community Arts Auditorium
- 3:45 P.M. WHAT HAPPENED AND WHY: A
TOPOGRAPHY OF THE DETROIT RIOT
The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Mr. Hubert Locke, former Administrative
Assistant to the Commissioner of Police,
City of Detroit, and Director, Office of
Religious Affairs, WSU
The Honorable John Conyers, Jr., United
States Representative, Michigan
Mr. John Dotson, Detroit Bureau,
Newsweek
Mr. Milton Henry, Pontiac, Michigan
Community Arts Auditorium
- 6:00 P.M. RECEPTION
Park Shelton Hotel
- 7:15 P.M. DINNER
Mr. Richard Lobenthal, Michigan Regional
Director, Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
Room L, McGregor Memorial
- 8:30 P.M. THE URBAN CRISIS: DETROIT — PAST,
PRESENT, AND FUTURE
The Honorable Jerome P. Cavanagh,
Mayor, City of Detroit
Community Arts Auditorium

OCTOBER 20

- 9:00 A.M. REGISTRATION AND COFFEE
Community Arts Gallery
- 9:30 A.M. THE INNER AND OUTER VIEWS:
DETROIT AND URBAN AMERICA
Professor Edward Lurie, Department of
History, WSU, and Director, Centennial
Symposia (moderator)
Mr. J. Anthony Lukas, *New York Times*
Mr. Robert Maynard, *Washington Post*
Alvin F. Poussaint, M.D., Professor of
Psychiatry, School of Medicine,
Tufts University
John P. Spiegel, M. D., Director,
Center for the Study of Violence,
Brandeis University
Community Arts Auditorium
- 10:30 A.M. COFFEE
Community Arts Gallery
- 11:00 A.M. THE INNER AND OUTER VIEWS
(Continued)
Community Arts Auditorium
- 12:30 P.M. LUNCHEON
Room L, McGregor Memorial
- 2:00 P.M. THE DETROIT EXPERIENCE: AN
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
Elliot D. Luby, M.D., Associate Director,
Lafayette Clinic, and Professor of
Psychiatry and Law, School of
Medicine, WSU
Community Arts Auditorium

- 4:30 P.M. PATTERNS OF AMERICAN
RACIAL HISTORY
Professor Howard Zinn, Department of
Government, Boston University
Community Arts Auditorium
- 6:00 P.M. RECEPTION
Park Shelton Hotel
- 7:15 P.M. DINNER
Room L, McGregor Memorial
- 8:30 P.M. RACE AND THE CITY: A LOOK AHEAD
Mr. Roger Wilkins, Director,
Community Relations Service,
Department of Justice
Community Arts Auditorium

OCTOBER 21

- 10:00 A.M. THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY:
RESEARCH AND ACTION
Professor Karl Gregory,
Department of Economics, WSU
Room B, McGregor Memorial
- 10:15 A.M. THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY:
MODELS FOR FUTURE ACTION
(WORKSHOPS)
Professor Leonard W. Moss, Chairman,
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology, WSU
Room A, McGregor Memorial
Professor Vincent J. Rinella, Jr.,
School of Law, WSU
Room D, McGregor Memorial
Professor Donald Warren, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology, WSU
Room I, McGregor Memorial

GUEST SPEAKERS

- The Honorable Jerome P. Cavanagh, Mayor,
City of Detroit
- The Honorable John Conyers, Jr., United States
Representative, Michigan
- Mr. John Dotson, Detroit Bureau, *Newsweek* Magazine
- Professor Karl Gregory, Department of Economics, WSU
- Mr. Milton Henry, Pontiac, Michigan
- Mr. Richard Lobenthal, Michigan Regional Director,
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
- Mr. Hubert Locke, former Administrative Assistant to
the Commissioner of Police, City of Detroit, and
Director, Office of Religious Affairs, WSU
- Elliot D. Luby, M.D., Associate Director, Lafayette
Clinic, and Professor of Psychiatry and Law, School
of Medicine, WSU
- Mr. J. Anthony Lukas, *New York Times*
- Professor Edward Lurie, Department of History, and
Director, Centennial Symposia, WSU
- Mr. Robert C. Maynard, *Washington Post*
- Professor Leonard W. Moss, Chairman, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology, WSU
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- John P. Spiegel, M.D., Director, Center for the Study
of Violence, Brandeis University
- Professor Donald Warren, Department of Sociology and
Anthropology, WSU
- Mr. Roger Wilkins, Director, Community Relations
Service, Department of Justice
- The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
- Professor Howard Zinn, Department of Government,
Boston University

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1016 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

December 27, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: M. C. Miskovsky

FROM: John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Donald Lobsinger, Chairman,
Breakthrough and Vice-Chairman Robert
Piper, December 20, 1967 in Detroit.

I called Lobsinger directly and he agreed to see me at the Greyhound Bus Terminal Cafeteria, Detroit, for lunch on December 20, 1967.

I met him there at 12:00 noon; he brought with him his Vice-Chairman, Robert Piper.

Lobsinger is skinny, but not frail; Piper is plump and has a bad stutter.

They questioned me extensively on what my interest was and I indicated that the Commission was charged with the responsibility of determining the extent to which the disorder had been planned. He then asked me how I became involved in the Commission and I said that I was interested in these questions. I added that I wanted to find out about how the black militants were organizing and added that I was sure that he could tell me about that. As I sensed that he still did not trust me, I said that I was interested in his group, but that I was mostly interested in finding out what the militants were doing.

Lobsinger said that he had no doubt that there "was a conspiracy;" as he said it, his voice became hoarse and a "pathological" look came into his eyes. Gritting his teeth, he said that it was probably too late to do anything about it, but that his group was trying. He noted that whenever Breakthrough went to the FBI with information about black militants, the result was that Lobsinger was watched. Piper added that they were constantly being watched.

Lobsinger said that the Mayor's office had a document which showed that there had been a plan for disorder, but that Lobsinger had never seen it and that he could not prove that the disorder was planned. I did not ask him if his group had participated in any way, as his suspicion of me was so great.

He said that the primary purpose of his organization was to arm the whites and keep them in the city, because "once the city becomes black, then the blacks could wage guerilla warfare on the suburbs." I asked him if his speeches on blacks arming themselves might not so frighten the white man that he would leave the city and Lobsinger replied, "Yes, but what else can we do?" Piper added that they had a tremendous responsibility to the white city people since the disorder. Piper said this in a way that left little doubt in my mind that Piper questioned whether they were up to the task. Lobsinger said that they could only get two or three hundred people to their rallies before the disorder, and that "now" they get 5,000. He said that they had to step in because the police had failed. This he said with apparent sincerity and some degree of personal anxiety.

They spoke of Rev. Cleage, saying that the Negroes were splintered at one time, but that since the disorder, they had unified behind Cleage.

He said that Breakthrough was purely defensive, but that he was worried he could not hold his people back or keep them from starting something. He implied that the whites would probably lose in any confrontation with the blacks in Detroit. He added that he hoped they would have time to reach a stalemate. He said that he could not find the weapons allegedly stored by Negroes in Detroit, but "knew" that they must be there.

There were other stories told and general statements made, but they are not noteworthy. What is significant, in my opinion, is that they are being swept away by the disorder backlash and they find the responsibility awesome.

I had received material about them prior to the meeting, but time did not permit a reading. They are attached and will be reviewed. I think that Lobsinger would see me again if time permits.

Investigator

Smith

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THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1016 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

December 24, 1967

TO: Director of Investigations

FROM: Haywood L. Perry

SUBJECT: Citywide Community Action Committee
Meeting held on December 21, 1967

At approximately 7:30 p.m., 12-21-67, the writer appeared at Rev. Cleage's Church to attend an open meeting of the CCAC. The auditorium, partially filled upon my arrival, was completely filled downstairs with approximately two hundred and fifty members, and partially filled in the balcony. Edward Vaughn, M.C. and owner of the controversial "Black Nationalist" book store, opened the meeting with salutation remarks after which he introduced Rev. Albert Cleage, Jr., Chairman of CCAC.

Rev. Cleage remarked that he was happy to see the fine representation and that it was necessary to call the meeting to discuss certain rumors that were circulating in the black community and to receive a wonderful donation for the "Black Movement." Cleage stated that the white power structure was trying to divide the black community because it is afraid the black people are on the verge of obtaining unity.

Rev. Cleage stated that Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers, is concerned over the fact that he has lost the black support in Detroit, therefore he and Mayor Cavanaugh are doing their best to circulate rumors which would tend to cast suspicions on certain black people thereby causing disorder. He assured the audience that if the community continued to stick together, it will overcome.

TO: Director of Investigations
December 24, 1967
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Rev. Cleage announced that the program of the evening consisted of a movie of the riot and the presentation of the guest speaker. The movie which was narrated by Mr. Vaughn consisted of an 8 millimeter film. It showed the police arresting persons at the "blind pig" on the first night of the riot. The arrest of persons took the police approximately two hours to consummate thereby giving persons opportunities to obtain photographs of the incident. The movie also revealed looters with their stolen property and burned and damaged buildings. No police brutality was evident in this film nor did the film identify the persons who broke into the store or damaged the property. The portion that depicted the looters showed them walking down the streets with merchandise in their hands.

After the completion of the film, Edward Vaughn introduced Rev. Lusus Walker of the International Religious Foundation For Community Organization as the guest. Rev. Walker began his speech by stating that it was an honor to be in the presence of such a determined black community. He advised that his organization, IFCO, had decided to donate \$85,000.00 to CCAC because CCAC displays determination in obtaining "Black Power" in the black community.

He advised that CCAC is the first black organization in the country that has displayed unity and determination in order to control the community in which the black people represent the majority. Walker stated that it is necessary that black people obtain credentials of all types that will enable them to infiltrate in the white power structure in order for the blackman to make decisions that affect the black people in the community.

TO: Director of Investigations
December 24, 1967
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He stated that his organization was instrumental in placing qualified black men in important positions in Milwaukee and that these men were in positions to aid the black community before and during the disorder there. Walker did not elaborate on the Milwaukee issue, however, he did say that antipoverty funds were used to support the rioters. Rev. Walker stated that he is in agreement with whatever means blackmen use to obtain their freedom.

Rev. Walker was given a standing ovation at the conclusion of his speech. After which time he presented a check for \$85,000.00 to Rev. Cleage.

Rev. Cleage introduced Rev. Chambers, first name unknown, of the World Wide Church Association who stated that the churches around the country are proud of CCAC and that his group is planning on donating \$4,000,000.00 to CCAC to aid their cause. During an interview with Vaughn at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel on 12-22-67, the writer asked Vaughn to verify that amount and he advised that he did not know what Rev. Chambers had proposed. The writer did not inform Vaughn of his presence at Cleage's Church on the night of 12-21-67.

Immediately after Chambers made his few statements, Rev. Cleage introduced Steve Scott, SNCC, Nashville, Tenn.; Scott advised the audience that he and several SNCC members had traveled North in an attempt to raise money for their Nashville Chapter. He said Fisk Chapter and changed it to Nashville Chapter. Scott advised that the SNCC members in Nashville were constantly harrassed by the police and many members were fired from their jobs.

TO: Director of Investigations
December 24, 1967
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Scott stated that SNCC was trying to aid the black people in Nashville but the police has made their job difficult. Scott requested that the audience contribute to their cause. Rev. Cleage asked the Church to generously donate to SNCC. After the donation was raised, amount unannounced, the meeting was adjourned.

The writer is of the opinion that the CCAC is really together and that it is influencing enough support and money to obtain their goals within a relatively short period of time. CCAC has created anxiety in the white community.

John Scales ✓
Pay phone
December 23, 1967

Lopsinger - Breakthrough - right winder group that has arisen since the disorder. Their membership has gone from 300 at meetings before the riot and to now at about 5000 for each meeting. For cross-reference, Joyce ~~xxxx~~ of PAR said that Lopsinger is very effective. Also other people that I have spoken with said the same thing.

Lochriccio - Seminarian. He was the consultant to the NBC program. I have ~~xxxx~~ spoke five hours with him now and will spend about three tonight. I think he is already telling us more than he did NBC. He can chronicle the groups since 1955. He is articulate and I can't decide whether he is full of it or he has told it so many times. He is quite sympathetic to the black power militant if not the extremist so the extent to which he dramatizes this story -- I am going to determine his credibility -

Lobenthau - Anti-defamation League director for Michigan. He spent four hours with me before going on vacation and gave good picture of other people that we were seeing -- some material on background and a just a general feel - he was the first person that I saw.

Jim Busch - Community Human Relations Commission which was set up in 1946 and the only way we can describe it is that it is to the Mayors organization that we are to the national commission. He is an investigator and has been for five years. I had some general discussion and I may try to go back. Either he doesn't know what's going on or Lochriccio is completely unreliable.

Cleague: He was interviewed by three guys and Lynch was leading it. I doubt that he said anything that he had not published. The important success is that he indicated he will come to talk to the commission.

Joyce: Head of PAR. I may see him again today. He is biased but has an intellectual curiosity. He has been involved in the organization of this and is quite knowledgeable about the police strike.

Bavarkis: This guy was seen by Dobansky of our commission for about five minutes. I understand from Stan that he will be back this week so I may follow up on this tomorrow. He is photographer and he was arrested or hit or something and was in jail

Milton Henry: Dr. Lurry offered to set it up with Rafred and then Rafred set he tried to reach him and couldn't

Joe Strickland - Reporter for Detroit News who has been writing in this area for some time. Trouble already on credibility. I haven't been able to see him. I made an appointment for Thursday that turned into Friday and so on.

C. Mallet: Administrative Assistant to the Mayor.

Ed Davis: Automotilbe dealer

John Dodson: Newsweek reporter. The gist of his interview which was very short was that there was no actual proof of organizational activities as far as the triggering incident nor after but it was clear that groups had taken advantage of the situation.

Lochriccio talked about a meeting on Sunday morning about who was there and what they planned.

Lurry has given no credibility to Lochriccio but vice versa may be true.

Concerned action - triggering incident - unanimous in that it was not planned.

Green Sleeves (Harvest) a young man with no known connections with militants - there are arrest reports. Lochriccio suggested that he did have connections. Lochriccio is also telling story of two or three other people involved. Lochriccio story is that at 10 a.m. about 50 people met in an apartment that the set up teams of four or five for burning and set up areas where they were going to and we now get into the NBC story. He didn't tell me who the persons were but he did say that the leaders of the meeting was a Negro woman. I don't know if these were militants or what but he did indicate already that most of them really had to be taught how to do these things.

As far as people who attended the Newark Conference, Vaughn said 10 of them were. I may be able to develop this. Vaughn bookstore) Someone indicated to Rafered that someone in Form 66 was involved -

Planned Snipping - the only talk we have on this is what Lochriccio has to say. The police refer to loose organizations.

Diversory tactics - various reports on this which involve going back to police and may not be desirable. If it is necessary I may stop there on my way out.

False Alarms - Parry

Distribution of Inflammatory Circulars - so far none before. Lochriccio is telling me that the riot in 67 was to be a small one and then a large one in 1968.

Large quantities of weapons - have to document from pawnshops

"Blue Flew" (?) - This can be documents through newspapers. story was police went on strike They stopped giving tickets (parking) to show how important they were. I think this can have the same emphasis of Harvest paper.

Organizations - there are a lot of them. Parry and I and Rafered have formulated a universal judgment of Cleague's group and Core which is basically that although Cleague was around before he has come out very strong. Also, the Negroes are unified.. There is some dissent but they are not great.

Forum
→

That's
Vaughn's
organization

This is significant. The Negroes that Parry has been talking to don't give as much information as in Newark. They feel that are in a winning position. The whites are scared and are talking. They don't know where to turn, who to turn to and who is the leaders.

SN/CC: Evidence was that SNICC was a littel arm ~~where~~ to raise money for the national organization. Lochriccio says different.

CORE ~~reched~~ its peack about 1965. It never really related to people in ghettos. Evidence is that it almost became like NAACP. It has a large membership list. CORE has left a large vacuum and CLEAGUE has stepped into it.

AFRO-AMERICA Universty This is a group which is a spön off from the Malcom X type

RAM Lochriccio is filling me in on that - Right wing orgnization. I have covered breaktrough. The KKK has been covered also.

BOY's Society: Documented = Completely at Wayne State

I think we feel that we are in as good a position organizationally as Newark. I do think we may need a few newspaper articles to give dates but I feel we are in a good position.

✓
file DR
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December 22, 1967

Memorandum

To: M. C. Miskovsky

From: Sarah C. Carey

Subject: Detroit Meeting with Vaughn

On December 21 at 10:30 p.m., Scales, Perry and I met with Vaughn, one of the chief aides of Rev. Cleage. Mr. Vaughn runs a book store (a meeting place for militants) which he says was severely damaged by police during the riot. (The "attach" has been investigated by the FBI and Justice; but he thinks the investigation was just a tool for getting information on him).

Mr. Vaughn reinforced the impression already gained from previous sources in Detroit that Rev. Cleage's position has been greatly consolidated in the wake of the riots and that the savagery and brutality of law enforcement officials during the riot drove many previously uninvolved ghetto inhabitants toward militancy. The CCAC - formed during the riots - is still growing and has an active program for "black self-determination," i.e. seeking black control of institutions and services in ghetto neighborhoods. According to Mr. Vaughn, both the Detroit black community and black communities throughout the nation look to CCAC as a model project in black power. The success of CCAC, he said, would do more to unify militants than any number of black power gatherings, demonstrations, etc.

Vaughn made it clear that unlike Martin Luther King, who seeks by civil disobedience, etc., to goad the white community, and particularly the federal government, to action; CCAC has given up on the whites and is encouraging the Negro community to bring about reform on its own. "I've given up on the whites; I'm not going to wait another 150 years for them to come around." He envisages eventual black control of the cities, with whites controlling the outside areas.

Vaughn took the following positions in these areas:

-Violence. He himself does not favor physical violence, but strongly supports self-defense. He would never oppose the use of violence by others. He favors a variety of efforts and tactics to bring freedom to blacks; violence may--he indicated--be effective in some situations.

-Separatism. He is a black nationalist, but primarily because he believes the white community will never accept integration. (He therefore sees black self-determination as an end rather than a means. Militants such as Dick Gregory and Nathan Wright--in his view--see it as a tool to bring about integration).

-Black Culture. Whites must face the fact that Negroes now are seeking either to develop their own culture--by "digging it up" in the past or creating a new one--this is central to developing a sense of dignity among Negroes.

-The Churches. Have a very important role to play, but to date haven't become sufficiently committed.

-Police. Harrassment of militants increases daily--shootings by out of uniform police in unmarked cars, surveillance, etc. Great depth of feeling on this issue and substantial factual justification (if story is correct). Also, lack of proper law enforcement in ghetto. Police increasingly infiltrated by right-wingers (bumpers on private cars of police have Birch Society, etc., stickers). Only answer--Negro policemen.

-Extermination. He seriously believes this society could make the decision to wipe out the black population. This possibility enhances the need for self-defense.

-The "Rebellion". Rumors prevalent throughout the summer; no organization at outset--only organization of small incidents (looting, etc.) after riot under way. Didn't think the "right" had anything to do with it.

-The Commission. The most important thing the Commission could do is to endorse black self-determination. That is, that black communities should have proportionate control of social and political institutions (i.e. commensurate with their representation in the total population). Although he didn't specify, this would presumably include condemnation of the present institutional arrangements which prevent such representation (e.g. the way cities are divided for purposes of elective offices). He also favored federal financial support of organizations such as CCAC but did not emphasize this as much as the policy endorsement. (He would be willing to come to Washington to talk.)

Comments by Mr. Vaughn on other people and organizations.

-There is a "Friends of SNCC" group in Detroit but their activities are primarily directed to fund raising.

-He mentioned Max Sanford of RAM as being harrassed by Rizzo but then denied that he knew anything about RAM, stating that its impact is negligible.

-Newark--he had never heard of Willie Wright or Hayden; always referred to LeRoi Jones when speaking of Newark. Chicago--indicated Negro organizations have difficult time because politics so corrupt in the city.

-Detroit--way ahead for other cities, because it's always been a center for revolutionary ideas in the movement; developed black power and black arts concepts way before rest of black communities; Muslims started in Detroit, etc. (Muslims not very active in CCAC because too wrapped up in own concerns.) Vaughn's primary interest (and apparently that of most of the CCAC leading lights) is not national platforms or policy but the problems of Detroit.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

OR 47

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: Dec. 15, 1967

FROM : S. A. Romero, N. C. Rayford *

SUBJECT: Final Report - Detroit, Riot, July 23-31, 1967

Sunday morning, July 23, 1967, at approximately 3:35 a.m., four members of the Detroit Police Department proceeded to raid a "blind pig," (an illegally operated after hours bar), patronized largely by Negroes, located at 9125 12th Street. The police were refused admission by the proprietor whereupon they proceeded to break down a front door to gain entry. Once inside, the police were surprised to discover a far larger crowd of people than what they had anticipated and planned for. The problem of transporting the arrestees became a problem. The Sergeant in charge summoned more personnel and equipment for assistance. In the meantime, spectators started to congregate to observe what was taking place. As the police continued to load and transport the arrestees, the spectators became more belligerent. The fact that the police did not immediately clear the area exposed them to the ^{abuse} ~~abuses~~ of the crowd as they became more unruly. By the time the last patrons had been loaded

* Investigators John Scales and Haywood Perry assisted in the investigation.



into a vehicle, the crowd had swelled to approximately 200 persons. At this point, a rock or bottle was thrown at the police vehicle. Other missiles followed. This was the starting point of the conflagration that resulted in nine days of bloody rioting in a wide sector of the City of Detroit.

It required the pressing into service^{of} all available law enforcement agencies, including state troopers in the city and the activation of the Michigan National Guard, in order to suppress the riot.

Between July 23 and July 31, 1967, approximately 7000 citizens were arrested, the majority of which were arrested and charged with looting. A total of 31 people were killed and 519 injured. The Executive Fire Chief approximated the damage at \$144 million.

The raid of the bar is regarded as the incident that sparked the riot, which developed into incidents of looting, burning, sniping, and alleged cases of brutality and even murder by members of the police and National Guard. Law and order was reestablished on July 31, 1967.

On the basis of investigations and a review of other Commission team reports, no evidence was found to show that prior to the start of the riot, groups, organizations, and/or individuals acting in concert were responsible for triggering the disorder. Concerning the reported incident of sniping, a large number of weapons were confiscated by the police but no individual was charged specifically for carrying out sniping activity.

There is no evidence to indicate that there was a pattern or organization behind the looting and the burning other than ad hoc or temporary concurrence by individuals intent upon looting and/or burning.

In addition to personal interviews by members of this staff, these conclusions were based upon a review of the Commission team reports, newspaper articles, and other printed materials and information furnished by other Governmental agencies.

Many months prior to the inception of the riot, tension within the Negro community began to ascend to dangerous proportions over the lack of adequate housing, substandard schools, job discrimination and alleged instances of police

harassment perpetuated against Negroes for no other reason but that they were Negroes. This resulted in a breakdown of communications between the "establishment", meaning the white power structure and the Negro community. These pre-existing conditions plus the national hysteria resulting from riots in Newark and other cities, cannot be disregarded in any assessment of the causative factors contributing to the Detroit riot. They were like explosives awaiting detonation. The investigators met on Saturday, December 9, 1967, at the headquarters of the Detroit Police Department with Inspector Bernard G. Winchoski, Research and Development Bureau (who manned the Department's center during the disorders); Inspector Roy Chloplan (Special Investigations Unit); and Lt. William McCoy (Special Investigations Unit). They were helpful in answering our general questions, but were evasive whenever attempts were made to ascertain specifics.

On the general conspiracy issue, Lt. McCoy stated (with the approval of the others) that: "If there were a conspiracy, we would have initiated prosecution. Because we haven't, then it cannot be said that there was a conspiracy." They did not say that there was not a conspiracy, but this general statement and their answers to specific questions supports

(in our opinion) a conclusion that there is no evidence of a conspiracy in connection with the Detroit disorder.

Information supplied by these representatives of the Detroit Police Department in answer to specific questions is reported below in narrative form. Wherever possible, corroborating exhibits were obtained.

There was no evidence to show that any individual or organization planned the triggering event which resulted in the riot, however, there was some indication that one or more individuals were instrumental in changing the mood of the gathering crowd at the "blind pig" from one of joviality directed at the persons arrested to harassment directed toward the police. Only one such person was identified and arrested for inciting ^{the} riot. This person was Michael Lewis, a male Negro, age 22, who had previous police records which do not, in any way, relate to the crime with which he is now charged. There are no known ties between Lewis and activist or militant organizations. Lewis' release on bond was arranged by Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr. However, there has been no disposition of the charges as of the present time.

Inspector Chloplan said that it took an hour to arrest everyone at the "blind pig" because of the unusually large number of people patronizing the place. Making such arrests at the particular "blind pig" was a frequent occurrence, according to the Inspector and that they did so because of their responsibility to complaining persons who live in the neighborhood.

The Detroit Police Department compiled a number of statistics into a document entitled, Statistical Report on the Civil Disorders Occurring in the City of Detroit, July 1967, hereinafter referred to as the statistical report. This report reflects that there were sniping incidents and that 26 arrests were made for sniper activity. This is in direct conflict with statements by the officers that no arrests were made on the basis of catching someone in the act of sniping (only for possessing weapons). At any rate, there were 20 persons shot by snipers, of which 4 were fatalities. Thirty (30) other persons were wounded by gun fire from persons unknown and an additional 6 fatalities. The police had no evidence that 2 or more snipers agreed with each other or with other individuals participating in the disorder upon a definite pattern or plan or action. A contemplated list of sniping incidents tending to show a

"congestion" of sniper activity was inconclusive and was never formalized because they realized that one shot was being reported by many different sources. Furthermore, it was concluded that some cherry bomb explosions were reported as gunshots. The police officers were of the opinion that "a very loose organization" (ad hoc), not preplanned existed in 2 or 3 incidents of sniper activity, "to really know, the investigators would have to talk with the snipers."

A thorough review of the material furnished by Detroit's Executive Chief of the Fire Department, and other reports, reveals no evidence of concerted action by individuals or organizations to agree to burn certain buildings. Nor does the reports show a pattern of incidents upon which a conclusion could be drawn that a master plan for the riot existed.

According to a speech given by Charles J. Quinlan, the Executive Chief of the Fire Department, on August 7, 1967, false alarm and other harassments were not solely spawned by the riot. In the last 4 years, there were over 150 incidents of trouble ranging from physical assaults, thrown

missiles, rifle fire, and in some cases where companies returned to their quarters after responding to a false alarm, they found their quarters had been sacked, windows broken, and their private cars damaged. Chief Quinlan added that there were three false alarms during the riot which were reported to lure firefighters and equipment into sniper ambushes. Unfortunately, these incidents were not further described. However, since the Chief concluded that they were unable to state with accuracy that the riot was instigated by professional agitators, it could be concluded that the three instances referred to were no more sinister or conspiratorial than the other neighborhood abuses previously described.

The Police Department did not furnish any information concerning false reports, except to mention the Cunningham Drug Store which will be described in the following paragraph. They apparently made no study of the numerous reports received by the various precincts. It was noted (by the investigators) that Lt. McCoy particularly appeared reluctant to be specific about certain areas of the inquiry. It may be that he was unwilling to furnish this information, if, in truth, there was any information.

Lt. McCoy allowed that the only incident which could be interpreted as a diversionary tactic was the manner in which the precinct responded to several threats by a mob which continued to return to the Cunningham Drug Store, one of a chain of drug stores in that city. Although the incident was not further explained, it could not be concluded that this was a diversion in view of the possibility that the mob may have retreated upon being confronted by police from the fifth precinct, but was persistent enough to return hoping that the police would not respond.

The police could furnish no evidence of any individuals or organizations distributing inflammatory material before the riot. Mayor Cavanaugh testified before the Civil Disorders Commission and also the Police Commissioner, Girardin. They stated, in substance, that they had no evidence that the riot was planned or organized. The Special Investigations Unit, which is concerned with such matters because the Intelligence Division concerns itself with organized crime, advised that there was a rumor that a riot would take place in Detroit in August. This rumor could not be traced to any individual or organization.

A list was made of foreign license plates seen in the riot area during the disturbance, however, because some of the occupants were tourists; others were curiosity seekers, and still others were attracted by the looting; no conclusions could be drawn which tended to show non-resident participation in the instigation of or the furtherance of the riot. Some figures were furnished by telephone from a Mr. Kneschaw, believed to be on the Mayor's Commission on Community Renewal, revealed that of the whites arrested, 87% resided in Detroit, another 10% resided in the three-county area around Detroit, and 3% from other places. Of the non-whites arrested, 97% were residents of Detroit; 2% from the surrounding three-county area, and 1% were outsiders.

Two hundred and sixty-two (262) handguns were confiscated during the riot according to the statistical report. Only a small part of these weapons were registered. This is true notwithstanding the fact that Michigan has firearms laws which require the registration of handguns.

It was brought out that some Negro leaders, such as Congressman John Conyers, were active in trying to reduce

or confine the disorder. However, no one listened to him and he was shouted down by his constituents. This was the extent of the discussion of Negro leaders by the interviewees.

Files on organizations in the community are maintained by the Special Investigations Unit. This Unit had copies of membership lists for the Citywide Citizens Action Committee, (CCAC), SNCC and CORE. The Citywide Citizens Action Committee is headed by Rev. Albert Cleage. These files are kept, not because of their involvement on the part of these organizations in the riot, but because of their activist or militant stands the groups are considered potentially dangerous to the community.

Lt. McCoy indicated that the Special Investigations Unit does try to develop informers and from time to time, they do get leads from informants. These informers are usually civically-minded persons who call in, but some are persons who are charged with the crime and are trying to bargain their information for some consideration. He added that paid informers, insofar as their Unit was concerned, represented compensating the individual for out-of-pocket expenses.

According to the interviewees, more people have been

trying to purchase and register weapons

The Detroit riot could happen again notwithstanding the passage of a Fair Housing Bill by its Common Council. And Detroit, in a sense, is every city, U.S.A. Such a riot, if and when it occurs, would be worse than the disaster of July 1967. This is true because the silent majority--both white and black--have abdicated, for the most part, in favor of the vocal minority from the right and the left. The demi-gods are having a field day--each in his own little sphere, trying to spread his influence and succeeding to some extent. Each plotting the elimination of the leader of its opposite wing in the event of a confrontation. Others are planning to continue the revolution along economic lines--build up a Black Nation within the nation. Still others are just bent upon destruction without any consideration of the consequences. Nevertheless, the situation is not all black literally or figuratively. Cooperative groups composed of whites and blacks are emerging from the middle and upper middle class stratum to combat racism. Such an organization is PAR, People Against Racism. It is hoped that the Civil Disorders Commission report will inspire others to emerge to counter-

act the alphabetically-named Black Militant Organizations and their counterparts, such as Breakthrough which is led by Donald Lobsinger.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Session at Records Department of Detroit Police Department
(December 11, 1967)

*All attachments have been
given to Detroit team, 48*

*John: What does all
this mean?*

DATE: December 13, 1967

*Can we have
some analysis?*

Pursuant to the suggestion made by Inspector Bernard G. Wenckoski last Saturday, December 9, 1967, I saw Inspector Jack P. Shoemaker, head of the Record Department, at 9:15 Monday, December 11, 1967. Wenckoski had apparently failed (as promised) to notify Shoemaker of my requirements in advance of my arrival.

The following information was obtained:

1. In regard to weapons registered in the Detroit area, I attach the following:
 - a. Copy of Michigan "Concealed Weapons and Firearms Laws" (Revised 1967).
 - b. Monthly breakdown for 1966 and 1967, showing for each month:
 - (1) Guns registered
 - (2) Permits to purchase issued
 - (3) Permits to purchase denied
 - (4) Guns stolen
 - (5) Guns recovered.

This was prepared by Patrolman Mitchell Shirak of the Records Department. Further breakdowns on types of guns, etc., were not readily available.



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- c. 1966 and total 1967 figures on concealed weapons permits. A breakdown for 1967 was not available, but I will follow-up. This was prepared by Patrolman Ralph Heaviland of the Record Department.

I have not had an opportunity to review either of these.

- 2. In regard to weapons confiscated during the disorder, I enclose xerox copies of a report on each item. This material is "back-up" for the figures which appear on pages 43 and 44 of the Statistical Report. Please note that the great majority of hand guns confiscated were not registered.
- 3. In regard to arrest records, they did not have immediately available a list of arrestees from out-of-state. However, Shoemaker informed me that it may be possible to obtain this at a later date from a Mr. Kneschaw (who, I believe, is on the Mayor's Commission on Community Renewal) (963-2727). Kneschaw advised Shoemaker by telephone that:
 - a. Of the whites arrested:
 - (1) 87% resided in Detroit
 - (2) 10% resided in the three (3) county area
 - (3) 3% resided out of the three county area.
 - b. Of the non-whites arrested:
 - (1) 97% resided in Detroit
 - (2) 2% resided in the three county area
 - (3) 10% resided out of the three county area.

I understood from a statement made by Wenckoski during the Saturday meeting that approximately 4,000 people were arrested and that the list was previously provided to the Commission. It did not appear appropriate to ask them to xerox another list.

4. In regard to the crime rate, Shoemaker said that he could release figures only with Commissioner Girardin's permission and that the latter is ill. I have made a note to follow up on this. Shoemaker advised that they changed their method of reporting in August 1967 so that any comparison to 1966 will have to take this into account.

Also attached are materials copied by Detective Chlopan for Haywood Perry and the Police Department's Statistical Report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~Secret~~
Hibert

49

TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓

DATE: Dec. 13, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford

SUBJECT: Shelia Murphy - Detroit

This report is being written in reverse in that Miss Shelia Murphy was the last person interviewed. It was a loose end which might have proven fruitful. Her name was supplied by Dr. Sally Cassidy as a person who was in communication with various elements within the black community, including the militants. Parenthetically, Dr. Cassidy, whose main occupation is that of a teacher (on the college level presumably), is also active with an organization known as PAR. PAR means People Against Racism. This organization is engaged in helping to relocate people who were displaced by the riot.

Shelia Murphy is or was a student of Dr. Cassidy. Miss Murphy is Caucasian, about 18 or 19 years of age, and lives at 1818 Leverette Street. She is Irish and Catholic. Her parents (who are charming people) do not work for an income. They work for the poor in the Archdiocese and live on the largess of the Bishop. Miss Murphy has a sharp mind and a strong dedication to the Negro cause. One could say that she identifies herself with the Negro cause in a very real sense notwithstanding the fact that she knows that she could escape to suburbia. She said that she had no evidence of any organized concerted action before, during or since the riot. She said that only a large scale identification by the white community with the black community can prevent further violence. She has dedicated herself to the purpose of trying to bring this message to the white community. To this end, she has made a trip to Alabama and to the suburbs and other places where she could get an invitation to address white groups. She is essentially a pacifist. She thinks that Martin Luther King is the greatest living person. She thinks that violence cannot solve any problem but she says that she can see the reasons for the Negro revolution. She was at ease in discussing all the problems of the Negro people. (I found this a bit ironic that I, a Negro, should be listening to a tabulation of the many



5010-108

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ills that beset the Negro people enumerated by a Caucasian girl.) In all candor, however, she displayed a very good working knowledge of the problems (and perhaps did a better job of enunciating them than the undersigned could have done).

A Mr. Charles Colding was present at the interviewee's home. Mr. Colding, a Negro about 18 or 19 years of age, led a peaceful boycott in his high school a year or two ago. In addition to being a fellow student of Miss Murphy, he also works with her at the West Central Organization. WCO is a neighborhood action organization which came into being about three years ago primarily to fight the abuse of urban renewal displacement. (See brochure attached.) They have since taken up other causes arising out of the multi-racial neighborhood, such as police brutality, welfare, housing and maintenance and recreation. Since the riot of this year, WCO has also been the sounding post for many grievances which resulted from the riot.

X | Mr. Colding or Chuck, as he was called, tried to dominate the interview, at first by saying that the only organized efforts that he witnessed in the riot was by the establishment, the President, the Government, the Mayor, the local police force, the National Guard, the Army and the white community. Then he said that the Negro was not given credit for much sense in that the riot was poorly executed. A better job could have been done if it had been organized. This game went on for awhile, then Chuck said that the President's reaction to the riots was unrealistic; that a day of Prayer, a Commission and more arms for the National Guard was not the answer.

(One characteristic of this type of individual is that words are said which reflect ideas, but which do not, in fact, express ideas nor do the suggested ideas relate to a specific point. They are unrelated and loosely joined. The subject could be anything--in this case racialism. Enough epithets such as "Black People" and "Whitey"; slang such as "cool" and "that's the way it went down"; and polysyllabic words such as "proliferate" and "totalitarian" as to make the statements appear authentic, real and erudite. Whereas the speaker, in fact, intends to confound rather than enlighten.) To illustrate the above assessment, Chuck was asked to elucidate

on a statement that the "Government was actually plotting genocide by purchasing the Stoner rifle, a gun which fires a rocket propelled, armour piercing, end over end projectile which is lethal at 600 yards." (I don't believe there is such a bullet, but I let him continue.) He said that this weapon was being used in Vietnam. In the final analysis, the "Government" turned out to be Mayor Cavanaugh who had requested \$9,000,000 to purchase riot control weapons. The Common Council voted \$5,000,000 which was vetoed and they settled on \$7.5 million. No weapons have been bought and law suits are being initiated for the purpose of stopping any such purchases.

I don't think that Chuck is a Communist. He probably isn't even a black militant. He considered Communism a sterile philosophy and discounts their influence in the Black Revolution. However, he has the power to influence the minds of impressionable people such as Shelia Murphy. This influence was very evident by the way she sided with him against her own father and by the way she amended her statements if he appeared to disagree in some particular about her comments.

Both Shelia and Chuck related personal and second-hand experiences of the brutality and indignities suffered by the Negro during the riot. Shelia said that she had so many rifles pointed at her that she became accustomed to it. There were many black people who came to WCO for help who told of illegal searches, unlawful confiscations, police looting, showing wounds suffered at the hands of the police, and Chuck said that a U.S. Army tank pointed its cannon at his young niece. These things cannot be wiped out by the passage of a city open housing law. According to them, democracy is only on paper; that this is essentially a racist society and that there is a revolution in progress.

Attachment

N.C. Rayford
N. C. Rayford
Investigator



**West Central
Self Determination
Organization**

**WCO Offices: 3535 Gd. River
831-5252**

BEST WISHES

from the

Citizens'

Sponsoring

Committee

WCO OFFICERS 67-68

OFFICERS

President
Rev. Rudolph Featherstone

Vice President
Rev. Peter Pillsbury

Recording Secretary
Jennie Baxter

Corresponding Secretary
Ethel Watkins

Treasurer
Mary Louise White

SENATORS

Norman Gonzalez

Helen Howe

Robert Jackson

Rev. John Morel

Lou Murphy

Archie Perry

Margaret Shine

Margaret Washington

TRUSTEES

Rev. J.S. Boone

Henry Davis

Msgr. Clement Kern

Anastacio Munoz

Earl Thompson

WHY WE ARE

URBAN RENEWAL

Urban renewal can no longer mean the destruction of low-income people and their neighborhoods--friendships, churches, stores, schools-- for the benefit of business, institutions, and moderate and high income peoples!

Urban renewal has to be for all the people and not at the expense of some for the benefit of others. Further, it should be administered with respect and equal compensation for those who are uprooted. This can only be if the residents are given the major voice and the bureaucrats and bulldozers made to serve them!!

POLICE

We cannot continue to pay police salaries only to get hate, distrust, abuse and harassment in return!!

We will pay for protection, concern, and decent, human treatment!!

WELFARE

Our welfare system does not "promote the general welfare." It is an enslaving prison designed to keep welfare recipients "in for life." Even the most ambitious cannot escape!!

An inadequate program is administered with no respect for the human person. Recipients are degraded and robbed of their dignity!!

EDUCATION

We ask the questions: To whom are our schools responsible? and What are they responsible for? We know the answers! It is very clear that the principals, supervisors, and school board members are responsible to the political bosses, and only to them! It is also clear that what is done by our schools is the robbing of our children's education and the teaching of powerlessness!!

We must take command of our schools! The school programs--local and federal--must be subject to the scrutiny and control of the community!

HOUSING & MAINTENANCE

Harsh penalties and mandatory repairs from slum landlords!! Strong code enforcement from the City!! Rehabilitation programs for old but sound housing!! Removal of "death trap" abandoned houses!! Adequate street and alley lighting!! Clean streets and alleys!! etc. etc.

RECREATION

Playgrounds that are 12 blocks away are not playgrounds!! Recreation centers with limited programs and limited hours are not recreation centers!! Our City must stop putting almost all of the recreation budget into parks which do not adequately serve the recreation needs of the community!!

WHAT IS WCO?

Organizing a community is the toughest, yet most rewarding task there is. There are a few guidelines mapped out by people like Saul Alinsky who have accomplished the impossible elsewhere.

But largely it involves feeling out a neighborhood like West Central Detroit, finding its strengths such as its remarkable mixture of races, creeds and cultures, with hundreds of churches, block clubs and other organizations attempting to solve its needs, most very close to their people.

Then you see its weaknesses, such as an urban renewal program which is shredding these areas, resegregating these residents, splintering the churches and block clubs and other groups.

The answer seems simple, unite its strengths to fight its weaknesses. But there is a history of community apathy and disunity to overcome first, or rather to overcome along the way, as all the groups work together for the first time on their joint problems.

West Central Organization is a coming together of the 80,000 or so people in the area bounded by the Detroit River, Woodward, the Boulevard and Maybury Grand, to attack the area's multiple problems. It has won a few battles in 1966-67. Help us win more in 1967-68.



WCO: Telling Haves About the Have-Nots

By

MRS. MARGARET SHINE

So many times I have been asked the question, along with many others, what is the real story of WCO and what is its purpose? So many calls have come in on the phone asking the same question.

I personally think that WCO has in the past and still is challenging the principles of Detroit.

It is letting the haves know what the have nots suffer.

It is making sure that no one has ever been refused support in any way regardless of race, religion or nationality.

Much too long we have suffered injustice because "Old Glory" has preached justice and practiced injustice.

Yet we are all followers of Christ, so He said, and still His children have been denied their rights from all angles and in all corners of the world.

There had to be a start somewhere and WCO made that start by taking a stand with people power.

May God continue to bless us and the ministers and clergymen and common people alike that even greater things will be done in the future than have been done in the past.



"Our strength,
our voice in
unison, forms
the people's
union and..."

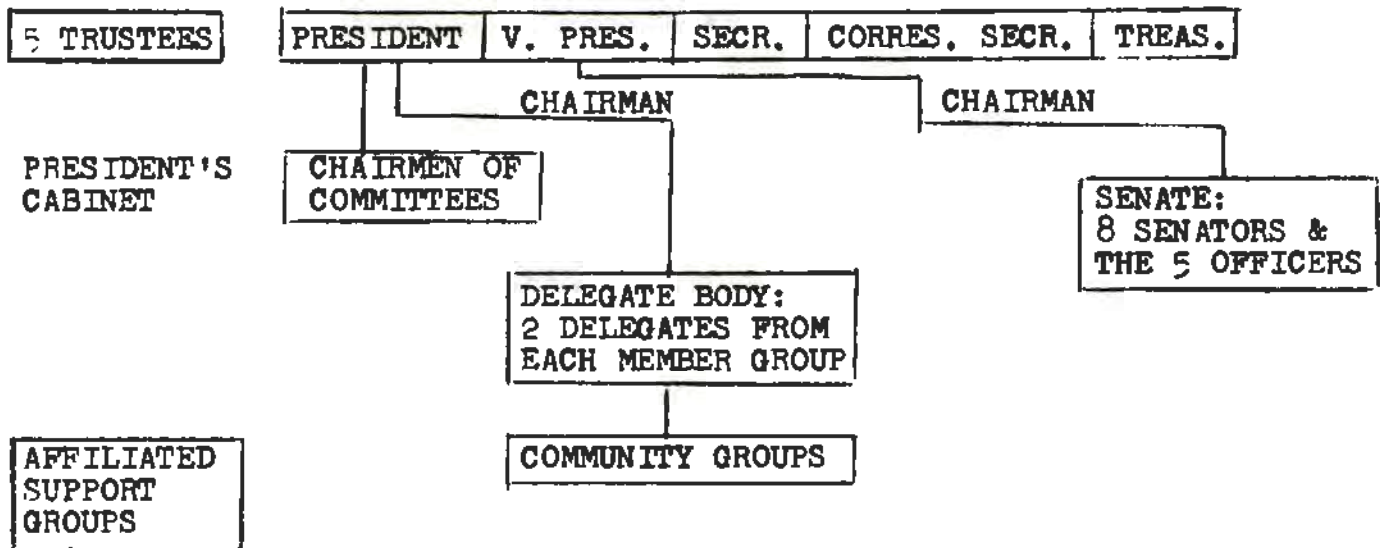


...makes self-
determination
WORK...



...for a better
government for
all the people."
--Mr. William
Smith, Research
Park Relocation
Council

WCO ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



DELEGATES ARE ELECTED OR APPOINTED BY EACH MEMBER GROUP. THERE ARE 13 ELECTED OFFICERS. WCO MEMBER GROUPS EACH SEAT 2 DELEGATES AT REGULAR DELEGATE BODY MEETINGS AND FIVE DELEGATES AND THREE ALTERNATES AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

STANDING COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND HAVE AUTONOMOUS POWERS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS.

WHEN MEMBER GROUPS ARE UNABLE TO RESOLVE A PROBLEM, IT MAY BE REFERRED TO A STANDING OR AD HOC COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The staff director is a resident of the local community. He has received training in Alinsky organizations and has attended Michigan State and Wayne State Universities.

All of the WCO staff are local residents and equally represent all of the elements of the community. The staff is dedicated to building strong people's organizations with a mass power base.

The West Central Clergy, a local clergy group affiliated with WCO, is attempting to increase its ranks in order to give stronger support to our community organization.

"While one man is enslaved, I am not free.
While one man is in chains, I am not at liberty."

All-America City Detroit Is a Winner?

City of Detroit

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

JEROME P. CAVANAGH
MAYOR

May 9, 1967

West Central Organization
3535 Grand River
Detroit, Michigan 48216
Attn: Mr. Freeman

Dear Mr. Freeman:

On Wednesday, May 17, LOOK Magazine and the National Municipal League will present our city with a 1966 All America City award. The award is being made for outstanding citizen efforts involving cultural center development, racial harmony, and low cost urban renewal housing. The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. in the City-County Building auditorium.

You are cordially invited to attend so that you may share in the honor being accorded our city. You are invited to designate a representative of your organization to join with me in accepting the All America City award on behalf of the citizens of

forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jerome P. Cavanagh
Mayor



Marcia Ribant and city's new flag

Militant Citizens Helped Win Title

The West Central Organization has been a militant critic of the city administration because of Detroit's Inner City housing policies, but WCO's activities played a significant part in winning Detroit an All-America City title. One of the areas of citizen action on which the Detroit was based was in the designation of three low-cost developers to rehabilitate and renew three run-down areas that otherwise would have fallen to

indications for race re-
city. in the East
race



SELF
West Cent
353
D



Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh
Executive Office
City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mayor Cavanagh:

The West Central Organization wishes to acknowledge the letter of invitation to the Look Magazine and the National Municipal League award ceremony.

In good conscience we cannot be included in such a hypocritical ceremony and therefore, with no regrets, chose to decline the invitation.

The high-handed methods of urban renewal and relocation have resulted in gross injustices throughout the long history of Detroit's planning program. We see no new direction; we see no indication of concern for those who have been made homeless because they have had no voice. A number of citizens and religious leaders have been arrested and jailed. They are still under probation and suspended sentences for having tried to awaken the conscience of the authorities on the need to humanize your program. We cannot do more than to express our readiness to co-operate toward the rebuilding of a city where all can live decently.

At this time, however, the organization hopes that your award ceremony will mark the beginning of a new direction. We find it hard to believe that an All-American award for Detroit's urban renewal program is anything other than a big joke.

Very truly yours,

Archie Perry

Archie Perry, President
West Central Organization

cc: Look Magazine
National Municipal League

THE MICHIGAN CHRONICLE—
Saturday, September 24, 1966

WORDS, FISTS FLY

Residents, Workers Feud In Condemnation Fracas

Tempers flared, voices raised, and fists flew as members of the working crew from the Detroit Housing Commission attempted to board up a house on Hobart last Friday.

The incident came about 10:30 a.m. when about 15 men came to board up the house. The residents of the house, who had been evicted from the area of the city, were angry. The reason for the eviction was that the house was in poor condition and was a fire hazard. The residents said that the house was not all scheduled for demolition until the area was completely cleared. The residents said that the house was not a fire hazard and that it was not in poor condition.

The residents said that the house was not a fire hazard and that it was not in poor condition. The residents said that the house was not a fire hazard and that it was not in poor condition. The residents said that the house was not a fire hazard and that it was not in poor condition.



A group of city clergymen, including Rev. Peter P. Deemer, Rev. John O'Hanlon, Father Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Rev. George Coleman, of Presbyterian Headquarters and Mrs. Mildred Smith, who led the initial sit-in and George MacMahon of WCO.



Tuesday, Sept. 27, '66 DETROIT FREE PRESS

City Clergymen Defy Mayor By Opening Boarded House

HOWARD KING CASE

Harassment Hits Officer
For Brutality Testimony

A Negro patrolman, who testified that he saw another policeman beat a handcuffed boy, last year, has been subjected to continual harassment by fellow officers ever since.

Patr. Kenneth Johnson told the Police Commissioner in confidence in the spring that he had witnessed Patr. James Parker beat Howard King with a nightstick, spit on him, kick him and drag him across the floor, after King already had been subdued and his hands handcuffed behind him, at Second Precinct in September, 1965.

The story leaked out in June during action by the West Central Organization protesting the fact that the Department had not acted sufficiently on the case. After their protests, Parker was suspended pending outcome of a trial board, which will be Wednesday, Sept. 28 at 9:30 a.m.

Patr. Johnson is to testify again before the trial board and he expects Parker to be permanently suspended. He said Parker has five to seven other charges of brutality against him. But Johnson is also worried that he will be the victim of further harassment if Parker is fired.

"Right after the articles appeared they were placed on the bulletin board in the Second precinct with my name underlined," Johnson said. "Second is one of the most prejudiced precincts in the city anyway, and I was put on the beat again, which was not according to seniority, so I asked for a transfer to Seventh."

At Seventh precinct more racist information was put on the bulletin board and he was involved in two fights with officers over the story. "Pretty soon white officers were refusing to work with me and I was just assigned with colored officers, and I was back on the beat again."

"Then my tires were cut. This was the last straw," Johnson said. He asked to be transferred to Tenth precinct. There he was again assigned to a beat, in spite of his three and a half years seniority, although he also worked sometimes from scout cars there.

7 Seized in New Bid
To Break Into House

The militant West Central Organization (WCO) made another unsuccessful attempt Monday to force its way into a house boarded up by urban renewal officials. Seven persons were arrested in the shoving match that ensued outside the house at 5779 Hobart.

The arrests occurred after some 25 WCO pickets tried to push past a line of eight policemen in front of the house. Four pickets carried the front steps which had been removed from the building.

Staff director, Saturday said the house was chosen because "it was a suitable house for the William Thomas family," and could be the "spur to change the rules" on city-acquired property.

Included among those arrested Monday was the Rev. Gary Ireland of St. John Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ireland was one of the persons who carried the Ireland, 28, of 1408 Nicolet,

and five others were charged with felonious assault, which carries a maximum of four years in prison.

WCO COMPLAINT: ALSO BLIND PIGS

"Prostitutes Use Our
Front Porches, Yards"

A little guy who found himself jailed when he complained to police about a "blind pig" on his corner will be one of the complainants Wednesday night when the police department, the owner of the building, and residents upset about prostitution that occurs even on their porches meet at West Central Organization offices.

Arthur Cox, age 28, 4856 Commonwealth, got mad

no satisfaction, Cox said, so he called the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who also said they could not help him. When he called the Second Precinct again, his sixth call, at about 4:30 a.m., Cox said they agreed to send a scout car over if he would gather evidence.

Cox entered the "blind pig", had a bottle of beer and lost a few dollars shooting dice, then walked out

downtown police station at about 7:15 a.m.

He went to court about 10 a.m. and was given a \$40 fine for the violations. He didn't have the money on him, so he was allowed to call his wife to bring the money down, which she did. However, when she got there, she was told that there was another \$50 charge, and so she left for home again to get the extra money, Cox told WCO members at a special meeting

POLICE

MICHIGAN STATE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CLAIMANT

July 21, 1966

Mary Lee King

On July 18, 1966, about 10:00 a.m. I was in my house at 3002 Harrison when my son, Quentin, came in screaming that my son, Howard, was being beaten by police at my sister-in-law's, Mrs. Jackson's, house at 3001 Cochrane. I ran there and saw Howard in a scuffle with two officers. One officer pointed his gun at me and said "I'll shoot you." I said "I'm his mother. Tell me what he did." The officer did not answer me; grabbed me; shoved me against a car in the yard and I backed up the steps of the back porch into the house. The officer threatened to shoot me through the screen door and told the other officer to go kick in the front door. The officer then tore the screen door off, grabbed me and choked me with one hand and pulled my head down on my chest with the other hand, screaming "I want him." More officers arrived and the officer who was hurting me yelled "arrest this woman." While they handcuffed me with my hands behind me the first officer bit me on the left shoulder, breaking the skin. They pushed me out of the house into the Police car while I begged them not to manhandle me. I did not at any time attack any officer. On the way to Vernor station I asked the officer to loosen the handcuffs which were cutting my wrists. He said "No, you people are wild animals and we're going to treat you like wild animals. I'm sorry I didn't shoot that kid." I asked help in getting out of the car because I was only partially dressed but was refused and was humiliated by having to expose myself in getting out. I waited at the station about twenty minutes before they removed the handcuffs and about forty more minutes before they took me to Detroit General Hospital for medical treatment. I am a Negro and believe I was subjected to physical abuse and illegal arrest because of my race.

/s/ Mary Lee King

MARY LEE KING, BEING DULY SWORN, DEPOSES AND SAYS: THAT SHE IS THE CLAIMANT HEREIN; SHE HAS READ THE FOREGOING COMPLAINT AND KNOWS THE CONTENTS THEREOF; THAT THE SAME IS TRUE OF HER OWN KNOWLEDGE EXCEPT TO MATTERS THEREIN STATED ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF; THAT AS TO THOSE MATTERS SHE BELIEVES SAME TO BE TRUE.

"...Out of all the complaints, out of all the efforts, out of all the meetings, we determined to see that justice is done. We have aroused the conscience of the power structure that there's a difference between people and dogs." -- Mrs. Ethel Watkins

"The Welfare Union was officially formed in January, 1967. We began with just three people attending meetings. Gradually more people became interested in becoming a part of the small army forming to fight welfare brutalities.

We formed committees to hand out leaflets at all of the welfare and ADC offices to let people know what they can do to help change the policies now being used by the Department of Social Services.

We have proved in many ways, including picket lines, that the policies which are hurting recipients can be changed.

We want many more welfare and ADC mothers to attend our Wednesday afternoon meetings to add strength to our fight.

Only people with backbone and Self-Determination can help to get the job done." -- Mrs. Rachelle McCullough

WCO Sees These Goals For Welfare

Four of the basic goals for a Welfare Rights Movement are:

- 1) **Adequate income**, enabling recipients to live dignified lives above the level of poverty;
- 2) **Dignity**, a policy which guarantees recipients both adequate income and the same full freedoms, respect, and public and private rights as all American citizens.
- 3) **Justice**, guaranteeing an adequate income to all persons in need, through a fair, open and impartial process, subject to judicial review; and
- 4) **Democratic participation**, a system which, while providing adequate income to all persons in need, is neither paternalistic nor dictatorial but rather is grounded in principle and in practice on the direct democratic participation of residents in the policy decisions under which they must live.

NO MONEY

Dear friends of WCO:

"I am Mary Morgan. I wish to thank you for what you have done for my family. As you know, I have 10 children. I had run my legs off until I met you. (The welfare refused to help her until WCO stepped into the picture, then the following took place.)

"On Dec. 15 I was given \$176.62 for a half of a clothing order and I was promised the balance later. I went to the St. Jean office and they were very kind and understanding. I was not sure I was in a welfare office for they treated me with kindness and respect.

"I will not forget that day as long as I live. My son, John, got a new coat and he cried. He went with me to the store and wanted to send you a thank you card, but I am sorry I did not have the money, I told them I would write to you instead.

"All of the children received a coat of their very own for the first time and they all want to thank you for your help."

John Morgan, 14
Gerald Morgan, 18
George Morgan, 2
Nancy Morgan, 13
Billy Morgan, 19
Joe Morgan, 15
Lucille Morgan, 16
Kathy Morgan, 11
Tina Morgan, 10
Mary Morgan, 9
Mrs. Mary Morgan



WCO Brings Christmas Smiles To More Than 100 ADC Mothers

By
MRS. MARTHA STEWART
The children of mothers on
ADC looked for the postman
on Christmas Eve, not Santa

Claus. In too many homes,
he didn't come.

ADC checks were late in
the ghetto. Mothers in the
area walked the floor looking

and waiting for the mailman.
I myself received a five day
notice on my gas bill.

The first day the checks
were late a few mothers had
enough food for one day but
nothing the next morning.

Some mothers received
their checks Friday at 3 p.m.
or later, but the Food Stamp
place closed at 3. Some store
owners opened their hearts
and gave credit for food un-
til the checks arrived.

On Christmas Eve WCO de-
livered a box of food, fruit
and a toy or game to as
many of the families as pos-
sible, more than 100. I speak
for each home which was
reached by the warm-hearted
people in WCO, in giving my
thanks to the dedicated work-
ers there.

I am glad to know there is
WCO to help meet the needs
of underprivileged people.
The mothers of ADC thank
WCO.

(The Christmas baskets
were made available to
W.C.O. through the generos-
ity of St. Anne's Catholic
church.)

Find Police Brutality Isn't The Only Kind

By
RACHELLE McCULLOUGH
So much has been said
about police brutality, but
what about welfare brutality?
Can anyone say it is less bru-
tal to watch children freeze
in the winter because of in-
adequate clothing, or go hun-
gry because of a slight tech-
nicality, than to see a big
police officer beating a teen?

After spending one morn-
ing handing out "Fight Fold-
ers" in the waiting room at
the welfare office, I'm more
convinced than ever that
something must be done to

make some big changes con-
cerning welfare policies.
Maybe some pleasant faces
and dispositions at the front
desk would be a good start
(I'm sure we could find a
couple of welfare workers to
fill the bill.)

After distributing our
pamphlets and in conversa-
tions with the recipients at
the welfare, I found many
cases of "Welfare Brutality."
But people with backbone
were also discovered — the
kind of people WCO needs to
win our fight to make the big
changes in welfare.

"It is not our nature
to be disagreeable.
We only want justice
for all." -- Mrs. Mar-
garet Shine



WELFARE

Teens Plead For Help On Recreation

By JOYCE HATLEY
The Self-Determining
Voices of Youth, gave a
at Owens school
which was very good
teenagers took care
selves very well
operated in a m
We would like
who attended
adults the
everything
would still like
more adults.

Maybe some of you
teenagers are all had
cooperate with others.
are asking for you to
have some time
of activity.



TO: The Members Of The Board Of Education.
 o/o Dr. Norman Draehler, Acting Superintendent
 FROM: Community Organization Of Parents
 RE: C.O.P. Proposals To Improve Jefferson Junior High



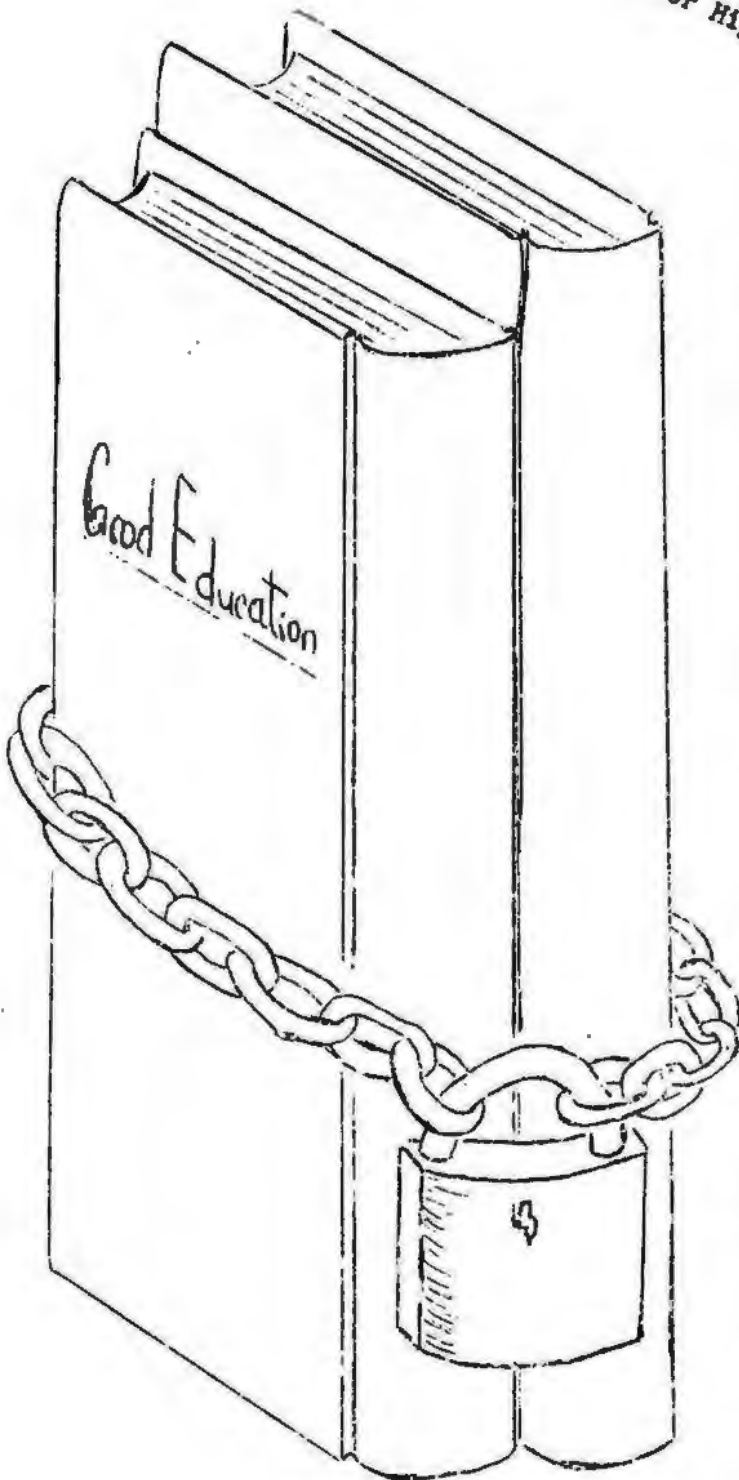
REV. T. S. BOONE, pastor of King Solomon Baptist Church, hammers home the terrible traffic problems at the church and school crossing, 14th and Marquette, to Mayor's puppet, Alger Malo. Negotiations failed, so...



CONCERNED CITIZENS provided protection to school-bound children and...



"STOP" said the children to traffic. "Go" said a Common Council resolution asking the Department of Traffic Safety to install a traffic light, as WCO demanded. But "Go Slow" seems to be the attitude of the city. There is still no traffic light at the corner.



"Sturdy Homes Co."

Picketed on Slums

West Central Organization picketed Marshall Tobin for his connections with two buildings in their area which are "vacant and dilapidated and represent a serious threat to their neighborhoods."

Tobin's office is at 12901 Puritan — "Sturdy Homes Company." The two vacant buildings the company is connected with are at 3317-19 17th and on Wabash near the corner of Poplar.

WCO gave him an ultimatum a week earlier to begin repairing or demolishing the two buildings, but he did not respond, they said. During the summer he gave indication that the Wabash address would be fixed up and occupied by the middle of September, "but it has not been touched."

WCO's housing committee reported to the regular Tuesday night meeting at WCO offices, 3535 Grand River at Trumbull, Oct. 26: "We are thinking of turning our attention to the state of Michigan—probably the biggest owner of vacant houses in the community."

Three landlords were invited to the committee's next meeting: a representative of Metropolitan Federal Savings and Loan association, connected with 4820 Avery, Continental Real Estate company, connected with 1923 Hancock, and Deborah Schmier of

860 Ardmoor in Birmingham, connected with 5120 Avery.

Led by picket captain the Rev. Richard Venus, the 14 demonstrators carried signs, "The Law Does Not Help Us," "WCO Against Slum Lords," and "Free dem from Fire and Fear



Church Council Urged to Help House Needy

The Detroit Council of Churches leaders recommended Friday that the council "give diligent thought" to developing low-cost housing for the poor.

The council leaders also urged the council:

—"To do all in its power to urge the City of Detroit to step up sharply its plans for housing for disadvantaged people."

—"To urge the denominations to allocate some of their funds for investment in housing projects for low-income families."

Cavanagh to Discuss Housing With WCO

Mayor Cavanagh will meet Monday with 12 representatives of the West Central Organization (WCO) to discuss the relocation of families displaced by urban renewal projects.

The WCO led demonstrations last week before a condemned

house at 5778 Hobart into which it tried to move a dispossessed family of 12.

Cavanagh said the Rev. Peter Pillsbury, of the WCO, had requested the meeting and agreed to an agenda. The mayor said the WCO agreed to send no more than 12 representatives to his office for the meeting.

"The Housing Commission is required by law to relocate persons displaced by freeway construction and urban renewal activities," the mayor said.

"We offer the same service to families displaced by other city actions, although we are not legally charged with this responsibility."

"However, the city cannot be responsible for persons evicted by their landlords. We can offer only temporary shelter to emergency cases. We are not rental agents."

Cavanagh said that among the subjects to be discussed will be:

- Re-use of houses condemned by the city.
- Possible relocation of entire neighborhoods.
- The authority of the city and the Federal government over houses condemned for urban renewal.





"Since being a part of WCO, I have learned the full meaning of Self-Determination. Before, I knew what my rights were, but I remained insecure. I didn't have nerve enough to tell anyone what was on my mind. I recognize the truth now. Before I always let things go. If there is an injustice now, I feel something should be done about it. I have respect for myself now..." -- Mrs. Mary Davis



The DETROIT METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST stands with the WEST CENTRAL ORGANIZATION in its struggle for human dignity today as it did in September and October of 1966

Resolution concerning housing needs in Detroit,
adopted on October 1, 1966

"Whereas the supply of low-income housing in Detroit is being steadily reduced by demolition for highway construction, new school sites, and urban renewal projects; and

"Whereas very little low-income housing has been built in Detroit during the past ten years, thus causing an acute housing crisis among the poorest of our citizens; and

"Whereas low-income housing has been found by broad experience to require government subsidy since the private housing industry cannot build it profitably; and

"Whereas the city government of Detroit has not moved aggressively to meet this crisis and to create more good housing for the least affluent of its citizens;

"And whereas the City of Detroit Housing Commission has conspicuously failed to meet its legal and moral obligations to adequately relocate families displaced by urban renewal and other projects;

"Therefore the Detroit Metropolitan Association of the United Church of Christ, in official meeting at Mayflower Congregational Church on October 1, 1966, expresses its grave concern for the peace and well-being of the Detroit community if the city government does not act quickly and imaginatively to relieve the shortage of adequate low-income housing; and further,

"The Detroit Metropolitan Association commends efforts currently being made by clergy of many denominations and other citizens, to dramatize the moral issue in this housing need, and to move leaders of the city administration toward immediate steps which will meet the need in ways compatible with the Christian concern for persons; and further,

"The Association expresses its support of those persons, lay and clergy alike, who have been willing to accept even arrest and imprisonment for the sake of securing decent housing for their neighbors;

"And further, the Detroit Metropolitan Association directs that a copy of this resolution be sent at once to the Mayor, members of the Common Council of the City of Detroit, and to the news media."

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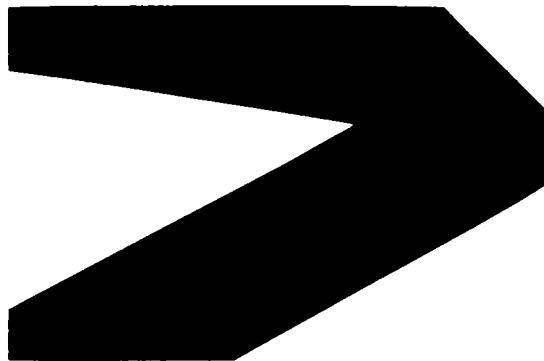
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DRAFT COUNSELING CENTER MOVES

The Draft Counseling Center has moved to a new location as of Sunday, July 16. The regular Sunday sessions (8-10 p.m.) will now be held at Central Methodist Church, Woodward at Adams, phone 965-5422.

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- * DEARBORN - 1740 North Telegraph, south of Ford Road, 278-0525

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GREETINGS FROM THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION (U.A.W.)
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WEST CENTRAL ORGANIZATION - -

"We in the labor movement above all, who in the past experienced poverty and rebelled against intolerable justice, must today and tomorrow assert our solidarity with this generation of the poor and all those to whom injustice is done. All to which we have aspired, all that we have won, are in jeopardy in a society and world in which millions of people are cast out or kept out of the mainstream of democratic life and deprived of the possibilities of personal fulfillment."

- - from Resolution adopted at
U.A.W. 20th Constitutional Convention, May 1966

U.A.W.

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FAIR PRACTICES AND
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT

- - Walter P. Reuther, Director

- - William H. Oliver, Co-Director

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TODAY

THE WEST CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

is going into its second phase

of reorganization:

The installation of a new leadership
from among the rank and file
of inner-city community people.

LET IT BE KNOWN

that this leadership

and this people

will move forward from this time

into the arena of Justice,

to challenge and defeat

those individuals, institutions,

agencies and all things

that create the disparity

in political, social and economic freedom

that has been for far too long

our burden.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Casey
50

TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓

DATE: December 13, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry *hlp*

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Files from the Detroit Fire Department Chief, Charles Quinlan, Pertaining to the Riot

- Attachments:
- (a) Copy of Emergency Survey of Detroit Fire Destruction Caused by Riot, July 23-28, Inc. 1967
 - (b) Copy of Memorandum Report, dated August 11, 1967, from Chief Quinlan to Mayor's Development Team, Subject: Report of Fire Department's Operations To Date Concerning Civil Disorder, July 23-27, 1967
 - (c) Copy of Memorandum, dated August 17, 1967, from Chief Quinlan to the Joint Committee of International Association of Fire Chiefs and Fire Fighters
 - (d) Diagram of Area Ravished by Fire
 - (e) Copy of Memorandum, dated August 15, 1967, from Chief Quinlan to Mayor's Development Team, Detroit, Subject: Long Range Plans for Civil Disorder
 - (f) Copy of a Follow-up Letter of Chief Quinlan to Mayor's Development Team Concerning Quinlan's Memorandum Dated August 15, 1967

On December 11, 1967, the writer appeared at the Detroit Fire Headquarters, located at 250 West Larned Street, in an attempt to obtain files reflecting the department's role during the riot. Assistant Chief, G. J. Lamont, and Fire Marshal Bernard DeCoster were first interviewed by the writer. Mr. Lamont



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advised the writer that his authority to furnish certain information was limited and that it would be necessary to confer with Chief Quinlan, who maintained the majority of files.

However, Assistant Chief Lamont advised that he did maintain a copy of attachment (a) which lists the location, type of structure, type of occupancy and the extent of fire insurance adjusters estimated the cost of damage to real estate at approximately 13.5 million dollars, of which 8.5 million dollars damage was insured.

Assistant Chief Lamont introduced the writer to Fire Chief Charles Quinlan, an amicable person, who greeted the writer and expressed his desire to be of service. Chief Quinlan was asked to define the role played by his department during the riot. He immediately furnished the writer with attachment (b), Report of Fire Department's Operations To Date Concerning Civic Disorder, and advised that the report consists of the chronology of events during the riot which his department participated in.

Chief Quinlan advised he spoke before the Joint Committee of the International Association of Fire Chiefs and Fire Fighters in Washington, D.C. at which time he expressed the excellent way fire fighters from all over the country have performed their functions beyond the call of duty to serve their communities under most difficult circumstances. Chief Lamont related the experiences his department encountered during the riot and made suggestions to other fire officials present at the joint meeting. Chief Lamont furnished the writer with a copy of his speech which is herein attached as (c).

Attachments (d), (e) and (f) were furnished after Chief Quinlan advised he had requested additional equipment and a larger budget to cope with the same type of situation if it should ever occur. The writer was shown a full scale map of the area and was shown in detail the areas ravished by fire. Attachment (d) depicts this scene.

Chief Quinlan spoke with pride concerning the magnificent way his department rallied to maintain the ever increasing fires that were set during the riot. He stated the sniper report was over-emphasized. There were double and sometimes triple reports of a single shot heard in an area. Chief Quinlan stated if snipers had been present at the rate at which they had been reported then there would have been many fatalities from sniper fire.

The Chief stated he had been previously interviewed by members of Senator McClellan's Committee and that he was anticipating a summons to appear before that Committee.

In answer to the question how many men were available for duty during the riot, the Chief advised approximately 2,400 men were available. Fifteen hundred men were recalled from their vacations and approximately four hundred firemen from adjoining communities were used to maintain control. Chief Quinlan stated that prior to the appearance of the National Guard, his men were harrassed at fire locations. Several times the firemen had to vacate the area until the assistance of a police escort could be provided.

However, after the arrival of the National Guard, the firemen were protected by their escorts. The fires were scattered about town so heavily that there were not enough fire apparatuses to accommodate the needs. Many of the fires were extinguished by law abiding citizens. Chief Quinlan stated he has proposed creating volunteer fire fighters within Detroit to teach civilians methods of fire fighting.

Upon the writer's request to obtain the cost of salaries paid to the department during the riot, the department furnished the figure of \$496,770.95, which included over-time and pay rendered for cancelled vacations.

Chief Quinlan advised that the aforementioned attachments were the extent of information available by his department. He requested that he be contacted if further assistance is needed by the Commission.

Assistant Chief Lamont advised the writer that he would forward photographs taken by his department of the riot to this Commission as soon as possible. The fire department officials were very helpful in furnishing the requested information.

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

BERNARD F. DeCOSTER
Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS
Chief Fire Investigator

August 3, 1967

EMERGENCY SURVEY OF DETROIT FIRE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY RIOT JULY 23 - 28, INC., 1967

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
216 Alfred	3-B B & F	Hotel- 14 Rms.	3rd Fl. destroyed, 2nd fl. damaged.
1734-36 Atkinson	2-B B & F	Dwg. - 2 fam.	2nd Fl. destroyed, balance severely damaged.
1740 Atkinson	2-B B & F	Dwg. - 2 fam.	Demolished.
1740 Atkinson (rear)	1 Story Fr.	Gge. 2 car	Demolished.
1799 Baldwin	2-B B & F	Apartment	Demolished.
1823-25 Baldwin	2-B B & F	Apartment	Demolished.
3412-14 Beals	2-B Frame	Dwg. - 2 Fam.	Partially burned.
3420 Beals	2-B Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
1907 Blaine	2-B Br. & Fr.	Store-Nature Unknown.	Demolished.
1919 Blaine	2-B B & F.	Barber Shop	Demolished.
1939 Blaine	3-B B & F.	Apt. - 36 units	Demolished.
2509-2539 Blaine (Five Buildings)	? B & F.	Dwg. - 1 & 2 Fam.	Demolished. Five basements left.
2450 W. Grand Blvd.	1 Story, Br. & Steel	Super Market Bi-Lo	Demolished.
2900 Brush	1-Story, Br. & Steel	Super Market Big Dipper	Demolished.
2919 Brush	1-Story, Br. & Fr.	Restaurant Checker Bar B-Q	Demolished.
3545 Burns	2-B Br. & Fr.	Dwg. 1 Fam.	Demolished.
9509 Cameron	2-B Frame	Dwg. 1 Fam.	Minor damage to south side.
1802 E. Canfield	2-B Frame	Store Vacant	Demolished.
1810 E. Canfield	2-B Frame	Store Vacant	Demolished.
1816 E. Canfield	2-B Frame	Store Vacant	Demolished.
1820 E. Canfield	2-B Frame	Store Vacant	Demolished.
11630 Charlevoix	1-B P & F	Vending Stge.	Demolished.
11634 Charlevoix	1-B B & F.	Store Vacant	Demolished.
11638 Charlevoix	1-B B & F.	Laundry	Demolished.
11643 Charlevoix	1-B B & F.	Bakery	Demolished.
11646-50 Charlevoix	1-B B & F.	Drug Store	Demolished.
3912 Chene	2-B Frame	T.V. Repair	Minor Damage.
3918-20 Chene	2-B Frame	Dwg. - 2 Fam.	Demolished.
3926 Chene	1 Story Fr.	Dwg. - 1 Fam.	Demolished.
3932 Chene	1 Story Fr.	Dwg. - 1 Fam.	Demolished.
2823 Chrysler Freeway	1-B B & F.	Super Market Shoppers Market	Demolished.

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2839 Chrysler Freeway	1-B B & F	Party Store H & H Party Store	Demolished.
3421-29 Chrysler Free- way	1-Story B & F	Dry Cleaners/ Laundry --Derby Cleaners	Demolished.
1915-19 Clairmount	3-B B & F	Millinery Shop/ Beauty Shop	Minor Damage.
1043-47 Clay	1-story B & F	Grocery Store Vince's Market	Demolished.
2621 Crane	2-B Frame	Dwg. 1 Family	Partially burned.
2360 W. Davison	1-story B & F	Drug Store	Demolished.
3359 W. Davison	1-story B & F	Barber Shop	Demolished.
3375 W. Davison	1-story B & F	Ind. Agency	Demolished.
1213 Delaware	1-story B & F	Meat Market	Demolished.
9800 Dexter	2-B Brick	Drug Store Medicine Chest 1st Fl & B. Warehouse - Turner Brooks 2nd Floor	Demolished. Demolished.
9812-18 Dexter	2-B Brick	Retail Paint & Tile E.H. Clakk Co. 1st floor Warehouse Turner Brooks 2nd floor	Demolished. Demolished.
9826 Dexter	2-B B & F	Retail Sales & Storage Carpet & Tile Turner Brooks	Demolished.
9920 Dexter	2-B Brick	Retail Sales & Show Room Turner Brooks	Water & Smoke Damage
9930 Dexter	2-B Brick	Storage & Sale of Tile & Linoleum Turner Brooks	Contents-total loss Partially burned.
11630 Dexter	1-story B & F	Medical offices	Demolished.
11632-36 Dexter	1-B B & Frame	Variety Store Nat'l. 5-\$1. store	Demolished.
11646 Dexter	1-B B & Frame	Shoe Store Cancellation Men's Store	Demolished.
12647 Dexter	1-story B & F	Restaurant	Partially burned.
13200 Dexter	1-story B & F	Men's Apparel	Demolished.
13300 Dexter	1-story B & F	Restaurant	Demolished.
13301 Dexter	2-stories B & F	Grocery	Demolished.
13305 Dexter	2-stories B & F	RVT Club	Demolished.
13306 Dexter	1-story B & F	Restaurant	Demolished.

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13310 Dexter	1-story B & F	Grocery	Demolished.
13316 Dexter	1-story B & F	Record Shop	Demolished.
13320 Dexter	1-story B & F	Modernization	Demolished.
13326 Dexter	1-story B & F	Woman's Apparel	Demolished.
13330 Dexter	1-story B & F	Drug Store	Demolished.
1735 Edison	2-B B & F	Dwelling-single	Rear slightly burned by garage fire
1735 Edison (rear)	1-story Frame	Garage - 2 car	Demolished.
1743 Edison (rear)	1-story Frame	Garage - 2 car	Demolished.
2121 W. Edsel Ford	4-B	Warehouse & Office Farber Cycle & Hobby Inc.	Partially burned.
2211 W. Edsel Ford	2-B B-Steel & F	Warehouse-Offices Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.	Extensive Damage.
3502 18th St.	1-B Frame	Dwelling-single	75% Damage.
3586 18th St.	1-B Frame	Dwelling-single	Partially burned.
3805 18th St.	2-stories	Unknown	Demolished.
3805 18th St.	2-B Frame	Storage Domestic Linen	Demolished.
1122-24 W. Euclid	2-stories B & F	Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished.
1124-28 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished.
1717 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1723 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1724-26 W. Euclid	2-stories B & F	Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished.
1731 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1737 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1744-46 W. Euclid	2-stories B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1745 W. Euclid	2-B B & F	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
1754-56 W. Euclid	2-stories B & F	Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished.
8222 Epworth	1-story B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished; walls remain
204 E. Forest	3-B B & F	Vacant Hotel	Demolished.
2555 Fenkell		Filter Sales & Ser. Air Fltr. Sales & Service	Demolished.
3225 Fenkell	1-B B & F	Dance Hall	Demolished.
3229 Fenkell	1-story B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished.
3233 Fenkell	1-story B & F	Metal Parts	Demolished.
3237 Fenkell	1-story B & F	Restaurant	Demolished.
4225-35 15th St.	2-stories Frame	Dwelling-single	35% damage.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
About 222 1/2 W. Forest	2-stories	B & F Dwelling - 2 Flat	Demolished.
9636-42 E. Forest	-	Stores-Dwellings	Wall damaged.
9637 E. Forest	2-B	B & Frame Dwelling	Demolished.
9645 E. Forest	1-B	B & Frame Grocery Store	Demolished.
4240 14th St.	2-B	B. & F Warehouse Farris Bros. Furn.	Demolished.
4260 14th St.	2-B	B & F Dwelling -single	Demolished.
4265 14th St.	2-B	B & F Dwelling- single	10% damage.
4291-4303 14th St.	2-B	B & F Farris Bros. Furn. Co.	Demolished.
4601-11-19 14th	2-B	B & F Furniture Store Zerry Furn. Co. Barber Shop; Grocery; Record Shop	Demolished.
4621-25 14th St.	2-B	B & F Drug store & 2nd. Fl. Offices	Demolished.
13240 14th St.	1-B	B & F Grocery Store	Partially burned.
Between 9500 & 9544 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 1st dwg. N. from Goodwin & Westminister Dwelling--single	Demolished.
Between 9500 & 9544 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 2nd dwg. N. from Goodwin & Westminister	Demolished.
Between 9500 & 9544 Goodwin	1-B	B & Frame 3rd dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9500 & 9544 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 4th dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9500 & 9544 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 5th dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 1st dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 2nd dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 3rd dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 4th dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 5th dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.
Between 9503 & 9543 Goodwin	1-B	Frame 6th dwg. N. from Westminister & Goodwin	Demolished.

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9543 Goodwin	2-B Frame	Dwelling - single	Minor damage to South Side.
9544 Goodwin	2-B Frame	Dwelling - 2Flat	Minor damage to south side.
4351-61 Grand River	2-B B & F	Drug Store Grand Buchanan Drug # 1 store # 2 store ?	Demolished. Demolished.
4413-17 Grand River	2-B B & F	Misc. used goods store	90% damage.
4500 Grand River	2-B B & F	Furniture Store Tyme Furniture	Demolished.
4548 Grand River	3-B B & F	Pest control store	80% damage.
4550-52 Grand River	2-B B & F	Pet Shop Lamb Pet Shop	Demolished.
4554 Grand River	2-B B & F	Rope Splicing Det. Wire Rope Splicing Co.	Demolished.
4614 Grand River	2-stories B & F	Restaurant Coffee Dan's Rest. Private living qtrs. 2nd fl.	Demolished. Demolished.
4618 Grand River	2-B B & F	Barber Shop Davidsons Barber Shop 2nd Fl. Living Qtrs.	Demolished. Demolished.
4620 Grand River	2-stories B & F	Bar - Class C Yeagers Bar	Demolished.
4626-28 Grand River	3-B B & F	Cleaners-Ind. Agency Harris Boys Clns.	50% Damage.
4635 Grand River	2-B B & F	Woman's Apparel Edith Dee Shop	40% Damage, rear of bldg.
4700 Grand River	2-B B & F	Furniture Store Nickies Furnt. Co.	80% Damage.
4719-55 Grand River Bldg. # 1	4-B B & F	Furniture Store Kelly Furniture Co.	Demolished.
Bldg. # 2 4747	2-B		50% damage.
Bldg. # 3 4755	1-B		50% damage.
4801 Grand River	1-story B & F	Furniture Store Dixie Furnt. Co.	70% damage.
4899 Grand River -4921	2-stories B & F	Furniture Store-1st fl. Topp Furnt. Co. & cleaners pick-up G.R. Parris	Demolished. Demolished.
5228 Grand River	1-story B & F	T. V. Repair shop	Demolished.
5236 Grand River	1-story B & F	Tire Vulcanizing & Re- capping Repair Garage	Demolished.
5624-26 Grand River	3-B B & F	Apts. - 6 units 3rd fl. -demolished; 2nd fl. damaged.	1st fl. vacant store

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5638 Grand River	3-B	B & F	Apt. - 10 Units	Partially damaged.
5640 Grand River	3-B	B &Frame	Cleaners-Ind. Agency Fisher Cleaners	Demolished.
5644-46-50 Grand River	2-3-B	B & F	Appliance Store Western Appliance	Demolished.
5656 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Beauty Shop Mar-Dan Manicuring	Demolished.
5662 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Record & Confect. Shop Clax Record & Gift Shop	2nd Fl.Damage.
5666-72 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Cab. A & Restaurant Tehia Lounge	Damaged 2 nd fl. particularly.
5680 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Plumbing & Hardware Flo-Rite Plumbing	Demolished.
7350 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Variety Store S. S. Kresge	Demolished.
7360 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Furniture Store Charles Furniture	Demolished.
7366 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Ladies apparel 1st floor	Demolished.
7370-76 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Offices-2nd fl.	Interior burned out.
7380 Grand River	2-B	B-S-F	Bank National Bank of Det.	Interior burned out.
7548 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Bar Hogarth Bar	Interior only.
7600 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Furniture Store	Demolished.
7755 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Mfr. of Furniture	Demolished.
7759 Grand River	2-B	B &F	Store	Extensive damage.
7765 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Leather wearing apparel	Extensive damage.
7767 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Bar	Interior damage.
8073-75 Grand River	3-B	B & F	- - -	Extensive damage.
8600 Grand River	1-B	B & F	Super market	Demolished.
8791 Grand River	4-stories	B &F	Furniture store	Demolished.
9024 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Jewelry Store	Demolished.
9100 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Vacant Store	Demolished.
9102 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Beauty Shop	Demolished.
8405 Hamilton	1-B	--	--	Demolished.
11333 Hamilton	1-B	B & Steel	Grocery Store A & P Market	Demolished.
3641 Harrison	-	Frame	Dwelling-single	Partially burned.
3701 Harrison	2-B	B & F	Dwelling-3 Flat	Demolished.
3709 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.

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3715 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Apt. & Sleeping Rooms	Demolished.
3719 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
3720 Harrison	2-B	B & F	Dwelling-3 Flat	Demolished.
3727 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
3731 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
3738 Harrison	2-B	B & F	Dwelling - 3 Flat	Demolished.
3741 Harrison	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
3419 Hastings	1-B	B & Steel	Record Shop State Song Shop	Interior damaged throughout.
1817 Hazel	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
4022 Hogarth	2-B	B & F	Dwelling - 2 Flat	Extensive damage to roof, attic & 2nd fl.
5220 Ivanhoe	1-story	B & F	Grocery Store	Minor damage.
12800 E. Jefferson	1-story	B & F	Liquor Store	Demolished.
12804 E. Jefferson	1-story	B & F	Loan Shop	Demolished.
12810 E. Jefferson	1-B	B & F	Army, Navy Store	Demolished.
8317 John Lodge	2-B	--	Drug Store	Burned out - walls standing.
8325-33 John Lodge	2-B	--	Hardware store	Demolished.
2650 John R.	1-story	B & F	Bar Deauville Bar	Demolished.
2664 John R.	1-story	B & F	Grocery Store Namins Market	Demolished.
4678 John R.	1-story	B & F	Grocery Store Forest John R. Market	Demolished.
3701 Joy Rd.	1-story	B & F	Drug Store	Demolished.
5037 Joy Rd.	2-B	B & F	Grocery Store Drug Store	Demolished.
7400 Kercheval	2-B	Frame	- -	Demolished.
7410 Kercheval	2-stories	--	- -	Demolished.
7418 Kercheval	2-stories	Frame	- -	Demolished.
7602 Kercheval	2-B	Frame	- -	Demolished.
7604 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	- -	Demolished.
7608 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	- -	Demolished.
7620 Kercheval	1-story	B & F	- -	Demolished.
7628 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	- -	Demolished.
7630 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	- -	Demolished.
7632-34 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	- -	Demolished.

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7640 Kercheval	2-B	B & F - -	Demolished.
7938 Kercheval	1-B	B & Steel - -	Demolished.
7954 Kercheval	1-B	B & Steel - -	Demolished.
7960 Kercheval	2-B	B & Steel Bar	Demolished.
7962 Kercheval	2-B	B & Steel - -	Demolished.
7968 Kercheval	2-B	B & Steel - -	Demolished.
8765 Kercheval	2-B	B & F Grocery Store & Dwelling	Demolished.
9200-12 Kercheval	2-B	B & F Hardware store, Barber shop & dwellings	Demolished.
9301-09 Kercheval	2-B	Frame Drug Store	Demolished.
9305 Kercheval	2-B	Frame Barber Shop	Demolished.
9326-28 Kercheval	1-B	B & F Ind. Agency	Demolished.
10337 Kercheval	1-story	B & F Grocery store warehouse	Damaged roof.
5249 Linwood	2-B	Frame Dwelling	Demolished.
5255 Linwood	2-B	B & F Dwelling	Demolished.
5261 Linwood	2-B	Frame Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
7507 Linwood	2-B	B & F Dwelling-2 Flat Vacant	Partially damaged.
7701 Linwood	2-B	B & F Grocery Store	Partially damaged.
8131 Linwood	2-B	B & F Print Shop	Demolished.
8137 Linwood	2-B	B & F Ind. Agency	Demolished.
8139 Linwood	2-B	B & F Upholstery Shop	Demolished.
8145 Linwood	2-B	B & F Wholesale Meats	Demolished.
8201 Linwood	2-B	B & F Grocery Store	Minor damage.
8405-13 Linwood	2-B	- - Artists Supply LaSalle Sign & Artists Supply Co.	Demolished.
8417 Linwood	2-B	B & F Cab. ? 1964	Demolished.
8425 Linwood	1-story	B & F Auto Parts Store Nat'l. Auto Stores	Demolished.
8433 Linwood	2-B	B & F Aladdin T. V. Service - 1961	Demolished.
8437 Linwood	2-B	B & F Vacant - 1962	Demolished.
8439 Linwood	2-B	B & F Dwelling-4 Apts.	Demolished.
8441 Linwood	2-B	B & F Restaurant-1961 Rajah Cafe	Demolished.
8501 Linwood	1-B	B & F Furniture Store Det. Office Equip. Mart, Inc.	Demolished.

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8550 Linwood	2-B B & F	Gift Shop	Demolished.
8554 Linwood	2-B B & F	- -	Demolished.
8556 Linwood	3-B B & F	Stores -1st fl. Dwelling above	Demolished.
8560 Linwood	3-B B & F	5¢ & 10¢ store	Demolished.
8620 Linwood	1-story B & F	Gas Station	Partially burned.
8642 Linwood	2-B B & F	Super Market	Demolished.
8646 Linwood	2-B B & F	4 Flat above stores	Demolished.
8648 Linwood	2-B B & F	Carpet Storage Leader Carpet Stor.	Demolished.
8700 Linwood	2-B B & F	Carpet Cleaners	Demolished.
8732 Linwood	2-B B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished.
8776-80 Linwood	2-B B & F	Barber Shop	Demolished.
8782 Linwood	2-B B & F	Wholesale Jewelry	Demolished.
8786 Linwood	2-B B & F	Doctor's Office	Demolished.
8800 Linwood	1-story B & F	Service Station	Interior damage.
8923-29-31 Linwood	2-B B & F	#1 store Beauty School #2 store Janitor Supply Sales #3 store Office & Warehouse	Demolished.
8937 Linwood	2-B B & F	Storage of Gaming Equipment D. & C. Amusement Company	Demolished.
8939 Linwood	2-B B & F	Storage of Table & Chairs. Regal Bar - 1964	Demolished.
8941 Linwood	2-B B & F	Comb. Restaurant Regal Bar	Demolished.
9015 Linwood	2-B B & F	Hardware store -1964 P. H. Maly Hardware 2nd Fl. Living Quarters	Demolished.
9021 Linwood	2-B B & F	Beauty School-1964 Ruby's School of Cosmetology 2nd Fl. Liv. Qtrs.	Demolished.
9025 Linwood	2-B B & F	Dress & Clothing Harrison Apparel Center 2nd Fl. Liv. Qtrs.	Demolished.
9027-29 Linwood	2-B B & F	Real Estate Office E. J. Watson Realty & Insurance 2nd Fl. Liv. Qtrs.	Demolished.
9801 Linwood	2-B B & F	Drug Store Rochester Pharmacy	Demolished.

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9803 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Grocery Store Jackson Market	1st floor & basement- Smoke & water damage. 2nd fl.covered by 9807 Linwood.
9805 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Barber Shop Webster Barber Shop	1st floor & basement- smoke & water damage. 2nd Fl. covered by 9807 Linwood.
9807 Linwood	2-B	B & F	2 Apts. 2nd fl. living quarters	Demolished.
9809 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Vacant -1st fl.	Partially burned. 2nd fl. living qtrs. covered by 9813 Linwood.
9811 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Restaurant Woods Bar-B-Q	1st floor-partially burned. 2nd Fl.living quarters covered by 9813-15 Lin- wood.
9813-15 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Living quarters 2nd fl.2 apts.	Demolished.
9817-19 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Self Service Laundry Plater's Self Service Laundry	Water damage & slight fire damage.
12100 Linwood	1-story	B & F	Garage	Demolished.
12110 Linwood	1-story	B & F	Grocery	Demolished.
12343 Linwood	2-B	B & F	Grocery 1st fl. 2nd Fl.liv.qtrs.	No fire damage. Extensive fire damage.
14801 Livernois	2-B	B & F	Drug store & Snack Bar Eaton Pharmacy	Demolished. Demolished.
14805 Livernois	2-B	B & F	Market Quality Market	Demolished. Demolished.
14807 Livernois	2-B	B & F	Barber Shop Luck Barber Shop 2nd fl. living quarters	1st fl. not damaged by fire. Demolished.
15384 Livernois	2-B	B & F	Vacant	Boarded up - could have been damaged from pre- vious fire.
15386 Livernois	2-B	B & F	- -	Boarded up - could have been damaged from pre- vious fire.
15388 Livernois	2-stories	B & F	2nd fl.offices	Boarded up - could have been damaged from pre- vious fire.
15392 Livernois	2-B	B & F	Restaurant Rib House	Previously involved in multiple alarm fire.
15700 Livernois	- -	- -	Furniture Store Gorman Furnt.Co.	Demolished.

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18956 Livernois	1-story B & F	Hardware & Paint Merchandise Mart	Demolished.
3046 Lothrop	1-story B & F	Party Store	Demolished.
3052 Lothrop	2-B B & F	Grocery	Demolished.
2102 McClellan -2nd fl.	2-B Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
7830 Mack	2-B Frame	Dwelling	Scorched.
7901 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7906 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7908 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7909 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7912 Mack	- -	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7913 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7917 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7919 Mack	2-B B & F	Store-Unknown	Demolished.
7922-34 Mack	5-B B & Steel	Storage Warehouse	Front windows burned Pianos - scorched.
8522-46 Mack	2-B B & F	T.V. Sales, Real Estate Office & Dwellings	Demolished. Demolished.
9219-21 Mack	2-B B & F	5¢ & 10¢ Store Neisner Bros.	Demolished.
9225 Mack	2-B B & F	Used Furniture-1st fl. Albert's Used Furn. Dwelling -2nd fl.	50% Fire Damage.
9300 Mack	2-B B & F	Shoe Store	Demolished.
9317 Mack -2nd fl.	2-B B & F	Dwelling	Demolished.
Northwest corner of Magnolia & Harrison	- B & F	Multiple - 2 Bldg.	?Demolished.
1730 Magnolia	4-B B & F	50 Apartments	Partially burned.
1814 Magnolia	2-B Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
1819 Magnolia	2-B B & F	4 Flat-Dwelling	Partially burned.
1652 Marquette	2-B B & F	Dry Cleaners Pick- up - 1st fl.	Demolished. 2nd fl. liv. qtrs. Demolished.
1656 Marquette	2-stories B & F	Grocery Store-1st fl. Avery Market 2nd fl. liv. qtrs.	Demolished. Demolished.
4400 Milford	1-B B & F	5¢ & 10¢ Store	Demolished.
4406 Milford	1-B B & F	Super Market	Burned out - walls maybe O.K.
2699 Mt. Elliott Approx. No.	1-story B & Steel	Restaurant	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>		<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
2903 Mt. Elliott	2-B	Frame	Hardware	Demolished.
2905 Mt. Elliott	2-B	Frame	Rental Hall	Demolished.
2915 Mt. Elliott	1-B	B & F	Buffing Shop	Extensive fire damage.
1520 Myrtle	2-B	B & F	Multiple Dwelling	Demolished.
2644 Myrtle	-	B & F	Super Market A & P	Demolished.
8954 Northfield	1-story	B & B	Cleaners-Ind. Agency	Demolished.
8618-22 Oakland	1-story	Brick	Auto Wash San Lorenzo's Auto Wash	Demolished.
8620 Oakland	1-story	B & F	Shoe Repair H. & G. Shoe Shop	Demolished.
8622 Oakland	1-story	B & F	Dry Cleaners Hooker Cleaners & Dyers	Demolished.
8636 Oakland	1-story	B & F	Market Oakland Super Market	Demolished.
8719 Oakland	1-2-B	B & F	Variety Store King's 5¢ to \$5 store	Demolished.
8934 Oakland	2-B	Frame	Offices O. T. Davis Real Estate & others	Siding scorched.
8940 Oakland	2-B	B & F	Furniture Store Cut Rate Dept. Store	Demolished.
9101-09 Oakland	1-2-B	B & F	Party Store Owen Party Store	Demolished.
9115 Oakland	1-story	B & F	Shoe Store Cancellation Shoes	Demolished.
9500 Oakland	2-B	B & F	Variety Store Peoples Variety Store	Demolished.
9504 Oakland	2-B	B & F	Vacant - 1959	Demolished
9512 Oakland	2-B	B & F	Vacant - 1st fl. Dwelling -2nd fl.	Partially burned.
4333 Oregon	1-story	Frame	Storage 8 Car Garage	25% fire damage.
4246 Orleans	1-story	Frame	Dwelling - 2Flat	Demolished.
4264 Orleans	2-B	Frame	Vacant store	Demolished.
1451 Pallister - corner Merrill	1-B	-	Grocery Store	Demolished.
4711 Pennsylvania	1-B	B & F	Church	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>		<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
4717 Pennsylvania	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
8896 Petoskey	1-story	B & F	Independent Agency	Demolished.
12142 Petoskey	1-story	B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished.
15701 Petoskey	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Dwelling scorched. Frame, Garage & Auto demolished.
15709 Petoskey	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Dwelling scorched. Garage and auto demolished.
15715 Petoskey	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Dwelling scorched. Frame garage - 2 car demolished.
15721 Petoskey	1-B	Frame	Dwelling	Rear scorched.
1910 W. Philadelphia	2-B	B & F	4 Apts. & Doctor's Office	Demolished.
2468 thru 2530 Pingree 9 Bldgs.	-	B & F	9 Dwellings	Demolished. 9 basements left.
2555 Pingree	3-B	B & F	20 Apt. Bldg.	West section of Bldg. demolished. East section stopped by fire wall.
2610 Rochester -2nd Fl.	2-B	B & F	3 Apts. - 2nd.fl.	Demolished.
2614 Rochester	2-B	B & F	Vacant - 1st fl.	Demolished.
3358-60 Rochester	2-B	B & F	Dwelling - 2 Flat	Partially burned.
4519 St. Clair	1-B	Frame	Dwelling - Vacant	Demolished.
4850 St. Clair	2-B	B & F	Doctor's office	Partially burned.
1815 Seward	1-B	B & Steel	Repair Garage	Demolished.
1069 Sheridan	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
2615-19 Taylor	2-B	B & F	Apt. House -2nd Fl. 2 - 1st fl.stores	Demolished.
5392 31st	1-story	Frame	Store	Demolished.
5635 33rd	2-B	B & F	Apts. - 4 Flat	Demolished.
4301 Tireman	1-B	B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished.
5354 Tireman	1-story	B & F	Grocery Store	Interior burned.
1798 Townsend	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
1805 Townsend	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Scorched.
1806 Townsend	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
1812-20 Townsend	2-B	Frame	Dwelling	Demolished.
3501 Trumbull	2-B	B & F	5¢ & 10¢ store	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
3511 Trumbull	2-B B & F.	Dress Shop Retail	Demolished.
3515 Trumbull	2-B B & F.	Restaurant	Demolished.
7729 Twelfth	1-Story, B & F.	Undetermined	Completely destroyed.
7735 Twelfth	1 Story, B & F.	Undetermined	Completely destroyed.
8000 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Tailor Shop	Demolished.
8007 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Variety Store	Demolished.
8027 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Undetermined	Completely destroyed.
8032 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Bar-Cabaret Green Hat Bar	Demolished.
8033 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Undetermined	Completely destroyed.
8037-39 Twelfth	1 Story, B & F.	Undetermined	Completely destroyed.
8038 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Restaurant	Demolished.
8044 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Pool Room	Demolished.
8052 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Beauty Shop	Demolished.
8062 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Grocery Market	Demolished.
8202 Twelfth	1-B B & F.	Package Liquor Store	Demolished.
8228 Twelfth	1-B B & F.	Goodwill Printing Co.	Demolished.
8332 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Barber Shop	Demolished.
8338 Twelfth	1-B B & Steel	Print Shop	Demolished.
8352 Twelfth	1-B B & F	Upholstery Shop	Demolished.
8356 Twelfth	1-B B & F.	Independent Dlr. Pick-up Store	Demolished
8521 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Drug Store Apt. above	Demolished.
8527 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Hardware	Demolished.
8531 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Fruit Market 2nd floor living quarters	Demolished
8537 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Fish & Poultry Mkt. living qtrs. above	Demolished.
8541 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Dime Store & Dwelling	Demolished.
8547 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Meat Mkt. & dwelling	Demolished.
8549 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Party Store & dwelling	Demolished.
8603 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Vacant Store & dwelling	Demolished.
8605 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Loan Co. & dwelling	Demolished.
8611 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Grocery store & dwelling	Demolished.
8657 Twelfth	3-B B & F.	Astor Bar & Dwelling	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF DAMAGE</u>
8659 Twelfth	3-B B & F.	17 apts.	Demolished.
8661 Twelfth	3-B B & F.	Jewelry Store	Demolished.
8663 Twelfth	3-B B & F.	Barber Shop & apts.	Demolished.
8675 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Paint store & apts.	Demolished
8679 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	14 apts.	Demolished.
8687 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Super Mkt. & dwelling	Demolished.
8730-44 Twelfth	2-B, B & F.	Lou's Men's Wear, Barber Shop, Drug Store.	Demolished.
8841 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Variety Store	Demolished.
8901-07 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Grocery, Drug Store & apts.	Demolished.
8923 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Church	Demolished.
8925 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	TV Repair Shop & apts.	Demolished.
8931 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Barber Supply	Demolished.
8935 Twelfth.	2-B B & F.	Beauty Shop & Apt.	Demolished.
8939-Twelfth 8943 Twelfth 8945 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Paint Store, Dept. Store, & apts.	Demolished.
8951 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Church	Demolished.
9001 Twelfth 9005 Twelfth 9007 Twelfth 9011 Twelfth 9015 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Optometrist, Loan Office, Meat Market, Office, & apts.	Demolished.
9018 Twelfth	2 ?	Furniture Store Reliable Rug Co.	Gutted.
9035 Twelfth 9039 Twelfth 9043 Twelfth 9047 Twelfth 9051 Twelfth	3-B B & F.	Drug Store, Shoe Store, Men's Wear Store, Hat store, & apts.	Extensive - may have to demolish.
9306 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Perry's Drugs & 2 apts. above, & Doctor's office.	Demolished.
9314 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Star Light Food Mkt. & dwelling.	Demolished.
9322 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Reeds & Powells Custom Shop Dry Clnr. pick-up Station, & dwellings	Demolished.
9324 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Speed-E-Cleaners & dwellings.	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF DAMAGE</u>
10312 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	Comb. Restaurant Jag's Shrimp Pad	Demolished.
10318 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	OKay Market Grocery	Demolished.
10324 Twelfth	1-B B & F	Super X Market Grocery & Meat	Demolished.
10334 Twelfth	2-B B & F.	? & vacant dwell.	Demolished on 2d. flr., 1st flr. O.K.
5002 Twenty-Fourth	2-B F.	Dwelling	Damage to West side of building.
5855 Vancouver	1 Story, F.	Grocery	Extensive interior damage.
5794 Van Dyke	1 Story, B & F.	Grocery	Demolished.
2628-30 Vicksburg	2-B B & F.	8-unit apt.	Demolished.
2638 Vicksburg	2-B B & F.	4-flat	Damaged - occupied. Repairing.
2612-20 Virginia Pk.	2-B B & F.	4-flat	Damaged - occupied Repairable.
320 E. Warren	1-B F.	Warren-Brush Mkt. Grocery	Demolished.
324 E. Warren	1 Story, F.	Sevar's Clnrs. Dry Clnr./Laundry	Minor damage from adj. exposure fire.
2425 W. Warren (Also see 4899-4921 Grand River) (Same Bldg. complex.)	2-B F.	Henry's Cut Rate Beer & Liquor store	Demolished.
2431 W. Warren (See 4899-4921 Grand River) (Same bldg.)	2-B F.	LaConga Restaurant & furniture stge. on 2nd flr.	80% fire damage.
2437 W. Warren (See 4899-4921 for 2nd flr.)	2-B F.	C & H Printing	About 50% fire damage. 2nd floor demolished.
3051 W. Warren	1-B B & F.	Warren & Williams Mkt. Meat & Grocery	Demolished.
3365 W. Warren	1 Story, B & F.	Beck's Auto Supply, Inc. Gas station	Demolished.
3370-74 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	Discount Medical Mart Patent Medicine, Beer & Wine, & dwelling.	3370 Demolished. 3374 Partially Demolished. 2nd. flr. partially Demolished.
3446-48 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	Star Loan Office Pawn shop & Loan	Demolished.
3456 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	Ted James Co. Self-Service Laundry	Demolished.
3500 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	David Green Shoes	Demolished.
3506-12 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	4-fam. dwelling	Demolished.
3507 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	Joe's Fish Market & dwellings	Demolished

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF DAMAGE</u>
3511 W. Warren	1 Story, B & F.	Fast Service Clnrs. Pickup Station	Demolished.
3517-19 W. Warren	1-Par.B B & F.	Rubia's Dept. Store Dept. store & Furniture	Demolished.
3521 W. Warren (East of 3519-19 W. Warren)	1-B B & F.	Dwelling	Demolished.
3525 W. Warren	1 Story, B & F.	Asner's Market Liquor & Grocery	Demolished.
3601-03 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	A & F Market Grocery, & dwelling above	Demolished.
4580 W. Warren	1-B B & F.	Hardware Store	Slight fire damage. (Extensive breakage.)
4729 W. Warren	1-B B & F.	Loan Co., & Cleaners	Demolished.
5440-42 W. Warren	1-B B & F.	Drug Store	Demolished.
5501 W. Warren	2-B B & F	Shoe Store & apts. above.	Demolished.
5507-09 W. Warren	2-B B & F.	Restaurant, Shoe Store, Variety Store, & apts. above.	Demolished.
10500 E. Warren	2-B B & F.	Wylie's Drug Store	Damaged. Repairable.
10516 E. Warren	1-B B & F.	Bar	Damaged. Repairable.
10518 E. Warren	1-B B & F.	Vacant	Damaged. Repairable.
10520 E. Warren	1-B B & F.	Grocery Store	Damaged. Repairable.
10538 E. Warren	1-B B & F.	Grocery Store	Damaged. Repairable.
3368 Waverly	1 Story, B & F.	Shoe Repair	Demolished.
3369 Webb	1 Story, B & F.	Vacant	Demolished.
911 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Vacant, per 1969 Bldg. Report.	Demolished.
915 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Harold's Clnrs. Cling. Depot.	Demolished.
913 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Tender Crust Pie Co. Bakery.	Demolished.
923 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Calvary's Cross Church (Info. from 1959 Bldg. report.)	Demolished.
927 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Hagwood's Confectionery.	Demolished.
929 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Westminster Barber Shop.	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF DAMAGE</u>
933 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Keep-U-Neat Beauty Shop	Demolished
937 Westminster	2 Story, B & F.	Fixit & Resale 2nd Hand Store, & apt. above.	Demolished.
1001 Westminster	2 Story, B & F.	Sam's Clothier & apt. above.	Demolished.
1009 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Model Shoe Store, Inc.	Demolished.
1015 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Joe's Place Variety Store	Demolished.
1019 Westminster	1-B B & F.	Jack's Chicken- Egg Market Fish & Poultry Mkt.	Demolished.
1029-31 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Family Shoe Store Shoe store & repair.	Demolished.
1033-35 Westminster	1-B B & F.	Louie's Fish Market	Demolished.
1037 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Barber Shop	Demolished.
1039 Westminster	1 Story, B & F.	Allian's Beauty Shop	Demolished.
4025 Whitney	1 Story, F.	2-car stge. gge.	25% damage.
4031-33 Whitney	1 Story, F.	2-car stge. gge.	Extensive damage.
8026 Wildemere	1-B	Grocery	Demolished.
12501-03 Woodrow Wilson	2-B B & F.	Grocery	Slightly damaged. Repairable.
2929 Woodward	2 Story, B, F, & Steel.	Gem Sales Co. Discount Mdse. Store.	Demolished.
3100 Woodward	2 Story, B & Steel.	Bill's Superette Pkge. Liquor & Grocery Store.	Demolished.

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RECAP ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

RECAP OF BUILDING FIRES AS A RESULT OF DETROIT RIOT - 1967

Apartment Houses	30	Pool Room	1
Appliance Repair Shop	2	Print Shop.	4
Army-Navy Store	1	Private Club.	1
Artists Supply Shop.	1	Private Garages	6
Auto Wash	1	Record Shop	3
Bakery	2	Repair Garage	3
Bank	1	Rope Slicing Co.	1
Bars	9	Restaurants	12
Barber Shop.	9	Shoe Repair	2
Barber Supply	1	Stores & Dwellings	1
Beauty School	3	Undetermined.	46
Beauty Shop	2	Upholstery Shop	2
Churches	3	Vacant Stores	9
Cleaners	18	Variety Stores	11
Clothing Stores.	17	Warehouse	17
Dance Hall	2		
Drug Stores.	13		
Dwellings 1 and 2 family	87	Grand Total	477 *
Dwellings and Stores	38		
Factory	1		
Furniture Stores	19		
Gas Stations	3		
Gift Shop	1		
Grocery Stores	47		
Hardware Stores.	5		
Hotels	2		
Jewelry Stores	4		
Liquor Stores	5		
Loan Shop	2		
Multiple Occupancies	14		
Offices	9		
Paint Store	1		
Party Stores	3		
Pest Control Store	1		
Pet Shop	1		

*Additional 100 locations presently being checked in connection with possible riot fires.

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

BERNARD F. DeCOSTER
Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS
Chief Fire Investigator

August 9, 1967

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST #1 of FIRES CAUSED BY DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCE, JULY 23-28, inc., 1967

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
21-23 Arizona E.	2 Flat	Dwelling & Garage	Minor damage (expo. from 27 Arizona
27 Arizona E.	1 Frame	Private Garage	Demolished
2431-33 Blaine	3-B Frame	Dwelling 3 Flat	Slight damage
2505-07 Blaine	2-B Frame	Dwelling-2 Flat	Minor Damage
2025 W. Grand Blvd.	1-B Frame	Furniture Store	Demolished
2700 Buchanan	3-stories	Charles Furn.	Demolished
709 Canton	2-B F & Stucco	Englanders Furn. Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished
710 Canton (6910 E. Lafayette)	2-story B & F	Factory -Ware- house	Minor Damage
717-21 Canton	3-B Frame	Dwelling-4 Flat	Demolished
12603 Dexter	1 & 2 F & Steel	T.V. Appliance Sales & Warehouse	Minor Damage
1716 W. Euclid	2-stories Frame	Dwelling-single	Minor Damage
1411-31 W. Forest	1-B	Resale Store	Demolished
9621 E. Forest	- -	- -	Demolished
9629-31 E. Forest	- -	- -	Demolished
2541 Gladstone	1-B F & St.	Tool Shop vacant	Extensive Roof Damage
3940 Gibson	1-2 Stories F & St.	Furn. & Upholst. Warehouse	Demolished
3400 Grand River	3-B Frame	Furniture Store	50% Damage.
4600-08 Grand River	2-B Frame	Furn. & Appliance	Demolished
4805-11 Grand River	2-B Frame	Grocery	Minor Damage
4874 Grand River	2-B B & F	Welfare Office	Roof Destroyed
4891 Grand River	2-B Frame	Auto Parts Store	Demolished
8844 Gratiot	1-story Frame	Collison Garage	Minor Damage
8735 Gratiot	2-B Frame	Bakery	Demolished
3732 Harrison	2-B Frame	Dwelling-single	Demolished
2839 Hastings	1-B Frame	Party Store	Demolished
2823 Hastings	1-story Frame	Grocery Market	Demolished

LOCATION	TYPE STRUCTURE		TYPE OCCUPANCY	EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE
1717-19 Hazelwood	2-B	Frame	Dwelling- 4 Flat	Roof, attic and 2nd floor apt.-exposure.
4445 Humboldt	1-story	Frame	Wood door & Sash Warehouse	Extensive roof damage.
12700 E. Jefferson	2-B	Frame	Drug Store	Minor Damage.
8401 John Lodge	-	-	Cleaners-Branch Plant	Demolished.
3745-65 Joy Rd.	1-story	Frame	Super Market Lindy's Super Market	Partially damaged in rear.
7614 Kercheval	-	-	- -	Demolished.
9900 Kercheval	2-B	Frame	L & I Mkt. Dwelling above	Minor Damage in Grocery store.
6830-34 E. Lafayette	1-2-B	F & Block	Dwelling-2 Flat	Demolished.
6844 E. Lafayette	3-1-B	B & F	Grocery Store	Demolished.
8774 Linwood	2-B	Frame	Ice Cream Parlor	Demolished.
8788 Linwood	2-B	Frame	Linwood Drug Store	Demolished.
14850 Linwood	2-story	Frame	Drapery Mfg. & Sales	Minor Damage.
18984 Livernois	1-story	Frame	Doctor's Office	Minor Damage.
7916-20 Mack	2-B	Frame	Tobacco Co. & Dwelling	Demolished.
8844 Mack	2-B	Frame	Party Store & Dwelling	Minor Damage.
9321 Mack	1-B	Frame	Cleaners	Partially Damaged.
2639 Myrtle	1-B	Frame	Dwelling-single	Minor Damage.
2645 Myrtle	1-story	Frame	Dwelling-single	Minor Damage.
2651 Myrtle	1-story	Frame	Dwelling-single	Minor Damage.
2657 Myrtle	1-story	Frame	Dwelling-single	Minor Damage.
2611 W. Philadelphia	-	-	Auto Repair Garage	Demolished.
2623 Taylor	2-B	B & F	1st fl. store	Demolished.
4534-36 Trumbull	2-B	Frame	Dwelling-2 Flat	50% Damage.
4539 Trumbull	1-story	Frame	Super Mkt.-A & P	Demolished.
4540 Trumbull	1-B	Frame	Variety 5 & 10	Demolished.
4550 Trumbull	3-B	-	Apts. - 14 Units	60% Damage.
4556 Trumbull	2-B	Frame	Bar & Dwelling	Minor Damage.
4560 Trumbull	2-B	Frame	Dwg. & Cleaners	1st Fl.Minor Damage 2nd Fl.Extensive Damage.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
4566-68 Trumbull	1-story Frame	Drug Store	Demolished.
4700 Trumbull	1-2 stories Frame	Dept. Store	80% Damage.
312 E. Warren	1-story Frame	Beauty Shop	Minor Damage.
3888 W. Warren	2-B Frame	Super Market Big Top	Slight Damage to Stock.
7133 W. Warren	1-story B & F	Shoe Store	Minor Damage.
20000 Woodward	1-story Frame	Concession Stand Minat. Golf Course	Minor Damage.

RECAP OF BLDG. FIRES - SUPPLEMENTAL LIST #1
DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCE, JULY--1967

Apartment Houses	4
Appliance Sales	1
Auto Parts Sales	1
Bakery	1
Beauty Shop.	1
Concession Stand	1
Cleaners	2
Clothing Store	1
Drapery Mfg.	1
Drug Stores.	3
Dwlg. 1 & 2 Family	11
Dwlg. & Garage	1
Dwlg. & Stores	6
Furniture Stores	5
Grocery Stores	6
Ice Cream Parlor	1
Offices.	2
Party Store.	1
Private Garage	1
Repair Garage	1
Shoe Store	1
Undetermined	4
Vacant Store	1
Variety Store.	1
Warehouse.	2
<hr/>	
Total Building Fires.	60

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

BERNARD F. DECOSTER
Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS
Chief Fire Investigator

September 1, 1967

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST #2 of FIRES CAUSED BY DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCE, JULY 23-28, inc., 1967

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
? Algonquin (Adj.data)	- -	Private Garage	50% Damage.
2186 Bellevue (Adjuster Data)	1 Frame	Private Garage	Demolished.
2190 Bellevue (Adjuster data)	1 Frame	Private Garage	Demolished.
1524 Caniff (Adjuster data)	1 B & F	Commercial Garage	Minor Damage.
2700 Cochrane (Adjuster data)	- Frame	4 Family Dwell- ing	Partially Damaged.
3139 Cochrane (Adjuster data)	2 Frame	Tavern & Dwell- ing above	Demolished.
3145-47 Cochrane (Adjuster data)	1 Frame	Dwelling	50% Damage.
693 Fairview (Adjuster data)	- -	Dwelling	12% Damage.
9100 E. Forest (Adjuster data)	- -	Grocery Store	95% Damage.
8926-38 Grand River (Adjuster data)	- -	Appliance Store	25% Damage.
98 W. Hancock (Adjuster data)	- -	Apt. House	30% Damage.
3464-70 Joy Rd.	2-B -	Cleaners-Dental Lab.-Dwelling	50% Damage.
7507 Joy Rd. (Adjuster data)	- -	Grocery Store	10% Damage.
8325-33 John C. Lodge (Adjuster data)	- -	Drug Store	Demolished.
12706 E. Jefferson (Adjuster data)	- -	Grocery Store	20% Damage.
296 E. Kirby	3-B B & F	Apartment	Minor Damage.
9368 Kercheval (Adjuster data)	- -	Drug Store	Minor Damage.
6421 Mt. Elliott	- Frame	Private Garage	Demolished.
6427 Mt. Elliott	- Frame	Private Garage	Demolished.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>		<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
10725 Mack Ave. (Adjuster data)	-	-	Drug Store	25% Damage.
2650 Myrtle (Adjuster data)	-	-	A. & P. Store	Demolished.
920 Navahoe (Adjuster data)	-	-	2 Flat Dwelling	50% Damage.
5245 Trenton (Adjuster data)	2-B	B & F	Dwelling	50% Damage.
3679 Trombly	-	Frame	Private Garage	Demolished.

RECAP OF BLDG. FIRES - SUPPLEMENTAL LIST # 2
DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCES, JULY--1967

Appliance Store.	1
Apartment.	3
Commercial Garage.	1
Drug Stores.	3
Dwellings.	4
Grocery Stores	4
Private Garage	6
Multiple Occupancy	<u>2</u>
 Total Building Fires.	 24

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

BERNARD F. DECOSTER
Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS
Chief Fire Investigator

October 3, 1967

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST #3 of FIRES CAUSED BY DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCE, JULY 23-28, Inc., 1967

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>		<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
1793 Baldwin	-	-	Dwelling	Loss \$170.00
2461-63 Blaine	-	-	Dwelling	Loss \$524.00
109-17 E. Canfield	-	-	Drug Store	Loss \$16,284.00
28 E. Dakota	-	-	Dwelling	?
2609-2619 E. Davison	1-B	B & F	Hobby Shop	Loss \$732.35
8119 W. Davison	1	B & F	Florist & Storage	Loss \$8,250.00 Loss \$8,200.00
9932-36 Dexter	1-B	B & F	Bakery	Loss \$3,984.00
12146 Dexter	4-B	B & F	Clothing Store	?
12828-42 Dexter	1	B & F	Sign Shop & Cleaners	Minor
1711 W. Euclid	-	-	Dwelling	Minor
1732-34 W. Euclid	-	-	Dwelling	Demolished
1738-40 W. Euclid	-	-	Dwelling	Demolished
687-89 Fairview	2	-	2 Family Dwelling	?
4001- 14th St.	-	-	Furniture Store	Contents Total Loss Bldg. Damage ?
8200 Fullerton	1	B & F	Party Store	60% Loss
8210-12 Fullerton	1	B & F	Party Store & Cleaners	60% Loss
8214-16 Fullerton	1	B & F	Hardware & Variety	Minor
2620 Gladstone	1	B & F	Locksmith	80% Contents ? Bldg.
2640 Gladstone	4-B	B & F	Apartments	Minor
8422-26-30 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Multiple Occup.	Minor
16500 Grand River	1-B	B & F	Glass Mfg.	?
3401 Hastings	1-B	B-S-C	Grocery	80% Contents ? Bldg.
4004 Hogarth	-	-	Vacant	50% Loss

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
7220 Huber	-	- Dwelling	50% Damage
2272-80 Hurlbut	2-B	B & F Grocery & Pharmacy	Minor
12822-26 E. Jefferson	2-B	B & F Multiple Occup. (Billiards & Furn.)	Minor
8405 John Lodge	1-B	B & F Grocery	Total Contents Bldg. ?
10341 Kercheval	1-B	B & F Grocery	50% Contents ? Bldg.
1137 Lawrence	-	- Dwelling	Minor
6910-42 E. Lafayette	-	- Store	Minor
2667 Lycaste	-	- Dwelling	60% Loss
1937 McClellan	-	- Dwelling	Minor
4520 Maybury Grand	3	B & F Warehouse	20% Contents, Bldg. ?
7802-20 Mack	1	B & F Super Market	Minor
9223 Mack	-	-	-
7560 Melrose	2-B	B & F Apartment	?
4111-15 Midland	2-B	B & F Apartment	Minor
2619 Montgomery	3-B	B & F Apartment	Minor
11350-52 Narden	-	- 2 Family Dwelling	Minor
8800 Oakland	1-B	B & F Super Market	50% Loss
8520 Olivette	-	- Dwelling	?
1321 Orleans	23-B	B & S Apartment	Minor
8917-25 Oakland	1	B & F Multiple Occup.	Minor
2630 W. Philadelphia	-	- Dwelling	20% Loss
2500 W. Pingree	-	- Dwelling	Demolished
9424 Quincy	1	Frame Private Garage	Demolished
1584 N. Radmacher	-	- Dwelling	?
609 E. Palmer	3-B	B & F Cleaners	Minor
5702 St. Antoine	3-B	B & F Grocery	Minor
4146 Second	3-B	B & F Apartment	30% Loss
6150 Second	1	B & F Print Shop	Minor
7121 South	-	- Dwelling	45% Loss
8530-40 12th St.	2-B	B & F Multiple Occup.	Minor

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
8953 - 12th St.	2-B B & S	Pawn Shop	Contents total Bldg. ?
9022 - 12th St.	2-B Brick	Photographer	Minor
3351-53 Waverly	- -	2 Family Dwelling	Minor
9600 Yellowstone	1-B B & F	Grocery	Minor

NOTE: The above information is from Adjusted Data.

RECAP OF BLDG. FIRES - SUPPLEMENTAL LIST # 3
DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCES, JULY--1967

Apartments	6
Bakery	1
Cleaners	1
Clothing	1
Drug Store	1
Dwelling	18
Florist/Storage.	1
Furniture	1
Glass Manufacturer	1
Grocery	7
Hobby Shop	1
Locksmith	1
Multiple Occupancy	8
Party Store.	1
Pawn Shop	1
Photographer	1
Print Shop	1
Private Garage	1
Store	1
Unknown.	1
Vacant	1
Warehouse.	1
Total Building Fires.	57

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

250 W. LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

BERNARD F. DECOSTER
Fire Marshal

PHONE: 963-2100

October 27, 1967

ARSON SECTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS
Chief Fire Investigator

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST #4 of FIRES CAUSED BY DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCE, JULY 23-28, inc., 1967

LOCATION	TYPE STRUCTURE		TYPE OCCUPANCY	EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE
2483-5 Blaine	-	-	Dwelling	Minor damage.
3511-27 Brush	1	Brick	Supermarket	20% damage.
4859-65 Brush	1-3 B	B & F	Restaurant	25% damage.
10201 Cameron	1-B	B & B	Grocery	75% damage.
11642 Charlevoix	1-B	B	Bakery	?
3419 Chrysler	1-B	B-S-C	Records	?
1051 Clay	1	B & F	Drugs	?
3385 W. Davison	1	B	Restaurant	?
9145 Dexter	1	B & F	Drugs	?
1128 W. Forest	3-B	B & F	Frat. House	Demolished.
9635-41 E. Forest	1-B	B & F	Grocery	?
4750 14th St.	-	-	Store & Apts.	?
2410 Grand River	2-B	B & B	Vacant Offices	?
4425 Grand River	1	B & F	Used Furniture	?
4421-37 Grand River	1	B & F	Gas Station	?
4660 Grand River	-	-	Furniture	?
4828 Grand River	-	-	Pawn Shop	?
4895 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Vacant Store	?
8785 Grand River	2-B	B & F	Upholst. & Furn.	?
8357 Gratiot	2-B	B & B	Drug Store	Demolished.
3726 Harrison	-	-	Dwelling	?
1923 Hazelwood	-	-	Dwelling	Minor damage.
1401 Holbrook	2-B	B & F	Loan Office	Demolished.
4423 Humboldt	-	-	Dwelling	Demolished.
6402 Iroquois	-	-	Dwelling	30% damage.
7459 Joy	1	B & F	Drug Store	?
9332 Kercheval	1-B	B & F	Cleaners	?
9917 Kercheval	2-B	B & F	Bar	?

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
8129 Linwood	2-B	B & F Rest. & Apts.	?
8141 Linwood	2-B	B & F Records	?
8546 Linwood	3-B	B & F Party Store	?
2903 Lyncaste	-	- Dwelling	20% damage.
7915 Mack	2-B	B & F Cleaners	?
7921 Mack	2-B	B & F Records	?
7925 Mack	2-B	B & F Newspaper Distrib.	?
7929 Mack	2-B	B & F Vacant Store	?
7933 Mack	2-B	B & F Shoe Repair	?
8200 Mack	2-B	Concrete Church	Demolished.
8601 Mack	2-B	B & F Cleaners	?
8615 Mack	1	B & F Vacant	?
8617 Mack	1-B	B & F Beer Store	?
9605 Mack	-	- Cleaners	?
1213 Merrill	-	- Grocery	?
8638-40 Oakland	1	B & B Comm. Garage	10% damage.
8959 Oakland	2-B	B & B Pawn & Loan Office	40% damage.
11562 Oakland	1-B	B & F Bar	Minor damage.
17807-9 Omira	1	F Private Garage	Demolished.
3378 Richton	4-B	B & F Apartmente	20% damage.
14510 Santa Rosa	-	- Dwelling	Minor damage.
1638 E. Seven	1-B	B & F Barber Shop	Minor Damage.
3628 Seyburn	-	- Dwelling	20% damage.
4714-16 Trumbull	1-B	B-F-S Bar	?
8031 Twelfth	2-B	B & B Cleaners	?
8235 Twelfth	2-B	B & B Bar	?
8500 Twelfth	2-B	B & S Supermarket	?
8690 Twelfth	1	B&Gypsom Supermarket	?
9019 Twelfth	2-B	B&Celotax Discount house	?
10300-10 Twelfth	3-B	B & F Variety Store	?
1734 Virginia Park	-	- Dwelling	\$5,000 damage.
3404 Wager	2-B	B & F Apartments	\$1,725 damage.
3317 W. Warren	1	B & F Cleaners	?
5505 W. Warren	2-B	B & F Beauty Shop	?
5530 W. Warren	1	B & F Drug	?

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TYPE OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>EXTENT OF FIRE DAMAGE</u>
7743 Woodrow Wilson	1	B & F Beer	?

RECAP OF BLDG. FIRES - SUPPLEMENTAL LIST # 4
DETROIT CIVIL DISTURBANCES, JULY--1967

Apartments.....	2
Bakery	1
Bars	4
Barber Shop	1
Beauty Shop	1
Church	1
Cleaners.....	6
Comm. Garage.....	1
Discount House.....	1
Drug Stores	5
Dwellings	9
Frat. House.....	1
Furniture.....	1
Gas Station.....	1
Grocery.....	3
Newspaper Distributors.....	1
Offices.....	2
Party Store	3
Pawn Shop	2
Private Garage	1
Record Shop	3
Restaurants	2
Shoe Repair	1
Store and Apts.....	2
Supermarket	3
Upholstery	1
Used Furniture	1
Vacant Bldg.	3
Variety Store	<u>1</u>
Total Building Fires.....	64

City of Detroit

506

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

250 WEST LARNED STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

COMMISSIONERS

FAXTON MENDELSSOHN, President

MANUEL J. HARRIS, Vice President

JAMES B. GRANT

THOMAS V. ANGOTT

RONERT E. TIGHE, Secretary

CHARLES J. QUINLAN

~~INTERIM~~
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT

PHONE: 963-2100

August 11, 1967

TO: Mayor's Development Team: City of Detroit
1108 City-County Building
2 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226

FROM: Charles J. Quinlan, Executive Chief of Fire Department
Fire Department Headquarters
250 West Larned Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226

ATTENTION: Mr. Richard Strichartz, Coordinator
Mr. Fred Romanoff, Deputy Coordinator

SUBJECT: REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS TO DATE
CONCERNING CIVIC DISORDER; JULY 23rd - JULY 27th, 1967

1. Alert Concerning Possible Civil Disorder and Initial Action By Department: July 23, 1967.
2. Initial Operations at Commencement of Fire Bombings on Afternoon of July 23, 1967.
3. Full Mobilization of Department Operations to Meet Crisis: July 23, 1967.
4. Field Command Tactics Bearing On Riot Progress.
5. Utilization of Suburban Fire Equipment. Assignment and Effect.
6. Departmental Operations. First Twenty-four Hours. (7-23-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-24-67, 1:00P.M.)
7. Departmental Operations. Second Twenty-four Hours. (7-24-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-25-67, 1:00P.M.)
8. Establishment of Field Command Posts.
9. Departmental Operations. Third Twenty-four Hours. (7-25-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-26-67, 1:00P.M.)

10. Departmental Operations. Fourth Twenty-four Hours.
(7-26-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-27-67)
11. Coordination of Other Agencies With Fire Department Operations.
12. Performance of Personnel of Fire Department.
13. Apparatus: Personnel and Equipment.
14. Conclusion.

* * * * *

REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

1. ALERT CONCERNING POSSIBLE CIVIL DISORDER AND INITIAL ACTION
BY DEPARTMENT: JULY 23, 1967.

At approximately 6:00 A.M. on July 23, 1967, the Central Communications Office of the Fire Department alerted the Executive Chief of Fire Department, Charles J. Quinlan of an assumed racial incident in the area of 12th Street and Clairmount Avenue. Chief Quinlan immediately responded from his home to the Central Communications Office to follow up the report as to its development and scope, particularly as it might regard Fire Department operations.

Upon his determination that the incident did have at that moment racial overtones involved, Chief Quinlan alerted his Department by radio that an incident was occurring and that personnel changing units that morning should if possible avoid the area.

In addition, the Chief ordered all available colored Fire Fighters to be detailed to the fire companies in the proximate area of the trouble. Captain Marcena Taylor, a colored Fire Officer was detached from his company at

Milwaukee and Riopelle and was made Acting Battalion Chief in the Battalion where the incident had occurred. He was assigned a colored Fire Fighter as his driver for that period.

These moves were made in the hope that the presence of colored Fire Fighters in the area would have the effect of modifying any animosity towards the responding fire companies, if, as assumed at that time, the incident were truly racial in fact. (Later interrogation by Chief Quinlan of the colored Fire Fighters indicated that on subsequent fire responses into the troubled areas, the disorderly crowds played no favorites as regards to their throwing stones and bottles. Colored and white Fire Fighters were equal targets. The colored Fire Fighters actually suffered more verbal abuse than did their white counterparts.)

The Central Communications Office, upon suggestion of Chief Quinlan, reminded all fire companies in the area involved to make use of the plan for reporting any incidents in their neighborhoods to the Mayor's Summer Task Force.

From the time of alerting the Department at 7:00 A.M. through the balance of the morning of July 23, 1967, the situation remained reasonably static as regards the Fire Department, there being just one (1) fire in the troubled area on 12th Street in a shoe store. Nothing else indicated greater trouble ahead at that moment. Chief Quinlan journeyed to the fire stations in the area of the initial incident to follow up previously given orders and to assure that all was in fact normal. The Detroit Police Department had reported the first incident under control at approximately 11:00 A.M.

2. INITIAL OPERATIONS AT COMMENCEMENT OF FIRE BOMBINGS ON AFTERNOON OF JULY 23, 1967.

By the early afternoon of July 23, 1967, elements of the Fire Department were engaged in battling a blaze of three (3) alarms in a merchandizing store on 12th Street. There was in addition, other alarms of fire being reported in stores along 12th Street. It soon became evident that the "controlled situation of 11:00 A.M., July 23, 1967" was out of control. The mobs were then in the process of looting and following their progress were reports of fire bombings up and down 12th Street and Linwood Avenue. Central Communications established that there was at that time in progress, three (3) second alarms of fire raging in addition to the previously reported third alarm.

Chief Quinlan, who by this time was already on the scene of the three alarm fire, was notified by Central Communications that the normal operational plan of the Department was beginning to deteriorate, due to the excessive amount of equipment being dispatched by normal procedures. By late afternoon of July 23, 1967, orders were issued by the Chief to abandon normal operations of dispatching equipment upon receipt of alarms from street fire alarm boxes. Response of apparatus and men from this point on was by telephone call only, after evaluation of the call by personnel at the Central Communications Office.

It was during this crucial afternoon that fire companies were experiencing difficulty in the free performance of their assigned tasks. Fire Fighters and apparatus alike were being pelted with stones, bricks and bottles by the mobs gathering

Chief Quinlan ordered all personnel to withdraw from the fire scenes if they were being harassed by thrown objects or sniper fire, and to resume operations once the area was cleared by police. It should be noted that the Police Department, despite repeated calls from Central Communications of the Fire Department for armed protection for the Fire Fighters were unable to provide any coordinated effort in this regard, they being engaged on other critical operations.

At precisely 4:30 P.M., upon orders of Chief Quinlan, the signal was relayed to all personnel on duty to "RECALL MEN ON LEAVE". This order was followed shortly with the order to cancel all leaves for Departmental personnel. The recall process was immediately started in all quarters throughout the city, where men were not engaged in actual fire fighting at that time.

3. FULL MOBILIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS TO MEET CRISIS ON JULY 23, 1967.

By late afternoon and early evening of Sunday, July 23, 1967, the situation had deteriorated to the extent that mobilization of the Department's full potential was needed. Fire Commissioner Thomas Angott had by this time joined Chief Quinlan in the field, and Fire Commission President E.J. Harris was on the scene by early evening of the 23rd. Commissioner Mendelssohn was kept abreast of all operations by Department telephone and radio.

Chief Quinlan assigned his Acting Deputy Chief of Department, John Kubat to the Central Communications Office to coordinate operations there. Battalion Chief Joseph Deneweth and Chief of Training, Arthur Appel were ordered by Chief Quinlan to Police Headquarters Command to coordinate Police-Fire efforts from that point. The Acting Assistant Chief of Department, Roland McFadden was assigned field operations to assist Chief Quinlan. Fire

Headquarters was placed in command of the senior Battalion Chiefs and Fire Marshal Bernard DeCoster. All Divisional heads were ordered to mobilize their staffs and to commence field operations where required and to stand-by for further orders as issued.

For the balance of the night of the 23rd and the early hours of the 24th through dawn, fire apparatus and men from all over the city were dispatched into the fire ravaged areas to work. During this entire period, the test of endurance of both men and machines, under hazards and conditions never before experienced, was squarely faced and met. Fires were now raging and being reported out Grand River Avenue, Livernois Avenue, W. Warren Avenue, the John Lodge Expressway, Woodward Avenue, John R. Street, in addition to those already set on 12th Street and Linwood Avenue. The men of the Department had their mettle truly challenged under fire and were not found lacking in either courage or fortitude.

All through this period of time, the primary strategy of the Department was to confine and limit the scope of the existing fires as much as possible. All hope of practicing the refinements of fire fighting as recognized professionally had to be modified. The overall tactics demanded protection of the exposures surrounding these fires, in order to confine as near as was possible the extent of each separate incident.

The total alarms responded to by the Department on Sunday, July 23, 1967 was two hundred nine (209), approximately eighty five (85) above normal, but this figure is misleading in itself, for the intensity of the fires and their spread throughout the afflicted area was the real problem. The Department was forced to battle general alarms of fire with whatever equipment could be dispatched. In some instances, two (2) Engine Companies and one (1) Ladder Company were

fighting fires of fifth alarm proportions. Rarely did any of the companies engaged have the opportunity of returning to their quarters during this time. They were dispatched from one fire to another by radio. In essence, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS WERE IN FULL FORCE. Little did anyone know that Monday, the 24th of July was to be even more foreboding.

Chief Quinlan and the Fire Commissioners remained all night in the field responding to all incidents possible, particularly those where Fire Fighters were being stoned or shot at by snipers. All coordination of command was carried out via the Department radio. In spite of the difficulties encountered, it must be noted, that the Command decisions and tactics were remarkably carried out by radio relay through the Central Communications Office. Much credit must be given these men for their role in the operations. Lines of communications were kept open and flowing throughout this desperate field situation.

4. FIELD COMMAND TACTICS BEARING ON RIOT PROGRESS.

It should be addressed here that during the inception hours of the riot and into its emergence period from the afternoon of the 23rd of July through the early morning of the 24th of July, that one of the most accurate sources of information as to the riot's progress carried back to the Mayor and Governor and their staffs, were the reports of the Fire Department high command operating in the field. Chief Quinlan and the Fire Commissioners reported to the city's Riot Command Post at Police Headquarters frequently during this period.

It is felt that the orders of Chief Quinlan to the Fire Marshal DeCoster, subsequently relayed as a request to Mayor Cavanagh and Governor Romney, that all gasoline stations be ordered closed and the sale of gasoline prohibited, did much to stem the supply of this

fuel used to fire bomb buildings by the expedient of the home made "molotov cocktail".

It was also at the suggestion of Chief Quinlan that barricades were ordered into the troubled areas, blocking all streets leading to the fire scenes. This helped to minimize additional trouble makers finding their way into the area to add to the chaos.

5. UTILIZATION OF SUBURBAN FIRE EQUIPMENT: ASSIGNMENT AND USE.

From their position in the field operations, the Fire Commissioners and Chief Quinlan had assessed the worsening situation correctly, in that the men and equipment of the Detroit Fire Department would not be able to cope with the magnification of the riot pattern.

The Governor and the Mayor were advised of this evaluation by late afternoon of the 23rd of July. Consideration had to be given to the fact that fire protection must be made available for all other normal fires throughout the city that might occur.

The decision was reached and Chief Quinlan ordered the call sent out to all suburban fire departments for assistance. Immediately following this, Governor Romney directed that all available fire equipment in the metropolitan areas be dispatched. At exactly 8:45 P.M., the first call was made to the City of Warren. Central Communications placed calls to all surrounding communities for available aid. Forty one (41) communities responded with a total of fifty nine (59) pieces of apparatus, including three (3) ambulances to Detroit's aid. (See attached Data Sheet # 1)

This equipment and their Officers and Men were found to be eager willing and a most competent addition to the wearying force of Detroit's Fire Fighters. Under precedent already established prior to the riot, these suburbanites were assigned and worked under the

pieces of apparatus and men did much to alleviate the strain on the Detroit Department and was to prove later to be extremely effective in stemming the tide of the flames where met..

Detroit by this time was totally committed in apparatus. At one point, prior to the start of the arrival of the outlying communities, Detroit had only four (4) Engine Companies available for general assignment outside of the riot area. Detroit had a total of one hundred fifty three (153) pieces of equipment of all kinds engaged.

6. DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS. FIRST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF RIOT.
(7-23-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-24-67, 1:00P.M)

It was estimated that by early evening of the first day, Sunday, July 23rd, that sixty (60) percent of the off duty personnel had returned to duty. This figure expanded to ninety (90) percent by the morning of the 24th of July.

Due to the emergency operational tactics employed by the Department's high command, companies were radioing in service at one scene and being dispatched immediately to other fires without returning to their quarters. This meant that for the first twenty-four to thirty-six hours of the riot, companies, where possible, were operating in the field with total complements of men, not the shift complements. The Squad Companies, when not fire fighting, and the Divisional personnel were utilized to transport the men returning from leaves from their reporting locations to the actual scenes of fire for duty. All available manpower, by this process, was quickly committed to the operation.

The Fire Commissioners, Chief Quinlan and his field staff of the Acting Assistant Chief and Battalion Chiefs were directing the fire fighting operations in a very flexible and mobile manner. The

Battalion Chiefs in the field were directed by the Executive Chief Quinlan not to become static in location, but to move from one fire to another along pre-determined boundary lines of streets in the area rather than the conventional geographical area concept as would be normal. Their prime role here was to see to the need and procurement of necessary equipment to cope with the situations encountered, rather than the normal procedure of actually directing the fire fighting at each location. This placed the commanding of the fire fighting operations in each location, in most instances, in the hands of the senior Company Officer present. The Chiefs were then free to circulate the areas involved and to coordinate the total effort by frequent reports to the Executive Chief and to the Central Communications Office.

The Divisional heads and personnel assigned to Fire Department Headquarters were coordinating plans to establish the flow of supplies and the usual logistics to sustain the fire fighting force actively engaged in the field operations.

In the meantime, the fires raged on in the riot areas. As fast as the Departments could arrive on a given scene to commence work, new fires were being set around them.

7. DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS. SECOND TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF RIOT.
(7-24-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-25-67, 1:00P.M.)

As the first light of dawn broke over the city on the morning of Monday, July 24, 1967, a thick pall of smoke blanketed the city. Fires were still raging and the battle worn Fire Fighters remained in their previous status of operations. One fire following another, and others raging unchecked, awaiting available equipment to quell them. If the first day's total of fire alarms seemed staggering it was only a sample of what lay ahead before this day would end.

The looters, vandals, and fire bombers had now found another area to prey upon.

The lower eastside area, mainly along the avenues of Kercheval, Mack, Vernor, Mt. Elliot, and Jefferson were now being subjected to the fire bombing that had the day before been confined to the near westside and central areas of the city.

This called for a drastic revision of the existing field tactics by the Executive Chief of Department. Chief Quinlan directed that fire companies be dispatched, as much as was possible under the chaotic conditions, to combat fires in their own normally assigned areas of the city. (Example: East, West, or Central) Efforts were being made to draw the companies back to their general areas for purposes of control, and in anticipation that the fire bombers and vandals might strike at the perimeter areas and neighborhoods, as well as the suburbs.

With the addition of the suburban fire equipment and crews, Chief Quinlan directed that whenever possible, fire companies and crews, Detroit and suburban alike, were to be allowed to return to quarters for brief respites, in order to arrange for food and dry clothing. The men, when possible between fire runs, grabbed a few moments of rest.

For the balance of the 24th of July and the early morning of the 25th, operations in the field continued as before, except companies were now combatting fires in their own general areas of the city, East, West or Central. The total number of fires for the second day of the rioting was six hundred seventeen (617)

There was one major development during this second twenty-four hours. Sniper fire from concealed ambush and rooftops in the trouble areas started to cause no small amount of concern and in-

Office was even receiving reports of fires by telephone, only to find out that the calls were merely traps to lure the Fire Fighters into ambush to be sniped at. Many instances are recorded where fire companies were pinned down by this sniper fire and calls had to be radioed for the national guard personnel to respond and clear the area.

IT WAS DURING THIS DAY, NEAR NIGHTFALL, THAT FIRE FIGHTER CARL SMITH, OF LADDER CO. # 11 WAS FATALLY SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN SNIPER AT THE INTERSECTION OF ST. JEAN AND MACK AVENUES.

= As was the situation of the first day of rioting, fire companies, Officers and Men responded round the clock to combat the almost unbelievable number of fires in progress. This lead to the Fire Department command decision that is credited with being one of the prime factors in the Department's eventually gaining control of the situation, at least as regards the fire fighting operations of the overall riot picture. This was the decision to establish the perimeter Command Posts.

8. ESTABLISHMENT OF PERIMETER FIELD COMMAND POSTS/

The Executive Chief of Department Quinlan ordered that field command posts be established at Engine Company # 52, Warren and Manistique on the eastside, at Engine Company # 12, Warren and Lawton in the central area, and at Engine Company # 42, Chicago Boulevard and Livernois on the westside. This order was issued early on the evening of July 24, 1967, Monday. All apparatus, men and equipment, Detroit and suburban, were assigned to these three (3) locations. (See attached Data Sheet # 2). Additional Department telephones were installed in these quarters and procedures set up to dispatch companies by number or other designation

Chiefs.

The Executive Chief and Fire Commissioners, joined on Monday by Fire Commission Secretary Robert E. Tighe, who had returned from vacation, were well aware that the men and equipment had, by Monday night reached a point of sheer exhaustion and could not much longer continue on without relief. Men actually were in some cases out on their feet and no longer mentally alert. Five cases were reported where men collapsed from either heart trouble or fatigue. Thus the establishment of the command posts now gave the company Officers the opportunity to split their crews into shifts, allowing one shift to respond to alarms while the other gained some much needed rest.

The rotating of the response of apparatus further permitted the equipment to be rested and conserved and proper maintenance performed. Upon notification by Central Communications of a reported incident of fire and indications of how many Engines and Ladders would be required, the dispatching desk in each Command Post would release the required apparatus and crews for service. When they returned, the companies were assigned a spot on the bottom of their respective lists to await their next assignment. This gave the men and apparatus the breathing spell so vital at this stage of the operations.

The efforts of the other Divisional personnel now took roots, and field kitchens were established at each command post. Food was delivered by the Office of Civil Defense and hot cooked meals were provided for the men, who at this point had been operating for the better part of two full days without proper food or rest.

The National Guard, and the Police, both local and state also used the command posts. The basing of the Departmental field

the ravaged areas, complete their work and return to their assigned base of operations.

The command posts also permitted the families of the Fire Fighters to visit them with dry clothes and much needed assurances, both ways, that all was well. The curfew, then in effect, limited the visits to 8:00P.M.

Chief Quinlan, Acting Assistant Chief McFadden, Commissioners Angott and Harris, and Secretary Tighe were now able to visit the command posts and more clearly evaluate the condition of the men and equipment, in addition to brief visits with the Fire Fighters and Officers.

The Salvation Army set up mobile canteens at each of the command posts and dispensed soft drinks, cigarettes and other items of comfort to the men. The merchants of the city and suburbs as well as the citizens poured a steady stream of edibles and supplies into these command posts for the men. This outpouring was tremendous.

9. DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS. THIRD TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF RIOT.
(7-25-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-26-67, 1:00P.M.)

Indications were by the morning of the 26th of July that the incidents of fire and the elements of the riot were abating somewhat. A total of one hundred seventy seven (177) runs would be recorded this day.

At 7:00 A.M. on the morning of the 26th of July, Chief Quinlan ordered that all members, Detroit and suburbs, were to be granted a six hour relief period to enable them to return to their homes. The Detroit Fire Department released it's Unit # 1 from 8:00A.M. until 2:00P.M. and it's Unit # 2 from 2:00P.M. until 8:00P.M. All elements of the commands were to be back on duty at 8:00P.M. that

The fires were not raging out of control by this time, and the men were now, at least partially rested and refreshed. Operations during the day continued from the command posts as before. The Federal Troops, on the scene, were gaining the upper hand on the looters and strikers. Armed escorts, assigned to each piece of apparatus had been responding to fires since late Monday. The feeling of urgency and tension were lessening to some degree.

10. DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS. FOURTH TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF RIOT.
(7-26-67, 1:00P.M. to 7-27-67, 1:00P.M.)

Order from near chaos started to emerge from the riot picture as controls, the presence of the troops, street patrols, the curfew restricting presence on the streets after 9:00P.M., were all beginning to show their intended effect, which in turn diminished the number of fires to be fought by the Departments.

Many of the fires on this fourth day were determined to be re-ignitions of previously set fires. It must be remembered that the Officers commanding these previous fires during the height of the riot, were previously mentioned elsewhere in this report, not concerned at the time with what is traditionally accepted as complete extinguishment of the fires. They instead chose, because of the necessity of getting into service as soon as possible, to put out all larger open fires and flames, and to disregard the detailed overhauling of the fires as would be normally done. Pockets of smouldering ashes were left to be handled later when time, men and equipment were more available.

Thusly, only one hundred five (105) incidents of fire were actually reported for this fourth day of emergency operations.

Chief Quinlan had decided on the evening of the 26th of July, to permit relief of units in the Detroit Fire Department for periods

was modified to this extent commencing at 8:00 A.M. for Unit # 1 and at 8:00 P.M. for Unit # 2.

Throughout the balance of the fourth day of operations for the command posts, companies continued running into the afflicted areas, but the fires were less severe and their extent less encompassing. As dawn approached on Thursday, July 27, 1967, a weary group of Fire Fighters looked forward to their partial leave, after ninety-two (92) consecutive hours of duty, excluding the six (6) hours of relief on Wednesday.

11. COORDINATION OF OTHER AGENCIES WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS.

One must realize that all affected agencies of the city were operating on emergency status during the riot. Those more concerned with the Fire Department, including State and Federal agencies will be mentioned in this report.

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The constant harassment of the Fire Fighters in their duties, brought repeated calls for armed intervention by Police, National Guard, and Federal Troops. The Detroit Police Department was, in most instances, unable to supply the needed protection due to the press of duties elsewhere. Oftentimes, Police would be on the scene of a fire, only to be called away to another incident involving their own Department.

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Chief Quinlan, in the early stages of the rioting and sniping, ordered his personnel to abandon fires where sniping was prevalent and where armed protection was unavailable in order to protect themselves. Often fires were abandoned, by shutting down the fire lines, disconnecting from the hydrants and withdrawing from the scene until the areas could be cleared, at which time the men would return to the previous location, hook the lines again, and continue their work.

This obviously was a very frustrating experience to the Fire Fighters and Officers and much valuable time was being used and wasted.

On Monday afternoon, July 24, 1967, Chief Quinlan made a personal appeal directly to the Governor and Mayor and submitted a plan to the Commanding General of the National Guard, General Simmons for a contingent of troops to be assigned to the Fire Department command. This request was obliged and approved and a total of four hundred fifty (450) troops were assigned to the Executive Chief of Department with the proviso that he must see to their feeding and billeting.

Commencing with Monday evening and throughout the balance of the riot, these troops were assigned to the three (3) command posts to ride escort on the apparatus. The troopers, in groups of two (2) and three (3) were assigned to each piece of apparatus. When their apparatus responded to a fire these troopers would position themselves on the apparatus in a standing or sitting position so as to be readily visible to the public, with rifles clearly displayed. At the fires they took positions around the apparatus and fires, with rifles held at the "ready position". These troopers and tactics proved of great value in lessening the incidents of sniping and other harassments. What ever else may have been said about the National Guard by whoever cared to speak it, the role they filled with the Fire Department was of the highest order of courage and performance. None shirked his duty and their presence greatly relieved the tensions of the Fire Fighters.

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Colonel Davids, Commander of the Michigan State Police, released thirty-two (32) State Troopers to the personal command of Chief Quinlan and the Fire Department. These men operated primarily in the downtown area around Fire Headquarters, escorting any and all

were assigned to escort the Executive Chief of Department throughout the riot areas. These Troopers were indeed most efficient in their duties and were of great assistance to the Department throughout the incident.

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DPS

The Federal Troops under the command of General Throckmorton, were used principally in the riot areas to patrol and flush out the snipers and looters. The Fire Department most often came across these troops at the scenes of fire. Their street patrols were of great value in cutting down the fire bombings and in sweeping the areas of snipers. During the entire emergency, these men brought great relief to the Fire Department and their presence had a great calming effect and influence on the already strained nerves of the Fire Fighters.

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The Office of Civil Defense, under the direction of Mr. Peter McGillivray, contributed immensely to the operations of the Fire Department in their distribution of food, blankets, cots, and first aid equipment to the command posts, despite operating with reduced personnel. Their deliveries of food items provided the basis for the many meals needed to feed the men at the command posts.

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Personnel of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Detroit Edison Company, and Public Lighting Commission operated in the field round the clock with crews under the escort of the National Guard or Federal Troops. The Fire Department placed many calls through the Central Communications Office for assistance from these people. There was considerable damage to gas lines, telephone wires and electrical lines throughout the four days.

The Detroit Department of Water crews, in cooperation with

operated through the crisis in the field, providing assistance to the Fire Department by assuring that increased and constant pressure was maintained in the water mains most being used by the Department. At no time throughout the entire emergency was water supply or pressure a critical concern.

12. PERFORMANCE OF PERSONNEL OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Words cannot express properly the magnificent performance put forth by the Officers and Men of the Detroit Fire Department and the Suburban Fire Departments. For hours on end, day and night, these courageous men battled flames and danger, harassed almost constantly by bottles, bricks, stones and snipers.

Injuries to Detroit personnel to date, as compiled, indicate that eighty two (82) members required hospitalization or treatment at a hospital for injuries.

FIRE FIGHTER JOHN ASHBY, INJURED BY ELECTROCUTION, AND SEVERELY BURNED, SUCCUMBED TO THOSE INJURIES ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1967 AFTER A VALIANT TEN DAY BATTLE FOR HIS LIFE, BRINGING TO TWO (2) THE NUMBER OF DETROIT FIRE FIGHTERS WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR CITY AND DEPARTMENT.

It is known that there weremany more injuries, probably exceeding several hundred, that were treated at the scene or at the command posts, and never reported, some of which might have normally been reason for relief of duty.

Physical exhaustion was^acritical factor by the middle of the second day of the rioting, and it is believed that the establishment of the command posts and subsequent operations out of them, was a major contribution to alleviating what could have been the exceedance of even abnormal limits of endurance by the men.

Words such as brave, courage, fortitude, etc, have almost become

cliches in the Fire Department, because they were commonplace factors belonging to everyone throughout the disorder.

It must be concluded from the uncomplaining performance by the Fire Fighters, that morale and professional pride drove them to unprecedented heights of their recognized duty and obligations. No group of men ever honored their oaths to their cities more than these.

Not to be overlooked for their almost impossible task were the personnel of the Central Communications Division, who night and day from start to finish, kept a semblance of order to the whole hightmarish affair. It might be stated that the Central Communications Office, through the Department radio, provided the Fire Fighting personnel out in the field with a sense of security and calm. It was as if, throughout the whole raging inferno of flame, smoke, and confusion, the Department radio and Central Communications were the one touch of sanity in existence. A conclusion, clearly drawn of the experience, is that a more modern Communications System and bukliding is essential in future city plans.

The Divisional personnel, consisting of the Training Academy staff, Fire Marshal's Division, Medical Division, and Administrative Division were all on the job and operative. The Marshal's personnel were extremely helpful in providing transportation to other departmental personnel around the city and in the guidance of some of the suburban equipment to locations and scenes of fire. They also provided liaison between established field operations and the downtown areas.

13. APPARATUS: PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

One of the constant sources of concern was keeping the apparatus operating and trying to prevent any major breakdowns of eqúipment .

at crucial moments of the rioting. It is obvious that every available piece of equipment was vitally needed and deployed.

The Apparatus Division personnel, and in particular, the Emergency Apparatus Repairmen, worked round the clock in the field and in the repair shop keeping the equipment in operative condition. They circulated and maintained the apparatus at the scenes of fires and at the command posts. On several occasions, when equipment had to be towed into the repair shop, the men labored without letup to get it back into service within hours.

= Generally speaking, the equipment and apparatus held up remarkably well, which bears tribute to the quality of the initial purchase, to the rigid specifications built into it, and to the care and maintenance provided by the operators and the Apparatus Division.

14. CONSLUSION.

This report, while lengthy, has attempted to detail the day by day operations of the Detroit Fire Department during the riot. It attempts to explain the field operations and the general tactics and strategy applied to cope with the enormous holocaust just passed. This report is not totally complete in some areas because of the time element faced for it's completion. Time has not yet been permitted to clearly evaluate all the operations of the Department during the emergency. Damage and dollar loss to equipment, apparatus, quarters, etc. has not been yet totalled.

The report makes no attempt to critique the total operation of the Department, or to recommend prospective changes in any future operations. Plans are, however, already in the making for meetings between Detroit officials and suburban fire officials to improve

on past performances and to work out some sort of selective mutual aid arrangements.

An additional report will in the future contain suggested changes after a more complete evaluation of the "week that was" is examined.

Submitted by,

Charles J. Quinlan

Executive Chief of Fire Department.

Report Prepared and Written by:

M. M. Hollen, Detroit Fire Department.

COMPANIES	FIRE SERVICE RUNS	TOTAL FIRE SER.
SUBURBS : OUTLYING CITIES		
BIRMINGHAM,	14	18:00
COMMERCE TOWNSHIP	3	3:30
*DEARBORN # 6	16	24:00
*DEARBORN HEIGHTS	2	2:45
DEARBORN TOWNSHIP	-	-
FERNDALE # 1	14	20:30
FLINT # 5	8	11:30
*GARDEN CITY	3	7:15
GARDEN CITY MUTUAL	-	-
GROSSE ISLE	3	13:00
GROSSE PT. PARK	2	3:30
GROSSE PT. WOODS	4	17:45
HARPER WOODS	6	20:15
HARRISON TOWNSHIPS	4	3:00
HAZEL PARK # 1	9	17:30
HIGHLAND PARK # 4	15	25:45
LANSING	3	2:15
*LIVONIA	3	3:15
MADISON HEIGHTS	8	9:15
MILFORD TOWNSHIP	2	1:45
*PLYMOUTH	11	14:45
*PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	5	7:00
ROYAL OAK	15	21:45
*REDFORD TOWNSHIP	19	31:00
SOUTH ROCKWOOD	5	6:15
ST. CLAIR SHORES	4	15:45
STERLING	4	5:45
*TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	10	20:15
*WESTLAND	8	15:45
WINDSOR	18	23:45
WYANDOTTE	9	10:45
WARREN	11	28:30
RIVER ROUGE	1	1:30
ROSEVILLE	4	4:00
SOUTHFIELD	6	9:30
CLINTON	2	1:30
EAST DETROIT	7	9:30
GIBRALTAR	2	10:15
BOORSE	2	5:15
*WAYNE	2	6:15
PONTIAC	6	11:45
ROCKWOOD	2	1:00
ELOISE	-	-

TOTAL FIRE SERVICE FOR SUBURBS AND OUTLYING CITIES
464 hrs.

DATA SHEET # 2

LIST OF DETROIT & SUBURBAN COMPANIES LOCATED AT DIFFERENT COMMAND POSTS

<u>ENGINE 12</u>			<u>ENGINE 42</u>			<u>ENGINE 52</u>		
<u>Engine</u>	<u>Ladder</u>	<u>Squad</u>	<u>Engine</u>	<u>Ladder</u>	<u>Squad</u>	<u>Engine</u>	<u>Ladder</u>	<u>Squad</u>
3	1	2	21	17	5	6	5	3
4	3	4	29	21	7	7	6	6
5	4		30	24		9	10	
8	7		33	25		11	11	
10	8		34	26		13	14	
12	9		35	27	<u>Chief</u>	18	16	<u>Chief</u>
17	12		37	28	<u>2</u>	23	18	<u>6</u>
22	13		40		9	26	19	10
27	15		42			32	23	
31	20		49			36	29	
39	22		51			38	30	
44			53			41	31	
48			54			43		
			55			45		
			57			46		
			59			47		
Highland Park #4			Plymouth			50		
Dearborn #6			Windsor #1			52		
Ferndale #1			Flint #5			56		
Royal Oak #911			Madison Heights			58		
Birmingham #78			Redford Twp.			60		
Windsor #5			Dearborn Twp.			61		
Hazel Park #1			Garden City					
Iyandotte			Grosse Ile					
Commerce Twp.			Harrison Twp.					
Dearborn Heights			Lansing			St. Clair Shores #1		
Grosse Ile			Livonia			Grosse Pte. Woods		
Wilford Twp.			Plymouth Twp.			Grosse Pte. Park		
Garden City Mutual Aid			Taylor Twp.			Sterling Twp.		
Plymouth City			Westland			Harper Woods		
Plymouth Twp.								
South Rockwood								
Eloise								
Westland								

We do not show Elise on the list of communities sent to you on July 26, 1967. However, the Capt. of Lad. 9 says there were at Engine 12's Command Post.

LISTED BELOW THE NUMBER OF RUNS AND FIRE SERVICE OF AT LEAST
 TWENTY FIVE MINUTES DURATION FOR THE COMPANIES FROM 1:29 P.M.
 JULY 23rd. to 6:35 P.M. July 26th, 1967.

COMPANIES	FIRE SERVICE RUNS	TOTAL FIRE SERVICE
1	8	26:45
3	15	28:00
4	16	31:45
5	14	39:45
6	9	22:00
7	13	26:30
8	8	11:45
9	4	18:00
10	8	29:15
11	12	21:30
12	11	33:30
13	12	27:30
17	14	23:45
18	13	24:00
21	16	39:15
22	10	12:15
23	9	29:45
26	12	24:15
27	9	21:00
29	10	20:00
30	9	24:45
31	14	30:30
32	16	29:00
33	6	22:15
34	17	30:00
35	16	28:30
36	13	30:15
37	7	25:00
38	10	20:45
39	13	32:45
40	14	26:00
41	11	26:15
42	14	31:15
43	10	20:30
44	12	25:45
45	13	24:15
46	11	21:30
47	7	15:30
48	12	19:45
49	13	23:15
50	11	19:30
51	16	20:15
52	14	25:00
53	8	26:00
54	8	20:15
55	15	23:30
56	9	19:00
57	9	20:00
58	6	15:00
59	8	14:15
60	8	19:15

COMPANIES	FIRE SERVICE RUNS	TOTAL FIRE SERVICE
GINE 6D	11	27:30
GINE 1X	4	5:00
GINE 12X	3	8:00
GINE 62	3	9:45
GINE 21X	1	:30
U 2	1	4:30

TOTAL FIRE SERVICE FOR ENGINES 1295 hrs. and 15 min.

COMPANIES	FIRE SERVICE RUNS	TOTAL FIRE SERVICE
UAD 1	11	15:15
2	7	10:15
3	8	12:30
4	9	16:30
5	10	20:30
6	8	18:30
7	3	7:30
1X	2	7:00
2X	2	2:00

TOTAL FIRE SERVICE FOR SQUADS 110 hrs.

COMPANIES	FIRE SERVICE RUNS	TOTAL FIRE SERVICE
DDERS 1 (Snorkel)	18	30:00
3	17	34:45
4	15	26:30
5	10	31:00
6	13	23:30
7	26	43:30
8	14	30:00
9	22	45:15
10	15	27:45
11	12	27:00
12	21	35:30
13	14	20:15
14	16	27:30
15	14	25:45
16	15	23:15
17	17	27:45
18	14	26:45
19	16	32:15
20	24	42:15
21	22	34:15
22	12	24:15
23	10	23:30
24	16	32:00
25	10	24:00
26	5	16:15
27	13	26:45
28	21	40:30
29	14	25:15
30	7	21:15
31	11	27:45

TOTAL FIRE SERVICE FOR LADDERS 876 hrs. and 15min.

FIRES OCCURRING DURING CIVIL DISORDER

Apartment Houses	37	Jewelry Stores	4
Appliance Repair Shop	2	Liquor Stores	5
Army-Navy Store	1	Loan Shop	2
Artists Supply Shop	1	Multiple Occupancies	16
Auto Wash	1	Offices	11
Bakery	3	Paint Store	1
Bank	1	Party Stores	4
Bars	9	Pest Control Store	1
Barber Shop	9	Pet Shop	1
Barber Supply	1	Pool Room	1
Beauty School	3	Print Shop	4
Beauty Shop	3	Private Club	1
Churches	3	Private Garages	13
Cleaners	20	Record Shop	3
Clothing Stores	18	Repair Garage	4
Dance Hall	2	Rope Slicing Co.	1
Drug Stores	19	Restaurants	12
Dwellings 1 and 2 family	102	Shoe Repair	2
Dwellings and Stores	44	Stores and Dwellings	1
Factory	1	Undetermined	50
Furniture Stores	24	Upholstery Shop	2
Gas Stations	3	Vacant Stores	10
Gift Shop	1	Variety Stores	12
Grocery Stores	57	Warehouse	19
Hardware Stores	5		
Hotels	2	Grand Total	552

City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS
250 WEST LARNED STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

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50C

CHARLES J. QUINLAN
~~SURVEILLANCE~~
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT
PHONE: 963-2100

August 17, 1967

TO: The Joint Committee: International Association of Fire Chiefs.
International Association of Fire Fighters.
FROM: Charles J. Quinlan, Executive Chief of Fire Department.
SUBJECT: Civil Disorder and The Fire Department.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

My name is Charles J. Quinlan. I am the Executive Chief of the Detroit Fire Department.

I would like to express my thanks to the Committee for the invitation to appear here and to speak to you on the very serious problem confronting the professional Fire Fighter and the Fire Service in Detroit and elsewhere in this nation.

Of recent years, due to the civil disorders that have plagued our country, much emphasis has been directed, and properly so, to the law enforcement agencies. Millions of dollars have been expended by Federal, State and Local governments to beef up the Police Departments in men, equipment, and salaries.

The service I represent, the fire service, consequently has been forced to compete for the budget dollars, and in all too many instances, has found itself coming up short. People are generally more aware of the Police protection in their community than they are of the Fire protection. Perhaps we should more aptly be termed the "silent service", somewhat akin to the nickname applied to the

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submarine branch of the Navy. Yet, if one more closely analyses the total picture, conclusions would have to be drawn, particularly in light of disorders around the country, and most recently in the City of Detroit, that the first line of defense in these civil uprisings is the Fire Service.

The perpetrators of these riots, by and large, have refined their techniques to the extent that the creation of mass confusion and chaos are the elements which permit them to create and carry out their purposes. Whether the incidents be truly racial in substance or not, the most common weapon of the rioter is the simple expedient of a bottle, a small amount of gasoline, a crude wick, and a flame. These items, when combined in the form of the now familiar "molotov cocktail", become a fearful weapon.

We need only to cite the Watts riot of 1964¹⁹⁶⁵ and our own horrible experience in Detroit in July of this year, as prime examples of the utter devastation and ruin that the fire bombings can cause.

The disorder in Detroit was termed, and rightly so, the worst civil disorder in the history of our country, if you exclude the Civil War of 1860-64. Estimates of property damage alone run up to one hundred forty-four millions (\$144,000,000) of dollars. Reasonably accurate estimates, and I must add here that these figures are still being compiled, indicate that total property damage and inventory losses will add up to over two hundred millions (\$200,000,000) of dollars. Of this total, insurance claims have been approved to date for approximately eighty four millions (\$84,000,000) of dollars.

The Greater Detroit Board of Commerce, in a report released on August 10, 1967, estimate that the loss of retail sales from July 24th to July 28th, would reach one hundred seventy millions (\$170,000,000) of dollars, and that loss of income would exceed fifty millions

of dollars(\$50,000,000). They further reported that interstate commerce came to a virtual standstill, but that no figures are yet available on this item.

The four (4) days of nightmare and living hell that we experienced in Detroit from July 23rd to July 27th, indeed brought a very vivid lesson home to the citizens of the city, that without a well trained, properly equipped, fully staffed Fire Department, a city or community put to the torch by vandals and rioters, would be a calamity and holocaust of the most terrible dimension. While the above mentioned loss figures are astronomical, imagine if you can, what they might have been without that "front line" of fire defense referred to previously. The Officers and Men of the Detroit Fire Department and of the Suburban Fire Departments upheld their oaths to their communities in the highest tradition of the cause they so capably serve.

Two of our Detroit Fire Fighters paid the supreme sacrifice in the service of their city during the riot. Fire Fighter Carl Smith was instantly killed by a sniper, as yet unknown, who fired on him from ambush while he was trying to respond with his apparatus. Fire Fighter John Ashby, succumbed to severe electrocution and burns, following a valiant ten (10) day battle for his life. He was struck by a high tension electrical wire while mounting an aerial ladder, and while under sniper fire from ambush.

The Department Medical Division recorded eighty-two (82) injuries to Fire Fighting personnel during the course of the riot that either required hospitalization or treatment at a hospital. There were at least several hundred other minor injuries which were either treated at the scene of the fires or at the command posts. The almost uninterrupted four (4) days of continuous duty by the

Fire Fighters took it's toll in another way also. There were six (6) incidents of men collapsing from either heart attack or sheer physical exhaustion.

The Detroit Fire Department recorded one thousand four hundred twenty seven (1,427) alarms during the disorder. Two thousand, two hundred eighty one (2,281) hours and thirty (30) minutes of fire service were amassed by the total complement of the Department. These figures do not include the total runs or the four hundred sixty four (464) hours of fire service expended by the forty one (41) suburban communities around Detroit who sent their equipment and personnel to aid the mother city.

One figure we point to with some degree of professional pride, if I may be permitted the liberty of using that term in this context, is that civilian deaths by fire or causes of fire were held down to three (3). It is tragic indeed that anyone should have had to perish, but a tribute to the men of the Department who looked first to the lives of their citizens, then to their property. We know of many instances of sterling rescue operations by the Departments involved.

We have been unable to state with any accuracy that the riots and disorder itself was instigated by professional agitators. It seemed more spontaneous in nature, but once started became contagious. The spread and scope of the riot pattern was confined primarily to the lower income areas of the city.

The Fire Fighters did experience much harassment in the performance of their duties. They were pelted with bricks, bottles, stones and other missiles. There did develop a wave of sniper fire which severely hampered the activities of the Department. I was forced on several occasions to issue orders for the Fire Fighting personnel to withdraw from the scenes of fire and to abandon the

the Fire fighting operations until the areas were cleared by the National Guardsmen or the Federal Troops, at which time they returned and resumed the activities.

Such incidents were not solely spawned by the riot. We have for several years been experiencing these harassments in Detroit. Verbal and physical abuse of the Fire Fighters are not uncommon additions to the hazards they already face. In the last four (4) years, we have on file over one hundred fifty (150) incidents of trouble ranging from physical assault at scenes of fire, Fire Fighters being subjected to thrown missiles, rifle fire, stoned apparatus, broken windows in quarters, theft from both quarters and apparatus of departmental as well as personal property, and even an incident of assault on a Fire Fighter by automobile. There are cases on record in Detroit where alarms of fire would be deliberately pulled false, and when the responding companies left, their quarters would be sacked and private cars damaged.

During the riot we know of at least three (3) occasions where false alarms were reported to lure Fire Fighters and equipment into sniper ambushes.

The people responsible for these incidents are generally the younger element of the low income^a/areas of the city, both colored and white alike. Elements of the Department have at times held fear for their lives when arriving at the scenes of fires and being confronted with crowds of unruly people. We know of instances where fire apparatus has actually been prohibited from hooking up to hydrants because the crowds of young toughs refused to move away from the hydrants to allow the apparatus to proceed.

One thing to bear in mind is that, as opposed to the local police personnel who can fall back on State Police, County Police, National Guard, or Federal Troops, the local fire departments have

no reserve except the nearest mutual aid community if available.

False Alarms in Detroit for the last three years have reached all time highs in number. Despite many various efforts by the Department, they continue to climb. One such false alarm in 1963, resulted in the death of a Fire Fighter and injuries to others, one of which remained in a coma for four (4) months, and to this day is but a shell of the fine young man he was before the accident. This resultant cost to the city ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

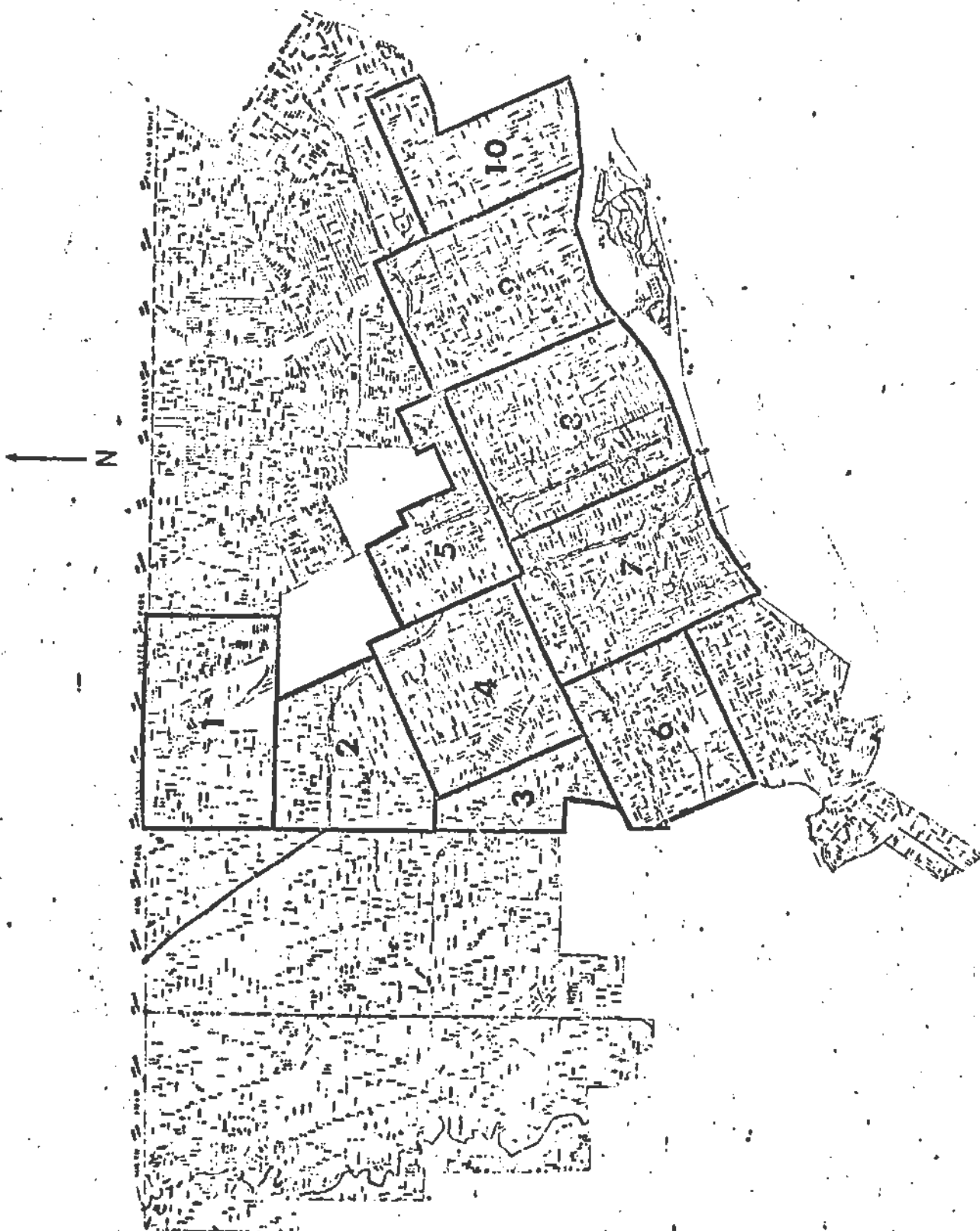
In conclusion Mr. Chairman, allow me to state a fervent plea to the Committee and to the nation, to give it's urgent consideration to support of it's fire services in the following manner:

1. Proper expenditures to purchase adequate equipment and apparatus, commensurate salaries and training for the personnel, and to enable the proper staffing of the departments.
2. Federal and state aid to the local communities to assist them in establishing modern fire defenses.
3. Federal, state, and local legislation to make it a felony to obstruct or harass a member of the fire department in the performance of his duty.

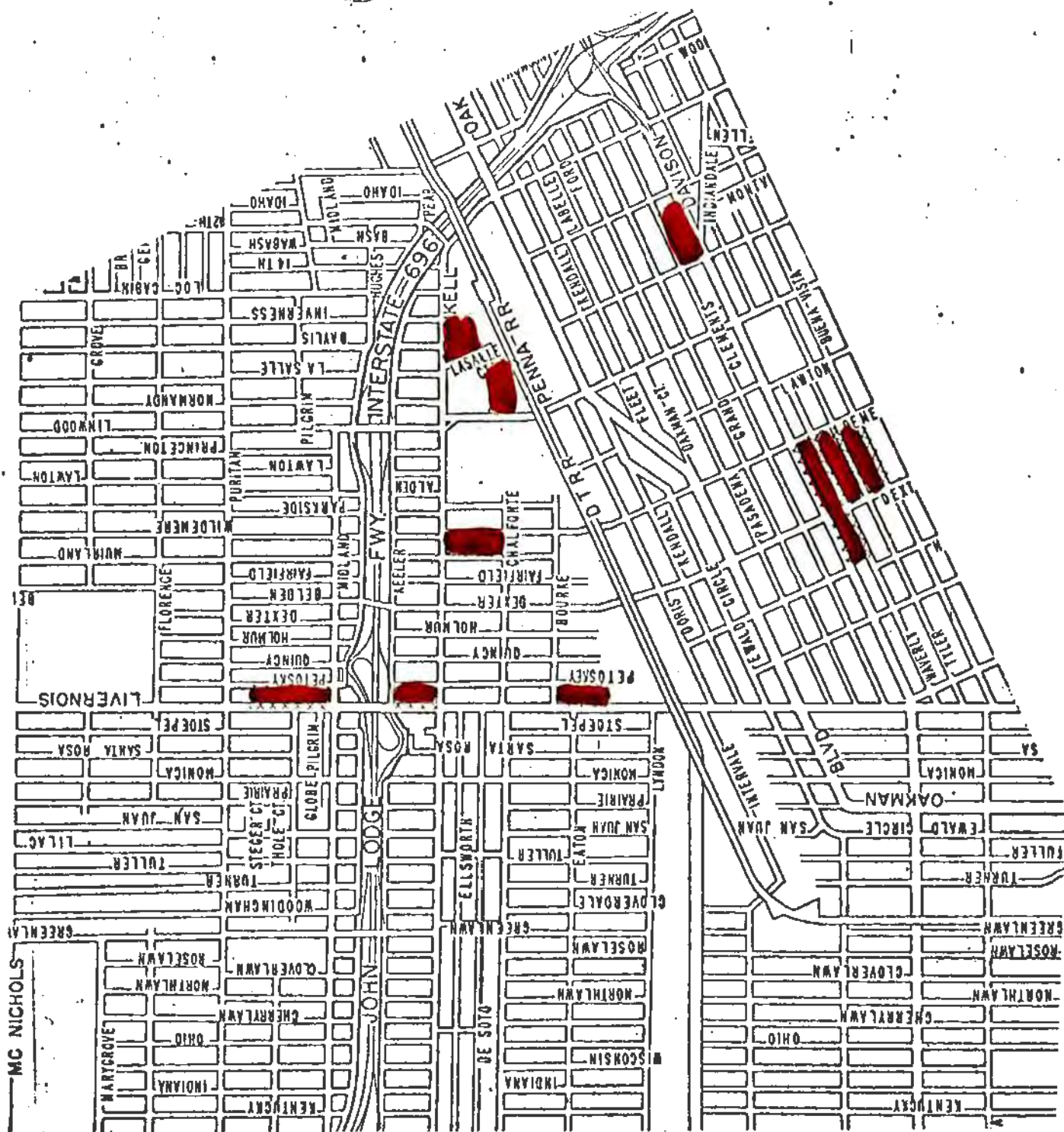
I leave you with this thought. The late Mr. George Sokolsky, a famous newspaper columnist once said, "Next to the Army, Navy, and Air Force, there is no more important arms of protection and defense than the local Fire, Police, and Public Health agencies."

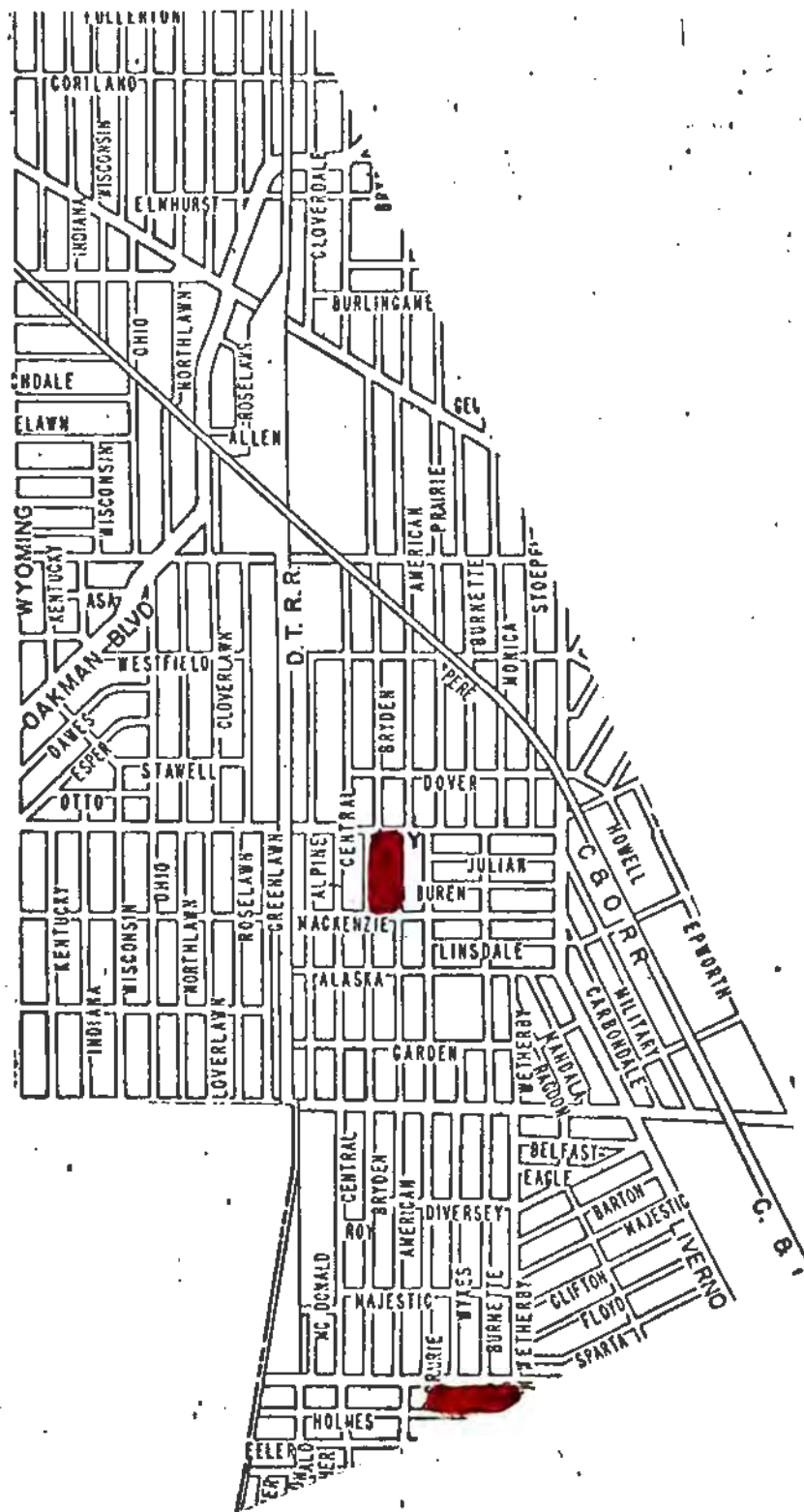
Surely Gentle men, for those of us who aspire to the Fire Service, there is no nobler calling than that we offer ourselves to the protection of our fellow man, his family, and his property.

Thank You.

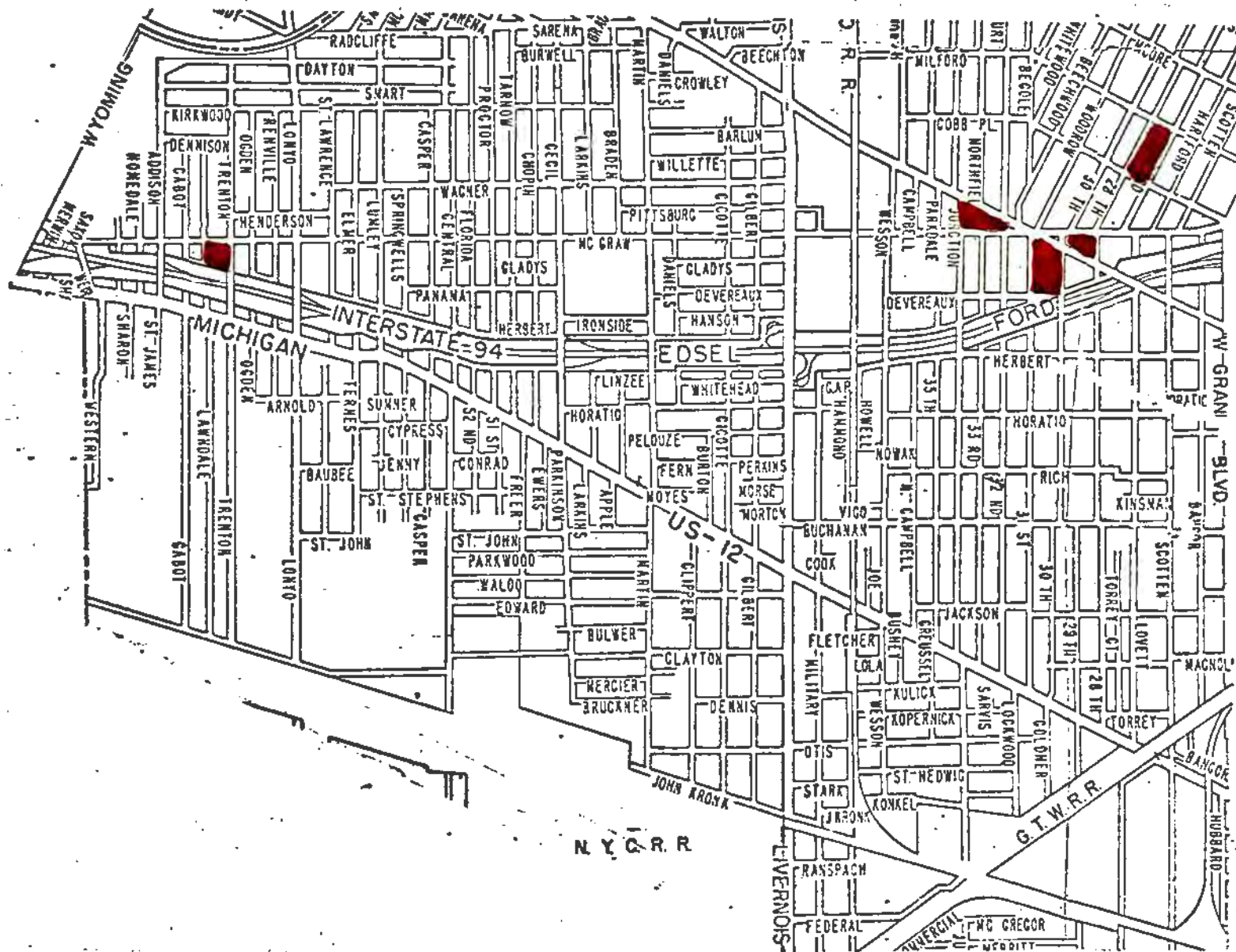


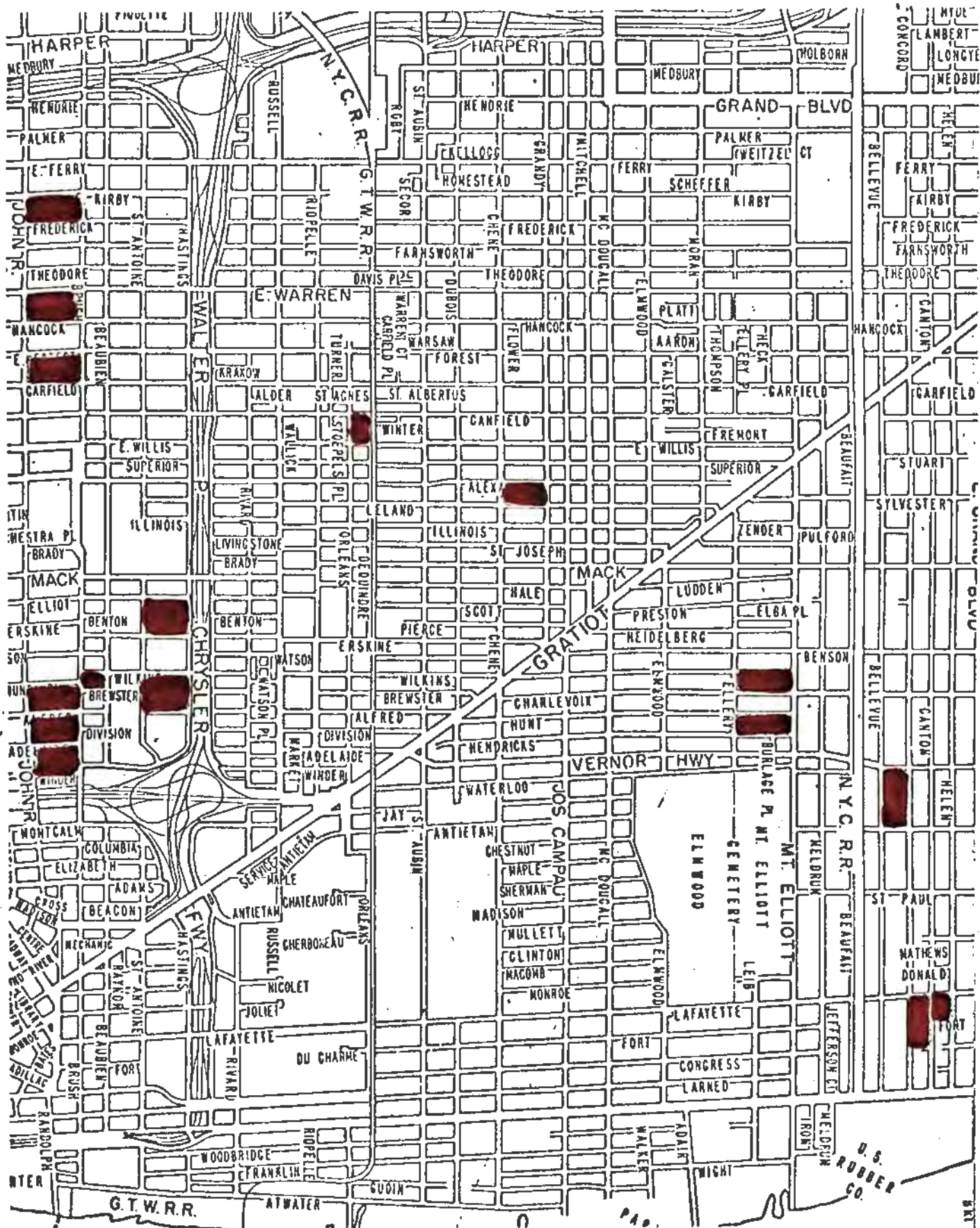






Number 3 of 10 Sheets







City of Detroit

JEROME P. CAVANAGH, Mayor

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

250 WEST LARNED STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

COMMISSIONERS

PAXTON MENDELSSOHN, President

EMANUEL J. HARRIS, Vice President

JAMES B. GRANT

THOMAS V. ANGOTT

ROBERT E. TRONE, Secretary

August 15, 1967

502
CHARLES J. QUINLAN
Chief of Department

PHONE: 963-2100

To: Mayors Development Team, City of Detroit
1108 City-County Building
2 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Michigan 48226

From: Charles J. Quinlan
Executive Chief of Fire Department

Attention: Mr. Richard Strifchartz, Coordinator
Mr. Fred Romanoff, Deputy Coordinator

Subject; Long-Range Plans for Civil Disturbances

The updating of future plans for civil disturbances depends greatly on the funds that will be available for this purpose.

The minimal amount of personnel and equipment needed for long-range planning is as follows:

1. 15 New Pumper Engines with a full complement of hose and fittings. This would allow later model engines to be used for Reserve purposes during disturbances and disasters.
2. 7 New Ladder Trucks with a full complement of tools and equipment. This would allow 7 later model trucks to be used during disturbances and disasters.
3. 4 Rescue Squad Vehicles to supplement the 7 now in service. They would be used in the transporting of personnel, food and equipment, and for every day use during normal times.
4. 4 "Jeep" type vehicles equipped with 2-three way monitor water guns, complete with all fittings.
5. Retain Budget strength of 1822 members in the Fire Fighting Division.
6. A 3-position switchboard to replace the 2-position board now in use at Central Communications.
7. 66 Radio Receivers, 1 for each fire station and chief's office.
8. 6 Portable Public Address Systems, 1 for each Command Post.

Page 2.

9. 18 Electronic Megaphones, 2 for each Command Post and 1 each for the Chief of Department's, Deputy Chief's, Asst. Fire Chief's and 11 Battalion Chief's cars.
10. 120 "Walkie-Talkies" and 2 monitoring stations for them. The Walkie-Talkie system being on a radio wave length other than the one now being used by the Detroit Fire Department.
11. 6 Two-way monitors to be used at Command Posts to monitor calls on are regular wave length.
12. An additional Bell and department phone for each Command Post.
13. 1500 Protective Helmets for protection against snipers.
14. 1500 Flak Jackets for protection against snipers.
15. 1500 Folding Cots for billeting members off Command Posts.
16. 50,000 feet of 2 1/2" fire hose for Reserve pumpers and to supplement inventories of engine companies.
17. 15,000 feet of 1 1/2" hose for Reserve engines and to supplement inventories of engine companies.
18. 35 Aerial Communication Systems for Aerial Ladder Trucks, to complete ground to air contact in the event of emergencies.
19. 2-way radios for all department vehicles not now equipped.
20. Bullet-proof windshields for all fire vehicles.
21. 2500 gallon vehicle fuel storage tanks at all fire stations not now equipped.
22. 2 Purple "K" & Light Water Vehicles for X-way fires.
23. Identification Cards for all members of the department.
24. A radio equipped trailer to be used by Chief of Fire Department as an Executive Command Post during civil disturbances, natural disasters, and multiple alarm fires.

Plans for the immediate future are attached.

Submitted by,

Charles J. Quinlan

Charles J. Quinlan
Executive Chief of Fire Department

CJQ/jd

DETROIT FIRE DEPARTMENT

CIVIL DISTURBANCE PLAN

If an incident becomes large enough to "Recall Men on Leave", the following plan shall go into effect when eleven-hundred (1100) men are on-duty.

When the required number of men have reported for duty the Executive Chief of Fire Department will issue orders to initiate the Detroit Fire Department Civil Disturbance Plan as outlined herein.

The members on duty when the plan is initiated shall be divided into two (2) units and begin working twelve (12) hour shifts. One (1) unit shall be sent to "Billet" areas for rest.

ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL AND LOCATIONS:

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS:

Central Office - Conference Room, 697 Macomb

Alternate Location - Civilian Defense Headquarters,
900 Merrill Plaisance, Palmer Woods

Staff - 1st Shift

Executive Chief of Fire Department

(1) Assistant Fire Chief

Fire Marshal

(4) Battalion Chiefs

Supt. of Fire Apparatus

2nd Shift

Deputy Executive Chief of Fire Department

(1) Asst. Fire Chief

Asst. Fire Marshal

(4) Battalion Chiefs

Asst. Supt. of Fire Apparatus

CIVIL DISTURBANCE PLAN - page 2.

COORDINATOR OF PLAN:

Supervisor of Training and Staff

LIAISON: To Police Department - Supt. of Police Office
Police Headquarters - Beaubien & Macomb

Staff - Two (2) Battalion Chiefs, one (1) each shift.

LIAISON: To Army or National Guard - Command Location

Staff - Two (2) Battalion Chiefs, one (1) each shift.

FOOD PROCUREMENT AND SANITATION: Operations Office
Fire Headquarters - Washington Blvd & Larned

Staff - Two (2) Battalion Chiefs, one (1) each shift.

FIRE MARSHAL'S DIVISION: Command Posts

Personnel and cars at each Command Post to facilitate the transporting of the injured and procurement of food. To assist at watch desk and to dispatch companies.

APPARATUS DIVISION: Russell & Erskine

Staff - Foreman

Emergency Repairmen

Shop Personnel, including Building & Supplies

CENTRAL OFFICE: 697 Macomb

Staff - Divide personnel, two (2) twelve (12) hour shifts.

COMMAND POSTS:

Locations flexible, depending upon the location of problem. Companies will be assigned to Command Posts by Central Office. Listed here are suggested Command Posts because of facilities available, billeting, feeding and sanitation.

LOCATIONS:

ENGINE NO. 6 - RUSSELL & ERSKINE
PARKING - EASTERN MARKET
BILLETING - APPARATUS DIVISION BUILDING

ENGINE NO. 12 - W. WARREN & LAWTON (Training Academy)
PARKING - ACADEMY YARD
BILLETING - ACADEMY BUILDING

ENGINE NO. 21 - LINWOOD & CALVERT
PARKING - CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
BILLETING - CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

ENGINE NO. 52 - MANISTIQUE & E. WARREN
PARKING - CORRIGAN PLAYFIELD
BILLETING - JACKSON SENIOR, - WAREHOUSING

CIVIL DISTURBANCE PLAN - page 3

LOCATIONS CONTINUED:

ENGINE NO. 55 - JOY RD. & ASHTON (Southfield X-Way)
PARKING - JOYFIELD SHOPPING CENTER
BILLETING - CODY HIGH SCHOOL

LADDER NO. 22 - McGRAW & MARTIN
PARKING - CHADSEY WEXEN HIGH SCHOOL
BILLETING - CHADSEY HIGH SCHOOL

INFORMATION:

ENGINES 1, 9 Ladder 1 and Squad 1, and Battalion Chief 1 respond from Fire Headquarters.

ENGINE NO. 48 to remain and operate from quarters, assisted by ^{suburban} ~~urban~~ fire companies.

Retain "Key" companies in large vacated areas.

Fill-in outskirts vacated quarters with suburban companies.

Install additional department phones at each Command Post.

Have Electronic Megaphones at each Command Post.

Each Command Post to keep record of activity in journal.

Individual companies keep journal on apparatus to record activity.

When suburban companies operate from a Command Post, assign them to respond with one of our companies, or have a member of our department ride with them.

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October 23, 1967

Jerome P. Cavanagh, Mayor
11th Floor City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Dear Mayor Cavanagh:

At a meeting with the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Executive Chief of the Fire Department on October 23, 1967 the following was decided.

Our initial request for fifteen (15) pumping engines, seven (7) ladder trucks, four (4) rescue squads and two (2) monitor jeeps are absolutely essential to allow us to provide the added measure of protection to the citizens of Detroit not only in the case of civil disturbance but also to augment an already seriously under equipped department.

As we have stated in a previous letter to the Honorable Common Council, the Detroit Fire Department does not have a reserve fleet of fire apparatus and this is an essential need. This factor was self-evident during the week of July 23.

The new equipment would allow us to place in reserve one piece of fire apparatus for every four in service.

We found that subsequent to our call back of off-duty personnel on July 23, we had many more able body fire fighters than we had equipment to place them on. Two-thirds of our people are off duty at any given time. Consequently, our in service equipment provides vehicles for only one-third of our fire fighting personnel. At the present time

we are able to average two pumpers and one ladder truck in reserve and these are without equipment any time a first line vehicle is dead-lined we must scavenge equipment from it to equip the reserve apparatus. Time being of essence it is imperative that our reserve fleet must be fully equipped and available for immediate service.

Without going into detail our Civil Disturbance Plan calls for the deployment of these reserve vehicles at strategic command posts around the city. We feel that the acquisition of this much needed major fire fighting equipment would allow modern equipment to be used for this necessary reserve purpose. The average age of the few pieces of reserve equipment on hand at present is 22 years. The requested equipment could be used to fill in mutual aid agreements with suburban communities without curtailing fire protection within the City of Detroit.

The four rescue squads would alleviate the work load of our present seven squad companies. Our squad emergency runs have increased 56.6 per cent during the last five years. In addition these squads would be used as provided for in our Civil Disturbance Manual to facilitate the the transportation of floating manpower pools, food and equipment during civil disturbances and natural disasters.

The two jeeps are to be monitor equipped (water guns) to provide water curtailment to isolate and contain fires during disasters and at extra alarms during normal times. These jeeps would also allow us to move more hose and tools into and around fire areas, expressway interchanges, the Fisher Expressway Bridge and the like. These vehicles would also enable fire fighters to divert heavy water streams where larger fire vehicles cannot travel. This equipment would give additional protection to business and industry against sales and production losses and provide an urgent need for that additional protection to home owners and businessmen alike who either cannot get fire insurance protection on their property or are forced to pay additional premiums for the same.

Mayor Cavanagh

- 2 -

October 23, 1967

Reluctantly, we agreed that the only item we could justify eliminating from our initial request is that of the two flammable liquid fire fighting vehicles. Hopefully a strict enforcement of any imposed curfew would curtail traffic to a minimum allowing safe transportation of fuel when needed to our protected depots.

We urge your careful reconsideration of our requests.

Respectfully submitted,

**Charles J. Quinlan
Executive Chief of Fire Department**

**Robert E. Tighe
Secretary**

maw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[Handwritten signature] 51

TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry

SUBJECT: Visit to the Central United Church of Christ - Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., Minister

Attachment: Copy of program from Central United Church of Christ

On Sunday, December 10, 1967, the writer attended the eleven o'clock services at the Central United Church of Christ, located at 7625 Linwood Street, Detroit, Michigan, and pastored by Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., who was not present. The church consists of two buildings, the main auditorium and a secondary auditorium.

Upon arriving at church, the writer was greeted very cordially and was presented a program. The main auditorium, which seats approximately 250 people, was filled to approximately one-fifth of its capacity. Approximately fifteen minutes after my arrival, the choir marched in, and immediately following the choir, Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., organizer of the Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey, appeared as guest speaker.

The remaining pews became occupied within a period of minutes. Many of the worshipers, men and women, wore African dress and stylish "African bush" hair dress. The congregation consisted of approximately five white persons scattered about the church. Approximately four white newsmen came in and stood in the rear of the church when Dr. Wright began his sermon on the "Importance of Black Power". A church program is attached.

The church secretary mentioned the fact that Rev. Cleage was absent but did not state the reason for his absence. The secretary asked all of the members and friends to be present at the church on Sunday, December 17, 1967, between 8:00 and 10:30 to witness the live telecast at which time Rev. Cleage will confront police chiefs in Atlanta, St. Louis, Newark,



5010-106

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and Philadelphia on a 126 station hook-up. It was requested that the people wear African dress if they desire.

Dr. Wright, guest speaker, was introduced to the audience in a most elegant manner. He exuberantly rallied to the introduction by welcoming the audience as his black sisters and brothers. He immediately plugged his book, Black Power and Urban Unrest. The text of his subject was that black people should be proud of the fact that they are black and that time has come for all black people to unite in "Black Power". He defined "Black Power" as the ultimate identification of the black man in a white man's society.

He related that until black people are able to identify themselves "Black Power" will merely be a figure of speech. Dr. Wright was given a standing ovation at the conclusion of the sermon. Dr. Wright announced his new membership within the church along with five other new members, including a woman.

An unknown pulpit associate briefly commented on Dr. Wright's sermon and remarked that time had come for black people to relinquish their "Uncle Tomish" ideas and join the state of black brotherhood. Whitey can no longer tell black people what to do. The audience, as stated was composed of astute individuals, applauded the comments.

After the sermon, members, friends and others in attendance congregated in the secondary auditorium for coffee, tea and pastries. Dr. Wright was immediately cornered by the newsmen who fired questions at him faster than he could respond. One question in particular was "Why is he preaching separatism?" Dr. Wright calmly stated that he was not preaching separatism because the white man had already separated black people from their society. What he is attempting to do is arouse the black-man to make it on his own and make the best of the situation which he did not create. Another question was "Why he had joined this church when he already had membership in an Episcopalian church in Newark?" Dr. Wright stated that he has not given up his Episcopalian faith but that he was merely

associating himself with another church that preaches and teaches the people in the manner in which he believes and that this type of church is the type that is needed in every black community in the U.S. He stated that whenever he visits Detroit the Central United Church of Christ will be his church.

At this point the newsmen concluded their interviews. The writer introduced himself to Dr. Wright and made reference to our telephone conversation in Newark approximately two weeks ago, at which time Wright related he did not want to talk to anyone from the President's Commission on Civil Disorders. Dr. Wright recalled the incident, shook my hand and apologized for not being able to speak because he had to autograph his books (Black Power and Urban Unrest) that were being purchased by the church members for \$2.00 a copy.

There were no comments on the riot or the fact that the policemen who had been held on a conspiracy charge to commit murder, were exonerated. The writer socialized with the church members for approximately an hour and departed the church. The fact that Rev. Cleage was absent might have had something to do with the fact that nothing was mentioned about the race situation in Detroit.

The church services were similar to services rendered in the Baptist church other than the sermon and remarks made after the sermon. Overall, Rev. Cleage has a progressive church with a huge congregation. My visit to the church was enlightening.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Nelson
Caring

52

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: Dec. 8, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford

SUBJECT: Detroit Trip

The mission of the undersigned was threefold; to cover a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality being held in Detroit, December 1 through 3, 1967; secondly, to cover the Foundering Convention of the Michigan Conference of Concerned Democrats, Saturday, December 2, 1967, at Detroit's Cobalt Hall; the third assignment regarded a meeting on Sunday, December 3, 1967, at the Central High School Auditorium by the Committee for Student Rights.

Concerning the alleged meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality, a separate memorandum has been submitted tending to show that information furnished to the Bureau by an informant in regards to the meeting of CORE was in error. A meeting, however, was in progress at the address given by the Bureau. This meeting was an orientation program for new members being received into Reverend Albert B. Cleage's church. The name of the Church is Central United Church of Christ, and is located at 7625 Linwood. The undersigned was not permitted to attend the orientation meeting, however Reverend Cleage promised to give an interview on the following day, which was Sunday, December 3, 1967. The time for the interview was set at 1 p.m.; however upon arrival, this investigator found that church services were still in progress and continued in progress until approximately 2:30 or 2:45 p.m. The church services were followed by a reception in the Church Hall. While waiting for the interview, this investigator noted that members, who were drinking coffee and eating rolls, greeted each other orally. They addressed the individual male members as Brother and the female members as Sister. If they shook hands at all, they engaged in a ritual-type of handshake in which little attempt was made to hide the movement. This was referred to as the "soul shake." The "soul shake" consisted of the individuals grasping each other's hand in the conventional manner and then grasping



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each other's thumb securely and then going back to the conventional handshake. It was noted that the male members also engaged in what appeared to be a kiss of peace, in which they embraced one another and touched one cheek to another. The undersigned gathered up all information and printed material within reach, which is attached hereto and made a part of this memorandum. These documents are entitled Exhibit I, II and III. Exhibit I is the order of service for Sunday, December 3, 1967, including the events for the rest of the day, the week, and coming events. There is also a list of new members which were received into the church. Exhibit II is a reprint of an article written by the Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr., which appeared in the November 4, 1967 Michigan Chronicle, a weekly newspaper published in Detroit. Exhibit III is a Stop the Draft flier which purports to show various demonstrations to be carried out throughout the city from December 4 through December 8, 1967. ✓

Reverend Cleage did graciously indulge this investigator with an approximate ten-minute interview during which time he stated that the Commission had already concluded that there was a conspiracy in connection with the Detroit riot of the summer and that subsequent investigations were merely to support this conclusion.

Attachments

CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
 7625 Linwood at Hogarth
 Rev. Albert B. Clenge, 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"
- ANTHEM - "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.

EXHIBIT #1

ADULT BIBLE CLASS - 10:00 A.M. EVERY SUNDAY
SUNDAY SCHOOL - 9:30 and 11:30 A.M.
NURSERY CLASS - 11:30 A.M. EACH SUNDAY

EVENTS TODAY

There will be an informal Coffee Hour in the Fellowship Hall following this service, members and friends are invited to stay. Area-Group #9 will serve. Area-Group #1 next week. Area-Group #6 is responsible for Sick Visitation this week. Area-Group #7 is responsible for Hospitality this morning. Area-Group #4 is responsible for the Nursery. Area-Group #5 next week.

BLACK MADONNA CHRISTMAS CARDS will be on sale today!
Price-\$2.75 a box.

1 p.m. A special Men's Club meeting in the Sanctuary.
Eddie Rush, Pres.

2 p.m. INNER-CITY STUDENT ORGANIZATION will meet.

3:30 p.m. "The Temple of the Black Messiah" (#2)
will hold regular services at Diggs "Chapel of the Chimes", 4670 Inkster Rd., Inkster, Mich. Rev. Wm. Colquitt, Pastor.

4 p.m. INNER-CITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE will meet.

6 p.m. Area-Group #5 will meet at the home of Daniel Durton, 629 Blaine, all members are asked to be present.

(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, Willio
Washington, James
Waterman, William
Weaver, George
Welch, Gerald
Nevels, Barbara (Mrs.)

THIS WEEK

Mon. 7 p.m. Inner-City Parents Council will meet.

Mon. 8 p.m. Area-Group #6 will meet at Central Church. All members are asked to be present. Mrs. Mae Perryman, Chairman.

Mon. 8 p.m. Area-Group #1 will meet at the home of Mrs. Mattie Rich, 1959 Lothrop #3. All members are asked to be present. This is a very important meeting. Please be prompt.

Tues. 8 p.m. (Every Tuesday) Afro-American History Class will meet, Edward Vaughn, Instructor.

COMING EVENTS

Sun. Dec. 10 11:15 Nathan Wright, Organizer of the Newark Black Power Conference, will be our guest speaker. Mr. Wright is the author of the book, "Black Power". All members are asked to attend this special service and bring a friend.

Sun. Dec. 10 8:00 p.m. The City-wide Citizens Action Committee presents a Mammoth Variety Show, at the Ford Auditorium-AFRICAN-SOUL '68'. Tickets are available from Mr. Ed Vaughn. Price-\$2.00.

Wed. Dec. 20 8:00 p.m. The City-wide Citizens Action Committee will meet at Central Church.

-SICK AND SHUT IN-

Mr. Elisha Currie
4819 24th Street

For God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Amen.

Members and Area-Group Chairmen are asked to report all sick and shut in members to the Church Office between 12 and 7 p.m. TY 80772 or TY 49932

Members are asked to please report all changes of address and phone numbers to the Church Office.

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Troutman are looking for a flat for rent, with at least two bedrooms. 898-4466

What Do We Owe Our Children?

By REV. ALBERT B. CLEAGE JR.

In every inner city junior high and high school today our children are in foment. At Knudsen Junior High school a few weeks ago the students ran pell-mell through the halls and some of them broke doors and windows. At Central High school last week the students left their classes because the black assistant principal was being transferred to Northwestern High school as a principal.

At Durfee Junior High school the students organized

a boycott of the school cafeteria. And at McMichael Junior High school the students not only protested against the food in the school cafeteria but threatened to strike unless they got black history as a part of the regular curriculum and got rid of prejudiced teachers.

All of these demands mean one thing: that more and more black boys and girls are beginning to realize that it is impossible for them to get an education which will equip them to become the future leaders of the black community as long as our schools are being run by outsiders.



REV. CLEAGE

What is an outsider? An outsider is someone who lives outside the community and does not share the past, the present and the future life and problems of the community. That is exactly what most of the principals and assistant principals in our inner city schools are today.

They live in their homes in the outlying sections or suburbs of Detroit. They drive in to the inner city every morning on the expressway, full of apprehension and fear of our children. And every afternoon after school they drive back to their "safe" lily-white neighborhoods, grateful that they are one day closer to payday.

Most of these outsiders think of our children as little savages. That's how they talk about our children among themselves. The only kind of black people they feel comfortable around are those who think that everything white is right and everything black should get back and who spend their lives trying to identify with the white man.

They can't teach our children because they are afraid of them. They hide in their offices or even down in the furnace room so as to be unavailable if any trouble should occur. If they belonged INSIDE our communities, they wouldn't have to be afraid.

Administrators Must Be Accountable

The Board of Education and the school administration know that the situation in inner city schools is critical. They know this because the Inner City Organizing Committee has reported this fact to them regularly since last June 13 when the Parents Council of the Inner City Organizing Committee submitted a comprehensive report and specific recommendations for improving inner city schools.

Many of the black administrators who have recently been appointed do not accept the simple fact of their

accountability to the black community. They have been appointed because the black community has insisted upon their appointment, not because they have suddenly developed any new skills or abilities, and certainly not because the administration has developed any new awareness of the importance of black administrators.

These black administrators in the Detroit school system must understand their effectiveness in their new positions depends upon their ability to relate to the black community. They cannot accomplish the task for which they have been appointed — the achievement of peace in inner city schools — by trying to please the administration and the Board of Education.

They can only accomplish it if they are able to relate the schools meaningfully to the aspirations and demands of the militant black community.

The Role of Black Parents

Many black parents still do not realize how critical the situation is.

They do not realize that the reason our children are not learning is the simple fact that the school system is not designed to make it possible for them to learn. They blame themselves, they blame their children, they blame everyone but the white teachers and administrators who are the ones who have failed to create an environment in which black children can learn.

Fortunately there are a growing number of black teachers and administrators who understand that black consciousness, black pride, black history and black teachers and administrators are necessary before black children can be expected to learn. Our children must understand that they are part of a Black Nation which is engaged in a revolution to throw off the shackles of bondage and become a free people.

They must understand that they are an important part of this Black Revolution and that their ability to learn is therefore important not only to themselves but to their people. This is essential if black children are to take education seriously and to be motivated to learn.

Black children are now beginning to tell their parents, "If you had been willing to fight a long time ago, we wouldn't have to be fighting now for black pride and black history and black administrators in our schools. If you had fought for these things a long time ago, we could be sitting quietly in school now and listening to our teachers and learning."

No parent likes to hear this from his child, particularly when he has been working and shaving year after year to provide his children with a roof over their heads, food in their stomachs and decent clothing to wear. But whether black parents like it or not, these black young people are telling the truth.

It is not enough for a black parent to provide his child with the physical necessities of daily life. He must involve himself in the Black Revolution. He must give the black child an understanding of his participation and of his determination to create a society in which black man can walk with dignity.

If we have anything that is precious, it is our children. We cannot continue to stand idly by, letting the white man mess them up year after year after year. Every black parent, every black community resident, every black community organization must be ready to back up our militant black students and militant black teachers.

It is better for our children to be insisting on respect for black culture and the black community — even if it means their staying out of school — than it is for them to be sitting quietly in a classroom letting the man drill white history and white literature and white geography into their heads.

THE MICHIGAN CHRONICLE November 4, 1967

INNER-CITY PARENTS COUNCIL

AFFILIATED WITH THE INNER-CITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



**We demand
BLACK HISTORY
in the Regular
Curriculum**



**STOP PROMOTING
TO MAKE DESK SPACE**

Meets every other Monday at 7:30 p.m.

**CENTRAL
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST**

7625 LINWOOD

REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Minister

stop the draft week - dec 4-8

Uncle Sam is taking 18,200 more men in December. More lives down the drain. More slaughter and waste in Vietnam.

The government can't get much support for its war. Few men are volunteering to fight for it. Hundreds of thousands are demonstrating against it. But Johnson needs soldiers, so we get drafted.

Hershey says Selective Service is going to "live up to the letter of the draft laws." He says that students who "interfere" with the war effort are not acting "in the national interest." So they should get drafted -- first.

We say no one should have to go. The guys who are in Vietnam now should be brought home now. Other inductees should be released now. We say stop the draft - stop the war.

mon , dec 4 Turn in draft cards, 3:00 p.m., Cadillac Towers.
(For more information call 831-6800)

tues , dec 5 Stop the draft-Stop the war rally, 3:30 p.m., Cass Tech High School

thurs , dec 7 Stop the draft-Stop the war rally, 12:30 p.m., W.S.U., Lower De Roy Aud.

fri , dec 8 Torch light march & demonstration, 4:00 p.m., starting at Clark Park (Clark & West Vernor) to Fr. Wayne



EXHIBIT III

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Miss. Carter

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TO : M. C. Miskovsky *M*

DATE: Dec. 14, 1967

FROM : N. C. Rayford *NR*

SUBJECT: Detroit Trip--Continuation of Memorandum dated Dec. 8, 1967

Reverend Cleage indicated that the only conspiracy that he was aware of was the conspiracy between the local police, National Guard, and Michigan Supreme Court. He stated that there was a conspiracy during the riot to deprive black people of their Constitutional rights; that there was a conspiracy in the suspension of the writ of Habeus Corpus; that there was a conspiracy in the setting of punitive bail bonds for black people; that there was a conspiracy in the breaking and entering of black people's homes, without warrants and without provocation; that the conspiracy included the beating, maiming, and even killing of black people who were innocent of any crime. Reverend Cleage indicated that he was not aware of any conspiracy existing within the black community for the purpose of perpetrating or continuing violence and riots. Reverend Cleage stated that integration was not an attainable goal, that it had been tried and just didn't work. He said that integration at this point was irrational and any Negro who thought or worked along such lines must be deranged because he certainly was not aware of the situation as it actually existed. The alternative as Reverend Cleage conceived it was for the creation of black communities within the structure as it now exist. These black communities would operate to the benefit of the black people rather than their exploitation. The Reverend was not able to expand upon this latter point because the interview was interrupted and the investigator was later informed that the Reverend did not have further time to discuss the matter.



5010-108

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