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THE KETTERING HIGH SCHOOL

STUDY COMMITTEE

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A REPORT OF
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

* * * * *

October, 1966 - June, 1967

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Committee Reports

ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

This subcommittee has made considerable progress in our area of endeavor. This is due, primarily, to the splendid cooperation of the Kettering staff--Dr. Sain and Mr. Freeman in particular.

Our subcommittee to date has interviewed a cross section of the teachers, both principals and both assistant principals with the following observations, comments and recommendations.

Dr. Leonard Sain is an articulate educator who takes great pride in his work. The leadership and administration he displays are excellent. This is helped by his open door policy to both faculty and students, and evidenced by the fact that the teachers, as a whole, are well satisfied with the Kettering administration. The feeling of the student body was demonstrated recently upon Dr. Sain's transfer to Northern High School. However, we do feel that Dr. Sain placed too large a burden upon himself by becoming personally involved in areas that could be administered by his assistants or department heads.

The assistant principals, although recently promoted to their positions, are capable young men with good backgrounds for their chosen profession. They work well with the counselors and teachers and have been most helpful and cooperative in assisting us.

The teachers are impressed with the promotional possibilities in the system, and the majority appear to take their work seriously. Many belong to outside organizations that help them keep abreast of the changing times. They feel that they have the opportunity to present ideas and suggestions, and that these are welcomed by the school administration. However, they do feel that their teaching load is heavy, with not enough preparation time. They also stated that various record keeping and reports take away from classroom time.

The discipline at Kettering appears good. The newer teachers have problems at times that only experience can solve. However, without exception, the teachers interviewed stated that they were supported wholeheartedly by the administration and parents.

The worst discipline problem exists when the students have to leave the main building and cross over the expressway to the Annex. This problem is compounded by "dropouts" who congregate in the area. We realize that until the school building is completed this is necessary. However, we feel very strongly that this is a danger point and recommend the following possible solutions:

1. Screening to prevent students from falling over the guard rails onto the expressway.
2. Uniformed attendant to supervise the area and keep the undesirables from bothering the students.

Some of the students also have problems going home with the Burroughs Junior High School students. This should be looked into by the administration of both schools for a possible solution.

Although our subcommittee is not directly involved with the school plant, we feel we should comment on the following.

This subcommittee has observed that the difficulty in obtaining action from the Housing Department imposes an unnecessary burden upon the school administration and hinders the creation of an atmosphere conducive to learning. For example:

1. Equipment programmed in the construction of the building is not yet installed (as seats in assembly).
2. Services for outside grounds (as parking lot) are only obtained after numerous and repeated requests.

RECOMMENDATION: The Central Administration should look into its system of filling orders and requests so that the school administrators can devote more time to the students. It would appear that better communication would eliminate needless duplicated requests.

After interviewing the students at Kettering, we find that the bulk of the students are trying to further their education and have definite ideas as to their future. Most of the students are well satisfied with the instruction and helpfulness of the teachers, counselors and school administrators. However, the following observations were made:

1. Some students complained about the overpass (mentioned previously in this report).
2. A goodly number of students admitted that their reading skill was not up to norm, and this made school work much more difficult.

Kettering has an after-hours study center which affords the students an opportunity for assistance in various subjects with which they have problems. This center has the better students help the poorer students. We would recommend that the students in need of help are made aware that the teachers are also available for personal help. They should be made aware of, and encouraged to seek, help and guidance. We recommend that the school and/or the Board of Education take immediate steps so that children reading under a certain level develop their reading skills so that they are able to perform at an appropriate level. We cannot express strongly enough our feelings regarding reading ability.

We would also recommend that the junior high and grade schools be studied in regard to the fulfillment of the school's obligation to the student's reading skill.

We further feel that the problems encountered in many of our schools, such as discipline, could be avoided by better preparation of the students at the lower levels. Many students who cannot read sufficiently are unable to cope with other subjects. Thus, you may have a "dropout" or a possible "troublemaker"--not because he wants to be--but because he simply is unable to understand the subject matter. We also feel that absenteeism is highest among the below-level readers.

The present Student Council is an effective vehicle for student leadership development which, in the future, should prove even more effective as a reservoir of talent. Every effort should be made to encourage student involvement.

In summary, this committee makes these several recommendations:

RECOMMENDATION: Screening to prevent students from falling over the guard rails onto the expressway.

RECOMMENDATION: Uniformed attendant to supervise the area and keep undesirables from bothering the students.

RECOMMENDATION: The Central Administration should look into its system of filling orders and requests so that the school administrators can devote more time to the students. It would appear that better communication would eliminate needless duplicated requests.

RECOMMENDATION: The school and/or the Board of Education should take immediate steps so that children reading under a certain level develop their reading skills so that they are able to perform at an appropriate level.

RECOMMENDATION: The junior high and grade schools should be studied in regard to the fulfillment of the school's obligation to the student's reading ability and skill.

SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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Business People (Summary of Impressions)

Several persons commented very favorably about the "discipline" at Kettering. This seems to be a uniform impression.

Several businessmen are employing students from Kettering and expect to continue to do so. Many will help the school in any reasonable way if a request is made.

Comment repeatedly encountered--it is the youngsters from the junior high schools that are the most serious problem. Those closer to public schools felt public school pupils were worst. Those closer to parochial schools expressed the same opinion about parochial school students. Vandalism, rowdying, obscene and profane language, girls worse than boys were the usual points raised.

Individual students are usually well behaved. The group of students rarely behaves well.

Some businessmen only a few blocks away are unaware that Kettering exists. They are well established businesses not dependent upon local patrons. Crime and vandalism are their chief concerns. These men are active in their home communities. They praise their local neighborhoods and schools, and contrast the behavior of students (youth) in their local home communities with the behavior they observe on the streets and in their stores.

Repeatedly the comment was made that "in the last five years, the behavior of youngsters and crime is much worse."

Glass insurance is being cancelled by the insurance companies. No businessmen expressed the belief that it is adults that break out and shoot out the windows.

Several businessmen expressed strong determination to oppose any increase in taxes.

Several businessmen said that "just one more incident, holdup and assault and most of us will move out."

SUMMARY: The general attitude toward Kettering seems to be hopeful, but genuine contact between the school and community is slight, and considerable effort will be required to create active participation in working with the school. The schools must act to recruit business and community support, at least in the majority of cases.

Clergymen

Several pastors comment favorably on discipline in the school, but all express concern about conditions surrounding the school.

Most pastors do not consider Kettering as significantly different from the total school system. The total system's success is not considered to be very great by a large number of pastors.

Protests that there is no free, informed, united citizens voice to be heard speaking to the school administration were voiced by some. This should coordinate grade school, junior high and senior high study and action.

The schools, as part of the community, should continue to cooperate with "grass roots" community organizations to discover and meet the felt needs of people in the community.

Parents

Parents are disturbed at the shifting of Dr. Sain, because they interpret this action as a lack of vital concern for quality education at Kettering on the part of the school administration.

Parents are concerned that older men and dropouts hang around the school and pick up students.

CURRICULUM

Parents are also concerned about the increasing number of small businesses catering to students. Some of these are suspected of engaging in illegal activities.

Parents report that in some disciplinary problems their children are not allowed to tell their side of the story.

Students

Suggestions

1. The students would like to have more activities than dances.
2. The students feel they don't have a chance to "sound-off" about anything pertaining to the school, so they feel a "suggestion box" would be helpful.
3. While waiting for after-school help and activities, the students need a place to stay.
4. A lot of students have never had the opportunity to attend a field trip.
5. Students desire more counseling assistance.

Recommendations

1. The Student Council, Parents Community Club and teachers should get together, discuss ideas, and make plans for different activities.
2. Such a box could easily be put in front of the main office. A lot of students have good and important ideas that should not be shrugged off. This would also be a good way to find out the students' feeling toward the school.
3. One room could be set aside as a recreational room for these students. There would be need for a few tables, chairs, and maybe ping pong tables. One teacher for every hour would be needed for safety precautions--not discipline.
4. Staff should be encouraged to make greater use of community resources.
5. Expanded counseling program to be tied to home and community contacts.

CURRICULUM

Our evaluation of the curriculum at Kettering High School seeks the answers to two basic questions:

1. Is the curriculum suited to the needs of the graduates of Kettering?
2. Is the curriculum suited to the abilities of the youngsters entering Kettering?

An evaluation should be expressed in terms of the achievement of objectives. Taking the first question, the educational objectives set down by the Board of Education in 1959 are these:

- a. To prepare youth for their responsibility as citizens.
- b. To qualify citizens for useful work.
- c. To cultivate a climate which will encourage cultural and intellectual interests and promote a respect for scholarship.
- d. To develop scientists, technicians and specialists capable of discovery and invention.
- e. To educate citizens who can use leisure time wisely.
- f. To educate citizens to deal with the various economic, technical, social, political and spiritual needs of our community.

Evaluating whether the curriculum is suited to the needs of the graduates of Kettering in terms of the above objectives does not seem reasonable to us because:

1. This is a new school, which has yet to graduate a senior class.
2. Attainment of the above objectives would have to be measured in the future--after the students have left school.

While such an evaluation seems beyond the resources of this committee, it does raise a question as to whether the Board of Education has undertaken any study to measure whether or not these objectives are indeed being met by the public high schools throughout Detroit. We feel that such a study might be appropriate.

As for the present program, it does seem to us that the academic curriculum and range of extra-curricular opportunities offered at Kettering are reasonably representative of a proper comprehensive high school program at this stage of the school's growth.

We are particularly encouraged about such directions as these:

1. The principal has clear-cut, student-oriented goals for his school.
2. The principal is working to establish a spirit of innovation within the curriculum.
3. The teaching staff is essentially a young one, and we feel this is an important factor in the community which this school serves.

Since an evaluation of the first question does not seem appropriate in the case of Kettering, the committee felt it might best discharge its responsibility by turning its focus on the second question:

Is the curriculum suited to the abilities of the students entering Kettering?

To us, this seems a far more critical question--because everything that Kettering hopes to do to meet the needs of its students depends on the appropriateness of the curriculum to the students who enter the school.

As a point of departure, we looked at the curriculum in English, since ability to handle the language is a common thread through the college preparatory, business, and technical and vocational curriculums.

We organized our study in four basic areas, dealing with our findings and offering additional comments. These areas are:

1. Assignment to levels in the curriculum
2. Course objectives
3. Course materials
4. Teaching factors

Assignment to Levels

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|--|--|
| 1. Varying abilities of students are recognized by grouping them in levels, designated as H, A, B, and S. | 1. |
| 2. The criterion for this grouping in the tenth grade is the Iowa test administered in the eighth grade. | 2. We question whether a two-year-old criterion is the proper one for grouping in the tenth grade. |
| 3. In placement, there seems to be no consistent interpretation of the relationship between reading ability and reading potential. | 3. It appears that the teacher is faced with the task of dealing with extremely divergent student characteristics in the same classroom, ranging from: The "slow-learner" whose Iowa score is consistent with his I.Q. to The "under-achiever" whose Iowa score is not consistent with his I.Q. We suggest that it is unreasonable to expect a teacher to be fully effective under such circumstances. |
| 4. The criteria for grouping students after the tenth grade are less clear than for the original grouping. In some cases, students are not reassigned to other levels because of "scheduling difficulty." In other cases, students are assigned to "S" level for behavioral reasons. | 4. It appears that placement of a student in a certain level is at times a matter of expediency. |
| 5. It appears that basic attitudes toward students as individuals are a consequence of the level to which they are assigned; that is, certain students are definite "S" types, etc. | 5. It is possible that this sort of attitude is creating a self-fulfilling prophecy which subtly inhibits the mobility of the student from level to level, and/or convinces some students (especially in the "S" level) that they cannot learn. Therefore, they do not learn; a case where grouping prevents from happening that which it was designed to promote--effective learning. |

Findings

6. There seems to be acceptance of the present grouping criteria and organization as a permanent and immutable matter, since no studies or investigations of effectiveness or appropriateness were mentioned as being underway or planned.

Comment

6. In view of the questions raised above, it would appear that some investigations would be in order, particularly in the development of more effective methods of grouping students. A key criterion would seem to be the relationship, or lack of it, between the student's reading ability and his reading potential.

Course Objectives

Findings

1. The principal has clear-cut objectives in mind for the school.
2. Course objectives, however, are not as clear; there does not seem to be a common purpose (expressed in specific objectives) for each level of the curriculum.
3. Such objectives as exist are largely the product of the individual teacher's viewpoint as to what should be accomplished. This results in a variety of relationships between objectives and course materials:

The textbook itself is the objective.

Objectives are such that the course materials are considered helpful.

Objectives are such that the course materials are seen as an obstacle.

Comment

- 1.
2. It appears that the teachers do not hear the same thing; that is, teachers seem to be selective in what they hear the principal say about objectives and in what they retain.
3. If the principal's objectives are to be realized, it would appear that course objectives must be expressed not in terms of ground covered-- but in terms of student gains, whether these be reading level, comprehension, speed, enjoyment, or recognition of reading as a useful tool.

In any case, these objectives should be related to the level of development of the student when he enters an English class. Such would appear to have potential for stretching the student's capacity rather than, as sometimes appears to be the case, just adapting to it.

Course Materials

Findings

1. Course materials are largely representative of a culture which is not relevant to many students.

2. Textbooks are uniformly required but not uniformly used because of differing teacher assessments of their appropriateness. These textbooks are city-wide adoptions.

Comment

1. This lack of relevance can be assumed to be frustrating to many students who might well want to learn if they could discern any point to it, but cannot do so because of this lack of relevance.

Such relevance might be approached through such means as the use of shop manuals for texts--or rewriting of literature in the language of the student's culture.

2. Textbooks selected for each level on a city-wide basis would seem to differ widely in their relevance and appropriateness, since a single level may represent differing abilities from school to school.

While local option in the selection and use of textbooks could do much toward ameliorating this problem, it is not clear to many teachers whether there is any such option, or if there is, what its extent is.

Teaching Factors

Findings

1. Some teachers indicated that their preparation did not include much that qualified them to work effectively, either academically or socially, with students grouped into the "S" classes.

Comment

1. It is questionable whether any of the teachers had such preparation. Perhaps there needs to be recruiting prior to completion of certification programs so that the programs do prepare for such situations. Continuing preparation appears to be a necessity, but only if matters covered in preceding sections are resolved.

Findings

2. Large class size (35-40) was mentioned by teachers as being a handicap in establishing a relationship which could contribute to learning. Absenteeism, however, contributes to reducing class size at any period to workable numbers--particularly in the "S" class.

Semi-annual promotion and consequent changing of schedules further aggravates this problem.

3. Teachers feel a significant time pressure due to reports, meetings, record keeping and duties--all of which affect the time available for preparation. This is an even more acute problem when a teacher has two or three grades and levels to deal with.
4. While not clearly identifiable, there appear to be unwritten and unexpressed policies which reflect "the system" or "standard operating procedures" for this school and the entire school system. For instance, this comment made to a new teacher: "Don't try that method, because we don't do it that way here." These hidden systems are soon recognized by both teachers and students.

Comment

2. Smaller class size might contribute to reduced absenteeism, since smaller numbers might contribute to greater involvement and consequent responsibility on the part of the students.

3. The learning problems at Kettering are such that teaching five "S" classes of 175-200 students would appear to be a job requiring more than a 40-hour week, if done properly.
4. Only the most creative and courageous teachers could feel free to operate contrary to such hidden systems. This would appear to be most unfortunate at Kettering, where the students may well recognize the analogy with the existence of a social system which may be operating in opposition to their own.

When teachers conform to the subtle "system" of the school, how can adolescents be expected to attempt to work constructively for change in "systems" opposing them? The self-fulfilling prophecy mentioned earlier may operate here in a different guise: "What the hell's the use?"

Working from this point of departure (English), we looked at other areas of the school's curriculum. Our purpose at this point was not a depth study but rather a study of areas of correlation with and divergence from the findings expressed above with respect to the English curriculum.

It is interesting to note that we found substantial correlation. Among our findings were these:

Assignment to Classes (or Levels)

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Some teachers are unaware of the criteria for assignment of students to their classes or levels.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">By way of example, one teacher was unable to distinguish between "A" and "B" level classes in social studies.</p> | <p>1. It is difficult for a teacher to be fully effective when he is unaware of criteria which may have a bearing on the instructional methods to be used.</p> |
| <p>2. Vocational and business curriculum assignments are often not representative of student interest and potential.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Some teachers feel that such assignment is often made solely because it is the only alternative to college preparatory.</p> | <p>2. We suspect that such assignment results in vocational and business courses being taught in junior high school and 10th grade when such preparation may be appropriate and necessary only in the 11th and 12th grades.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Indeed, one vocational teacher indicated that he could do a better job if such courses were offered only in the 11th and 12th grades.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">There seems to be need for a broader range of curriculum choice than college prep, vocational and business.</p> |

Course Objectives

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|---|---|
| 1. Course objectives are not clear in terms of student gains. | 1. Are such courses trade training, general vocational education, or non-college prep? |
| 2. Teachers sense an undue pressure from the school system to pass and promote students--as the course objective. | 2. It appears that the perfectly reasonable desire to avoid having students overwhelmed by failure experience is merely creating another sort of monster. |
| Many cases were cited of students doing totally inadequate work but receiving "D" grades. | In this case, the student is merely putting in time--rather than learning to master even the most elementary material. |
| | It is clear that this promotional policy can lead, for instance, to a student struggling with algebra when he should be involved with remedial arithmetic. |
| | It seems to us that the ability to calculate (arithmetic) at the most elementary level is as essential to a member of our society as is the ability to handle the English language. |

Course Materials

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Course materials and subject matter are not relevant in the eyes of many students--leading to inattentiveness in the classroom. | |

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|---|---|
| <p>2. There is a correlation between the student's ability to handle the subject matter and his ability to handle the English language.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Instances were reported of the course materials being beyond the student's comprehension.</p> | <p>2. This reinforces the importance of "getting to" the student in the English curriculum as a prerequisite to successful experience in other areas of the curriculum.</p> |

Teaching Factors

| <u>Findings</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Some teachers feel unprepared and frustrated in their attempt to instruct students for whom the curriculum is irrelevant.</p> | <p>1.</p> |
| <p>2. Some teachers feel unequipped to handle specific courses to which they are assigned.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Business teachers feel that Business Arithmetic and Business English are essentially remedial and can best be taught by members of those departments.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Math teachers feel that Shop Math is essentially a vocational course and can best be taught by members of that department.</p> | <p>2. It is difficult to assess the degree of personal preference involved in these expressions, but it seems that remedial and vocational courses, if this is truly what they are, should be treated as such.</p> |

In summarizing our findings, we sensed at Kettering the desire to fully prepare students for their post-school environment. Kettering is generally well equipped to do this job.

But we suggest that some of these good intentions are not being met in practice. We further suggest that some of the educational problems we observed at Kettering are not peculiar to this school.

We are concerned about this, because we have taken the position in our study that the ability to deal effectively with the English language and to perform simple arithmetic are essential to upward mobility in our society. If we are correct in our conclusions about this--and about Kettering--then the significant number of students who will leave the school without these skills will constitute a stagnant element in society--the "social dynamite" of Dr. Conant.

It seems to us that this need not be the case. We feel that the key to mastery of simple skills is in making the curriculum appropriate at every turn to the level of development of the students entering Kettering.

Admittedly, our conclusions as to the inappropriateness of the curriculum at this time are not supported by objective data as to student achievement. Since testing in the Detroit high schools is generally restricted to the SCAT and STEP tests, we were unable--even at the 10th grade level--to assess the Kettering students' mastery of reading and arithmetic.

Certainly, these 10th grade SCAT and STEP results would suggest that Kettering students generally have an achievement level (STEP) that is in reasonably good agreement with the aptitude level (SCAT). But until there is clear-cut evidence about the usefulness of these measures for inner city youth, we hesitate to accept them as evidence of anything other than that the tests were given.

Thus, our conclusions are both tentative and subjective.

In any event, it appears to us that making the curriculum appropriate is absolutely essential to mastery of reading and arithmetic--and that the attainment of this goal rests on several key points:

1. Existence of clear-cut course objectives.
2. Proper criteria for assignment to classes and levels.
3. Relevance of subject matter and materials.
4. Promotion policy.
5. Teacher preparation and initiative.

As outsiders, we are not influenced by prior association with school system thinking in our consideration of the above points. Pending adequate tests of our conclusions, we suggest the following points for study by the school:

RECOMMENDATION: That clear-cut objectives be set for each course in every department--and that they be understood by the teachers. These objectives should be set in terms of student gains, not time put in--and they should be appropriate to the level of development of the entering students.

RECOMMENDATION: That a careful analysis be made of the reading and arithmetic potential and achievement of the students as they prepare to enter Kettering--not in the 8th grade.

RECOMMENDATION: That criteria for assignment to classes and levels be developed which are up-to-date and strictly adhered to. These criteria should reflect consideration of both potential and achievement in order to create an environment for effective teaching.

RECOMMENDATION: That course materials be selected--or developed, if necessary--which are relevant to the students involved.

RECOMMENDATION: That grading and promotional policies be developed and adhered to which emphasize mastery of subject matter--with movement through the school system being a consequence rather than a goal.

RECOMMENDATION: That a climate be created within the school in which teachers are thoroughly familiar with the learning environment--and in which creative teachers would feel encouraged to fully use their innovative abilities.

The total Kettering High School Study Committee presents these findings to the High School Commission and requests your serious consideration of our requests.

6/14/67

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FINAL REPORT OF
NORTHEASTERN HIGH SCHOOL
STUDY COMMITTEE

Submitted to: THE DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL STUDY COMMISSION

October, 1967

EXCERPTS FROM NORTHEASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

FINAL REPORT

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Submitted to: THE DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL STUDY COMMISSION

October, 1967

The Northeastern Committee extracted the role of race in the school's current plight. That we should discuss it at all in the twentieth century in the United States of America is ample evidence that any search for the causes of educational failure in the inner-city schools must lead back to this source point, as though drawn by an irresistible magnet. Yet, the committee might have withstood the lure of the racial woodpile had we not encountered a very perceptive paper written by a member of this commission, treating the precise question under scrutiny. Dr. Citron wrote in this paper appropriately entitled, "The 'Rightness' of 'Whiteness,'"

. . . whites in general have as yet no understanding of what the discrimination and segregation caste have done and are doing to them. . . ."

The essential problem is not bigots who need to hate, but the masses of whites whose minds have been formed in a caste society, cottoned and padded in the illusory concepts of dominance. The problem is the making of minds equipped with a set of unreal assumptions, unreal presuppositions, unreal beliefs in a make-believe world.

What whites discover when they make contact with the real world is that segregation and caste have cost them dearly in maturation and adulthood, in responsibility and manhood.

If Dr. Citron's appraisal of the devastating effects of race and caste is correct, as we believe it to be, its relevance to the present study is quite apparent. To begin with, the present policy makers in educational matters were born under and grew up under constant exposure to this deadly fallout. To end with, the present rulers of the western world, both

political and military, fell heir to a crown and cross so debilitating and pervasive that Oliver Cox wrote:

" . . . since the belief in white superiority - that is to say white nationalism - began to move over the world, no people of color have been able to develop race prejudice independent of whites ⁽¹⁾ "

To illustrate the possible portentousness - we do not say probable - of the myth of color for world survival, consider the following statement on American air power recorded in the Congressional Record, Volume 94, part 2, 80th Congress, 2nd session, HR, March 15, 1948, p. 2803, where the then representative from Texas, Lyndon B. Johnson, declared:

" . . . no matter what else we have of offensive or defensive weapons, without superior air power America is a bound and throttled giant; impotent and easy prey to any yellow dwarf with a pocket knife."

To what degree, if any, does this feeling on race expressed in 1948, either consciously or unwittingly permeate and determine our current Asian policy? The question becomes even more urgent when we weigh former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge's assessment of Filipinos in Harper's Magazine, December, 1931:

"In the word of the old adage, they must be made healthy, wealthy, and wise. We cannot make them wise, educate them as we will. But we have made them wealthy, although since the Filipinization of the government it is impossible to tell whether that health has been maintained."

Mr. Lodge suggested getting the Filipinos to Germany where the Germans "will, with typical Teutonic efficiency, administer them."

These matters are raised here not for the purpose of opening old wounds improperly healed, but rather from an accelerating alarm in face of the fact that inner-city education has fallen into such shabby disarray. The former United States Commissioner of Education, Sterling M. McMurrin, expressed identical sentiments when he wrote:

"In education we are facing a crisis of conscience and collectively we are experiencing a sense of national guilt. This consciousness of guilt grows out of the realization that we have failed to establish and maintain an educational program of the quality of which we are capable and which is now essential to the well being of all our people." (2)

Given the stated policy of the Detroit Board of Education, this committee feels it mandatory that the study commission state clearly, fearlessly and honestly the reasons for the successive defaults in performance which led to the current breakdown in inner-city education. All of us know from experience that the vicious cycle of deterioration is self-perpetuating and can be broken only by the establishment of a positive educational cycle.

The Northeastern Committee believes firmly that the total bureaucratic structure of Northeastern High School is hopelessly enfeebled. We feel that this condition stems mainly from the witting or unwitting belief that the children in this school cannot perform at the level of normal achievers. The principal and many of the teachers are trapped in a cliché bag which seems to relieve them of their responsibility to teach,

or, in the absence of this, the obligation of explaining precisely where the educative processes have gone wrong and initiating the necessary corrective measures.

Excluding the assistant principal and one or two teachers, we heard the same refrain over and over, "these kids come to us damaged. We try to help them as best we can. Their parents aren't interested," with this added occasionally, "of course, some of the parents have a tough time," and so on.

Despite the stated administrative rules and practices regarding regular evaluation of program in the interest of improvement, we found no evidence tending to show observance of these requirements. Instead, we found the staff alienated and apparently only slightly concerned about their charges. Perhaps it is true that they are engaged with other matters. The British publication, *The Economist*, September 16, 1967 opined:

"As a rule teachers in America tend to exhibit all the characteristics of a provincial middle class. They cling to gentility and professionalism, to security and status. Many are children of first and second generation immigrants and becoming a teacher was as much a fulfilment of their parents' aspirations as of their own. But now, arrived, they find themselves living on modest salaries (an average \$7,000 a year) and with the restricted horizon of a minor civil servant. And they are confronted with the freer, Americanized aspirations of their own children. It is little wonder then that they have finally come to recognize the obvious: that they are an interest group

first and professionals second, and that like their grandparents before them, they need to succeed in politics if they are to make their way."

The Northeastern Committee believes that aggressive programs designed along the lines of the Banneker project in St. Louis, Missouri and propelled by the same kind of innovative drive are an absolute necessity in reviving the inner-city schools generally and Northeastern in particular. Donald Ross Green reported in *Education Psychology* (Prentice-Hall) 1964, p. 111:

" . . . The first step taken in this program was to acquaint the principals, teachers, and parents with the harsh reality of where the students stood, not only in comparison to others in the area but also where they stood in comparison to national norms. Students were taught about the importance of school, of tests, and of achievement for success in high school and for getting jobs thereafter. Parents were similarly indoctrinated and asked to promise to oversee homework and told how to do it. Competition among students, classes, and schools was initiated. . . . The emphasis throughout was on effort to increase strength of drive and desire for success."

We feel that geography is not a factor of innovations. If the Banneker project implements learning elsewhere, the same kind of project can be effective in Detroit - given the people who have the courage and desire to try.

FINDINGS

Physical Plant:

Northeastern is the oldest unimproved high school in the city. Its classrooms are often too small and space is poorly utilized.

We found the laboratories to be generally inadequate with the physics laboratory poorly equipped. The lighting seemed poor for this kind of activity. The accommodations were severely limited when considering the purposes for which they were designed versus the current usage.

On the day of our visit, the lavatories were unclean and generally antiquated. We were told that many requests for renovations had gone unheeded.

The school lacks room for physical education out-doors. The students are required to walk two blocks along a busy thoroughfare in order to reach the school's playground.

On April 10, 1967, the school's machine shop was removed under extremely strained circumstances. Interested community citizens were given conflicting accounts as to the reason for the removal. The principal proposed the installation of a landscaping program but this substitute is entirely unacceptable to the students and the community.

Administration - Personnel Services:

We found this area to be one of the weakest areas in the school. Discipline seemed good in the sense of lack of disruptions but, on the whole, we feel the principal is lacking in empathetic understanding of the needs and problems of Northeastern students and of the community. We found no meaningful contact or relationship between the principal and the community.

We are pleased to report that the committee found Mr. Hauck, the assistant principal, to be aware of student needs and the community's aspiration. He demonstrated the kind of sensitivity which we feel is vital to the enhancement of student performances. Mr. Hauck appeared to relate positively with parents as well as students and this fact was corroborated by all persons encountered.

Counselors:

Except for one or two counselors, this department appeared ineffectual and its staff lacking in the requisite sensitivity for those youngsters. Here again, there seemed to be a lack of aggressiveness to counteract student passivity. We saw no evidence of imaginative counseling. Student contact with counselors is generally limited to programming and disciplinary problems. At Northeastern, student motivation toward college is sparked very often by community persons rather than those persons at the school charged with this responsibility.

Teaching Staff:

Except for a small minority, the teachers appeared resigned to anticipated failure on low performance of the students. This attitude would certainly be affected if the staff were held accountable through some standards of performance on accountability. At present, there appears to be no performance appraisal beyond the probation periods.

Curriculum:

The curriculum seemed to reflect the administrator's low estimation of the students' capabilities. For example, we found few advanced

sequence courses reflecting current business trends and technology. Vocationally, the same criticism is appropriate. Consequently, these students are likely to join the ranks of the hard core unemployable.

Pupils:

In respect to the Northeastern students, we found them severely lacking in a positive image of self. This, we feel, is inexcusable; for current research suggests the concept of self is a more reliable indicator of potential than I.Q. results. Far from enhancing these fragile egos, staff attitudes towards these youngsters seemed to devastate their hopes for image building.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This committee recommends a phasing out of all current facilities and the building of a new plant, manned by new administration and staff whose philosophy and orientation are geared toward these students' needs.
2. We strongly urge discontinuing social promotions.
3. We recommend the development of a curriculum reinforced by permanent work-study programs with business and industry cooperation.
4. The acceptance of the concepts of Negro identity should be included in the basic philosophy of Northeastern High School.

Seals

City: Detroit, Michigan

Dates of Disorder: July 23-31,

ADULTS ARRESTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL
DISORDER, SUMMER, 1967

| BOOKING OFFENSE | TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS | TOTAL NOT PROSECUTED | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| Total adults | 6528 | 1647 | 25.2 |
| Felony arrests | <u>4831</u> | <u>1165</u> | 24.1 |
| Homocide | 7 | 4 | 57.1 |
| Robbery | 108 | 90 | 83.3 |
| Aggra. assault | 215 | 158 | 73.5 |
| Burglary | 3380 | 502 | 14.9 |
| Grand theft | 355 | 100 | 28.2 |
| Receiving stolen property | 288 | 125 | 43.4 |
| Auto theft | 48 | 28 | 58.3 |
| Narcotics | 66 | 52 | 78.8 |
| Weapons | 238 | 53 | 22.3 |
| Arson | 34 | 21 | 61.8 |
| Other felonies | 92 | 32 | 34.5 |
| Misdemeanor arrests | <u>1080</u> | <u>307</u> | 28.4 |
| Simple assault | 37 | 8 | 21.6 |
| Curfew | 935 | 275 | 29.4 |
| Petty theft | 17 | 3 | 17.6 |
| Drunk | 42 | 20 | 47.6 |
| Drunk driving | 34 | -- | -- |
| Other misdemeanors | 15 | 1 | 6.7 |
| *Other | 617 | 175 | 28.4 |

*Includes felony and misdemeanor arrests

Source: Record Bureau, The Detroit Police Department,
Statistical Report on The Civil Disorder
Occurring in the City of Detroit, July 1967.

CITY: DETROIT, MICHIGANDATES OF DISORDER: JULY 23 - 31

JUVENILES ARRESTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL DISORDER, SUMMER, 1967

| Booking offense | Total Juvenile arrests | Released | | | Informal probation supervision (no juvenile court petition filed) | Court Status | | | Placement (Probation supervision) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---|--------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | | Total | Case closed by | | | Total | Nonward probation to super-vise | Ward con-tinued on prior proba-tion super-vision | Declared probation to super-vise | Own home | Youth facilities | All other |
| | | | Police | Proba. Dept. | | | | | | | | |
| Total juveniles | 703 | 83 | 40 | 414 | 94 | 8 | 22 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 3 | |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated assault | 10 | 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | 471 | 62 | 26 | 296 | 41 | 3 | 17 | | 17 | 6 | 3 | |
| Grant theft | 10 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Auto theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narcotics | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Simple assault | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curfew | 93 | 5 | 12 | 49 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 1 | | |
| Arson | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Petty theft | 14 | | | 2 | 10 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Disorderly conduct | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All other | 98 | 10 | | 55 | 33 | | | | | | | |

Source: Department of Police, City of Detroit, Michigan.

ADULTS ARRESTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL DISORDER, SUMMER, 1967

| Booking Offense | Total Adult Arrests | FINAL DISPOSITION | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | NOT CONVICTED | | | | CONVICTED | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Release by Police | Release by courts e.g. not guilty | Pend- ing Court dispo. | Total | Fine xxxx or jail | Proba- tion and jail | Proba- tion or Suspend | Committ- ment CYA | Committ- ment State Prison | Not Sen- tenced |
| Total adults | 732 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Felony arrests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggra. assault | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narcotics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drunk Driving | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Felonies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drunk & Disorderly Misdemeanor arrests | 6 | 0 | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | | |
| Simple assault | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISORDERLY CONDUCT | 570 | 36 | | 13 | 23 | 535 | 441 | 2 | 92 | | | |
| Petty theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narcotics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons C.C.W. | 7 | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| Drunk Driving | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| DISORDERLY CONDUCT | 30 | 6 | | 6 | | 24 | 24 | | | | | |
| Other misde- meanors | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FALSE FIRE ALARM | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Drunk | 43 | 18 | | 18 | | 25 | 25 | | | | | |

ADULTS ARRESTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL DISORDER, SUMMER, 1967

| Booking Offense | Total Adult Arrests | FINAL DISPOSITION | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | NOT CONVICTED | | | | CONVICTED | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Release by Police | Release by courts | Pend- ing Court dispo. | Total | Fine and or jail | Proba- tion and jail | Proba- tion | Commit- ment CYA | Commit- ment State Prison | Not Sen- tenceç |
| Total adults | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Felony arrests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggra. assault | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narcotics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drunk driving | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other felonies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Misdemeanor arrests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simple assault | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curfew | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty theft | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narcotics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing Codes | 9 | 4 | | 4 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| Auto Offenses | 59 | 14 | | 12 | 2 | 45 | 45 | | | | | |
| Pedestrian | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Obst. Officer | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |

Sullivan

Det - M.R.

SOME SALIENT FEATURES OF
THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE DURING AND AFTER THE
JULY 23-28, 1967 DETROIT "RIOT"

Yale Kamisar

Professor of Law
The University of Michigan
October 5, 1967

I. ARREST vs. SUMMONS

The incident which immediately preceded and "set off" the riot was the arresting of some eighty people in a "blind pig" raid in the early hours of July 23, Sunday morning. The police did not have adequate facilities to whisk off so many arrestees and in the considerable time it took to do so a crowd gathered. This incident illustrates the value of the summons over arrest. It appears that if the police could have issued summonses to most and only arrested one or two, no crowd would have gathered. The police should have anticipated that congregating scores of arrestees in the street would attract many by-standers--and that if they arrested only one or two and handed out "tickets" to the rest--trouble would have been avoided. Although the "blind pig" had been under surveillance for some time, the police were unprepared and ill-equipped to handle the many people they found there.

II. ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Police tactics, once the "riot" began, were to spread a huge net over the riot area and more or less pull in everyone on the street, including many in moving cars. It is clear that at least an appreciable number of Negro citizens totally uninvolved in the

riot were swept up and subject to degrading conditions in jails for periods up to several weeks before being released. The Governor's Emergency Proclamation imposed a nighttime curfew except for "emergency." But what kind? A medical emergency? Looking for your lost children? Trying to buy milk or food for your children? Getting somebody to repair your car, so it could operate? Could a person of ordinary intelligence understand what "emergency" meant?

With respect to searches, police attempted to standardize a procedure whereby special "search units" allegedly acted on the tremendous number of tips pouring in about the location of stolen property. Acting without search warrants, the police had to rely on the "consent" of the occupants. It is doubtful that the police had that many tips; there is reason to think that at least some units used so-called "tips" as an excuse for systematic searching of certain areas. It is doubtful that very many, if any, of the "waivers" obtained by heavily armed law enforcement officers operating in a "war atmosphere" were valid. After a few days, the officers had available printed forms which consenting occupants had to sign when giving permission, but it is doubtful whether many of these "waivers" were valid either. There were numerous complaints that the failure to produce a receipt for goods meant police confiscation of those goods. On August 7, these printed forms were

amended to make it clear occupants could refuse permission.

These "search" practices bred much resentment in the Negro community. Of course, there was pressure from store owners to recover their goods, but it is questionable whether the police should have tried to do this while "the shooting" was still going on. Apparently the police started searching on the 26th of July and the situation was not under control until the 28th. Considering other priorities, it seems the better course would have been to forget about searching for stolen property until the last shot had been fired and the smoke had settled. When the riot was over, many people began turning in stolen property on their own, no questions asked, some pretty weak excuses volunteered, e.g., I woke up and found this TV set in my bedroom; I don't know how it got here; a friend must have put it here.

III. BAIL; DETENTION CONDITIONS

most
The/flagrant abuses probably occurred with respect to bail. The Recorder's Court acted as a "law enforcement agency" determined to keep the arrested Negroes off the streets. With the exception of one or two judges, even bond for curfew violators was rarely, if ever, set at less than \$10,000 and sometimes at \$15,000 or \$25,000. Judge George Crockett, a Negro, who is one of the thirteen judges of Recorder's Court, stated publicly at an NAACP state

convention held on September 30 that most of the judges instructed the sheriff not to release an arrestee even if he could meet this high bond, but to check back with the judge who had set the bail, "presumably so that he could raise it still higher." Judge Crockett (who said he and one or two other judges didn't go along with this approach) indicated that the thinking of his brethren was that if anybody could meet the high bail "he must be a riot 'leader.'" Another factor contributing to prolonged detention was the apparent policy of the Governor, prosecutors--and most judges--to release no one until records were checked with the FBI to ascertain whether any prisoners were connected with Watts, Newark or other riot spots and hence "ringleaders" or "outside agitators."*

For the first five days after the riots began the great majority of judges made no allowance whatever for individual factors affecting the likelihood of the prisoner's appearance for trial. In the first five days at least, the great majority of the judges of Recorder's Court did not bother to make any inquiry with respect to the prisoner's years of residence, job, property ownership, number of children in school, prior record, etc. Not infrequently husband and wife were remanded to the custody of the sheriff with high bonds when their children were home alone. Five days after the riots began, the prosecutor started to move to reduce bail--on the basis of only one factor: "previous arrest" record.

*Apparently, none were found to be connected with other riots but some of the prisoners turned out to be wanted by the local police for other offenses.

Apparently it was easier to find "previous arrests" data than "conviction" data. It is unclear what arrests were included, e.g., drunken driving. But apparently "arrest for investigation of" were included. Figures our students have obtained disclose that slightly over 3,000 of the 6,000 prisoners had a "previous arrest" record.

The process of reviewing bail went on slowly for several weeks and many were in jail for a full month. A number may still be. Even if a prisoner's bail was reduced, as late as the second week after the riots began it would still often take two or three days to locate him in one of the seven different places of detention.

Those in charge of the custody of the prisoners were extremely inefficient and much confusion reigned. Prisoners frequently were not transported to the court on time. There were many reports of "lost" prisoners. Mrs. Claudia Marcom, Program Administrator, Neighborhood Legal Services, stated at the aforementioned NAACP convention that literally thousands of phone calls to the police or the sheriff's office were made by those trying to locate missing relatives or friends, and all these calls were referred to her office.

There were horribly inadequate detention facilities. For example, some 1,000 prisoners were housed in an underground police garage for at least several days. It is doubtful many of these people could find enough room on the floor to sleep or that they could use toilet facilities when needed. There was bitter comment

at the NAACP meeting about Negro prisoners being "herded like cattle," about degrading, brutalizing experiences, about Negroes being forced to stand for many hours or even days, and about men, women and the elderly all being incarcerated together.

More^{use}/of out-Detroit jail facilities should have been made. Quite possibly military installations outside Detroit might have been used.

Judge Crockett (and perhaps one other judge) departed from the general pattern, releasing about 10 per cent of the prisoners appearing before him on personal recognizance, otherwise frequently setting bail in the neighborhood of \$500-\$1,500. He had volunteer lawyers interview the prisoners about their roots in the community, etc., and relied on their recommendations. Apparently, he processed about as many prisoners about as rapidly as his "mechanical" brethren.

The Wayne County Circuit Court, whose regular activities had ceased anyhow, whose twenty-seven judges amounted to double the judicial manpower in the Recorder's Court, offered their judicial and clerical help for bail-setting and other matters, but this offer was refused, apparently on the ground that it wasn't needed. Many observers believe that the Recorder's Court interpreted this offer as an implied criticism. It should be pointed out that a bill is coming up this fall proposing the merger of the two courts

and the Recorder's Court judges desire strongly to retain their independent existence.

Another suggestion that went unheeded was the use of federal probation personnel and possibly the Wayne County probation staff as well to interview the prisoners and on the basis of certain factors release some on personal recognizance. Judge Wade McCree of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (an outstanding judge who happens to be a Negro) whose chambers are in Detroit, was one of those who made this suggestion. (He personally told me this during a three hour interview I had with him.) He proposed that those with two or more "favorable criteria" (considering residence, property, job with seniority, children, no prior record) be released on personal recognizance. Judge McCree is confident that 100 experienced federal probation people would have been available, if the Recorder's Court had so desired.

Judge McCree, and probably others, also suggested that volunteer lawyers be "deputized" as special prosecutors (again, at least 100 could have been utilized) and, employing the prosecutor's standards, go into the jails, question prisoners and recommend that substantial numbers of cases, e.g., curfew violations, be "nolle prossed"--recommendations and supporting memoranda to be reviewed by the regular prosecutor's staff. This suggestion, too, was rejected.

It seems that at least alleged curfew violators (about 1200) could have been released on personal recognizance even when the shooting was still going on. At the very least, this should have been done for those with no previous record. Many close observers feel that even those alleged curfew violators who were not totally innocent were very unlikely to give anybody any trouble after one or two days in jail. They had gone through enough. "The party was over" for them. At any rate, whatever risk was involved in releasing these people seemed outweighed by the need to alleviate family hardships (e.g., children back home without parents), to reduce the tremendous strain on detention facilities, and to relieve hundreds of a degrading and embittering experience.

Just prior to the preliminary examinations, many prisoners had their high bonds reviewed. Apparently this was often done by the prosecutor's office and the judges working in concert.

In addition to the high bonds designed for preventive detention and the inefficiency of the Sheriff's office, the writ of habeas corpus was in effect "suspended" for at least the first week after the riots began. The volunteer attorneys did not attempt the use of this writ and the few retained attorneys who did get nowhere.

Several lawyers involved in the processing insist that various judges simply announced and/or put up signs that they would not entertain the writ. They were also told of the great difficulties

involved in trying to find the prisoners. Apparently some judges did state that "they would hear no petitions for a week."

IV. THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL--AND TO "EFFECTIVE" COUNSEL

At the preliminary examination stage, there was a massive effort by various members of the bar to organize a group of volunteer attorneys to provide free defense services for those in need and several hundred attorneys turned out. Headquarters were set up in an empty courtroom in Recorder's Court and before each morning and afternoon session volunteers with little or no criminal law experience were instructed as to law and practice. Mimeographed pamphlets containing much practical advice were distributed daily. Some of the judges, who apparently viewed these lawyers as part of the law enforcement machinery, complained bitterly about these "instant criminal law courses," which, for example, sought to "exploit" the difficulties the prosecution would face in relocating guardsmen to identify offenders.

Although many of the "volunteers" took their jobs quite seriously there were the to-be-expected complaints that some (but apparently only a small minority) just went through the motions and did view their jobs as "accomodating" the courts. More data is needed on this aspect of the processing.

One administrative point should be made. After a volunteer completed an examination he usually left the court, period. What should have been done was to report the disposition of the case to "volunteer headquarters" so that interested persons would know whether a prisoner had been released or was still in jail (and what jail) and whether a habeas corpus petition should be brought. In short, these volunteers did little to mitigate the confusion about where the arrestees were.

At the "arraignment on the information" stage--the last step prior to the trials scheduled to begin in January, 1968, probably about 80% were assigned counsel. Many close observers report that most judges made too much use of the criminal lawyer "regulars" and little or no use of volunteer lawyers. There is reason to think this was for "patronage" purposes, and/or because the regulars would more often cop a plea and the volunteers would more often demand a trial (assigned counsel is paid on a "straight fee" basis and therefore it is against his economic interests to go to trial).

Since the last shot had long since been fired, at this stage, at least, one would have expected the proceedings to be conducted with care and dignity. But typically only one or two attorneys were appointed at the rate of \$200 per day to represent all the defendants needing counsel in a given courtroom on a given day,

probably 70-100 defendants. (The days our students were there, only one assigned counsel was working in a given courtroom.) The only reason advanced in support of this practice was economy. If individual lawyers had been assigned to represent individual defendants at the standard fee of \$25 or \$30 per "arraignment on the information," this would have cost the county an estimated additional \$1500-\$2000 per day. What little can be said for this economy argument in light of the important issues at stake is further diminished by the availability of at least a hundred volunteer lawyers who would have served without any compensation, most probably would have assured each defendant much more individualized treatment--but, from the point of view of the courts and the prosecutor, would have been much less "cooperative" and "accommodating."

It is most doubtful that many defendants had anything approaching "effective counsel." There was barely time in many instances for a lawyer to talk to his "client." Our students witnessed an incident where a lawyer consulted with his "client" about the advisability of pleading guilty while both were standing in front of the judge in front of an open microphone.

Because, as might be expected, a great deal of "plea bargaining" occurred at this point, it was a most "critical stage." It appears that in many cases the prosecutor's office exercised plenary power in deciding whether or not to reduce a charge from a felony,

often "entering without breaking with intent to commit larceny" (carrying a five year maximum) to a misdemeanor, say "entering without permission" (carrying a ninety day maximum) and frequently did so solely on the basis of one factor--whether or not the defendant had a prior criminal record.

The lack of justice, or at least the lack of "appearance of justice" was aggravated by judicial practice. For example, several justices mechanically sentenced every "guilty plea defendant" to time he "already served" up to that point and gave him credit for that time, so that he could walk out free--but with a misdemeanor conviction. In effect, these judges communicated to those defendants with no prior records "waiting on line" the quid pro quo for pleading guilty. These tactics exerted enormous pressure on these defendants to plead guilty to a misdemeanor "just to get it over with" and finally "get out." At least one assigned counsel told our Law Review students working on this project that a number of his "clients" who swore their innocence to him yielded to the pressure.

Whatever can be said by way of mitigation of the deficiencies in the early stage because of the "war atmosphere" is inapplicable to the "arraignment on the information" stage. The "assembly line" methods at this relatively late step in the criminal process seems least defensible of all.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILITANCY IN A RACIAL CRISIS

Position Paper - 1967
As Prepared by CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
8906 - 12th Street
Detroit, Michigan 48206
Hayward Wilson, Chairman

CORRECTIONS

| Page | Line | Instead of----- | Should be----- |
|------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 | 26 | been | seen |
| 4 | 12 | changed | changes |
| 4 | 17 | structures, unwillingness | structures unwillingness |
| 4 | 19 | in differences | indifference |
| 6 | 11 | 2-3 4 and 5 below | 2-3 years below |
| 6 | 23 | dimmdle | middle |
| 8 | 3 | souther | southern |
| 8 | 29 | teaching | teacher |
| 12 | 13 | father | fathers |
| 12 | 26 | initiate the finance | initiate and finance |
| 15 | 11 | What is it | Why is it |
| 18 | 29 | eneging | reneging |
| 23 | 10 | Scretarial | Secretarial |
| 23 | 12 | credut | credit |
| 25 | 3 | here | there |

Due to the deadline we had to meet in printing there was no time to proof-read and make corrections. Therefore it was necessary to spot errors as we printed. If you will make these corrections before you read this publication the meaning will be that that we wish you to get.

Thank You

CONSTRUCTIVE MILITANCY IN A RACIAL CRISIS

We speak, now, of many things--of entire institutions of our society that are crumbling in the central city. We will talk about the black American--paralyzed in poverty, unmotivated, suspicious of the white man's promise because of the legion of empty and unkept pledges, blooded on the streets of Detroit, Los Angeles and the streets of Saigon. And we will talk about racism that runs through the entire American fabric--a racism that cannot be changed by law alone.

We will also talk about black power...it's consequence and it's meaning as defined by black people, it's originators, and why it does not preach violence as the white power would lead you to believe. The bigot's favorite weapon in his fight to split the friends of freedom is his use of the term black power. As he interprets it, black power becomes black supremacy, black violence and black hatred for the white man.

Black power is none of these things to the member of CORE. We believe that black power is a very clear and very constructive step towards the realization of liberty and justice for all.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) charged that the present controversy raging around the question of black power has been twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools. Its philosophy has been misinterpreted to mean violence and racism.

Historically, it was a convenient means of isolating and destroying those who felt that slavery was both inhuman and immoral. It was the public rationale for the assassination of all the Nat Turners that dared to seek freedom for their people.

For years CORE has been under similar attacks, springing, consciously or unconsciously, from the same tradition. Our words have

been twisted to mean black bigotry and black racism. Our aspirations have been described as the dreams of nihilists and haters. Our program has been ignored. Our past extinguished and our new sense of profound racial pride heckled and derided.

It is singular that black Americans, in the midst of their own revolution, have been made the subject of a new kind of ridicule and hate, emanating from our desire to do, at last, what the white community has always asked us to do -- grab our bootstraps, consolidate our political power and act in the framework of this democracy to change our own lives.

This is black power -- a concept as old as the first American immigrant who sought to share in the government of this land. As old as John Fitzgerald of Boston, Massachusetts, who built a base of political power that placed his grandson in the White House.

The emergence of Black Power as a Movement took place at the CORE convention in 1965 at Durham, North Carolina. The theme of the convention was: "The Black Ghetto -- An Awakening Giant". The pervasive pathology of the ghettos and the powerlessness of millions of Black Americans who inhabit them, brought into clear perspective the need for a new phase of the Freedom Movement. Despite favorable legislation and anti-poverty programs, the conditions of the Black Americans -- in employment, in education, in housing and in the exercise of their constitution rights, had not changed.

The tragedy of recent spasms of reaction in this country is best dramatized in this city...for it is in this city for many weeks that we have been in exquisite detail, the frustration, the hopelessness that the ghetto offers. More--and this is what we have always meant by black power -- it is a rational, militant call from a whole segment of this nation's population to do what you have not been

able to do: destroy racism in this country, create full employment in the American ghetto, revise the educational system to cope with the twentieth century, and make the American ghetto a place in which it is possible to live with hope. Black power means the organization of the black community into a tight and disciplined group for six purposes.

1. The growth of black political power.
2. The building of black economical power.
3. The improvement of the black man's self-image.
4. The development of black leadership.
5. The encouragement of Federal law enforcement.
6. The mobilization of black consumer power.

And once and for all--we are dedicated to peace, appalled by a society of violence in which we live. I am tired of violence--not only that which has been visited upon myself and my family--but the deeper violence inflicted upon the black child in a hopelessly antique system of education in the ghetto's of Detroit and the nation: the violence done to the black man and the black woman, torn apart by the racist employer and defeated by the humiliation of public welfare. Do not ever forget...90 per cent of the American black community--that immobile 90 per cent--which is the main subject of my discussion today--are both the children and the victims of violence.

The central cities of this nation are disaster areas and should be treated as such, the debris is mounting, the walking wounded are everywhere. For months you have been listening to the catalogue of this crisis, much as the legislators of the 18th century in the plague cities, studied the list of the dead. It is true: death is everywhere; the death of the body, the death of hope. Such is life in the ghetto.

It is imperative the truth be heard again and again in the hope that the power structure, seeing the urgency, will act. The urban crisis cannot be resolved unless the problem of the black ghetto is solved. Urban communities cannot continue to exist with powerless, isolated ghetto's in their midst, for they will explode out of hopelessness and frustration time and time again. We must rebuild men, not merely rehabilitate buildings. To that end there must be a reconstruction of the institutions of the ghetto concerned with the bodies, souls and minds of the men and women who live there.

The programs contained within this outline are designed to provide for an orderly transfer of power to a heretofore powerless community, so that they themselves can seek to make the changes needed.

There is no time...there is no time to talk of half measures, no time to prosecute wars, no time to lash back at the angry poor, no time to moralize about an integrated utopia. The seminars must end, the conferences concluded, the study committees, that only point out that the power structures, unwillingness to deal with the problems of the ghetto in the past are being compounded and magnified by years of neglect and indifference, must be brought to a halt. Our wisdom must now be shaped into specific weapons of change. It is in this spirit that I speak.

As I proceed I would ask that you keep two basic themes in mind. One, the scope of the problem facing the central city is so large and at the same time the despair and suspicion the black community has is so deep that the solutions we offer must be implemented immediately and in a large part be financed by the federal budget. Even more important in any such undertaking we must involve and dignify the black man as a fully enfranchised citizen -- capable of administering his own recovery. Secondly, I would ask that we regard this problem in-crisis terms, and for the moment set aside our under-

standable dreams of integration -- set them aside before the "fire next time" is now. As we in CORE have studied the problems facing the mass of American black people, we find over and over again that the great moral struggle has, in fact, barely touched the lives of the people. Every instinct and experience tells us that the larger battle for real change has hardly begun. Every analysis we can find the work of virtually every social scientist who has addressed himself to this question, leads us to the same basic conclusion: the black ghetto's will not go away; they are the hard facts of life. Any solution you may consider, which addresses itself to the cause of despair and poverty must, in fact, accept the existence of a growing ghetto and proceed immediately to the task of building it's physical, educational, and economic integrity.

Again let me emphasize, I am not arguing against the past: CORE's credentials in the civil rights movement are written in blood on the battlegrounds of Mississippi, Louisiana and throughout the South. I am arguing for the future, a future in which a rich nation extends its resources and its energy and its commitment into its central cities so that those who live there may mold their hopes with their own hands, organize and act as a powerful economic, political and moral force and help rebuild this democracy as a nation of brothers.

EDUCATION

In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled that separate or segregated education is, by definition, inferior. We thought this represented the removal of the major road-block to full citizenship and real participation in the mainstream of American life for black people. Now, we thought, the way was clear for every law-abiding citizen to develop to the full potential of his ability.

But the law of the land was not enforced. Twelve and a half years later only 13% of the black children in the South attend integrated schools. Today over 50% of the children in Detroit schools are black. Ninety (90%) per cent attend segregated schools. No black child attended a segregated school in Detroit 25 years ago. The white enrollment in Detroit has dropped 9.2% in the last five years.

Most important, however, is the fact that the children left behind are not being taught. Recent surveys of the reading levels in the segregated schools shows that 87% of the children are reading 2-3 4 and 5 below grade level. This is compared to 50% below grade level in 1954, the year of the great decision. At this rate, by 1970 all of the children in ghetto schools in this city will be "under-achievers".

From the time a black child enters the public schools, he is fighting an uphill battle not to be pushed out of the educational system. Not the best, but the least experienced teachers are still being assigned to ghetto schools. Teachers rarely teach; they keep order and impose discipline and too often hold their ghetto pupils in low esteem. "The crucial ingredient in improving education of the disadvantaged is changing the attitude of the teachers. Yet, human relations courses are still non-existent in many urban centers Staffed by teachers and administrators from the dimmdle class, the American high school tends to be a white, middle-class institution loaded against the black working-class pupil."

The ghettos of this country are indeed, disaster areas. The continuing failure to educate black and poor children when education is a necessary ingredient for success in this society amounts to genocide. The fact that the "mind killing" may be unintentional is

irrelevant to the victim and of little comfort to the bereaved family.

Integration for all children is not feasible in many large cities today. Yet parents in the black communities of our cities are no longer willing to stand by and watch their children's minds wither and die. Black parents of today realize more and more that we must demand of the board of education:

1. Black authority figures (e.g. a black principal) with whom their children might be able to identify and to whose position they might aspire.
 2. We insist upon sympathetic teachers who represent black children, are supportive and encouraging and who expect black children to learn.
 3. We call for a curriculum that reflects the black man's contribution to world and American history and therefore can rebuild a self damaged by living in a world that ignores him*
 4. We pledge ourselves to increased participating in our children lives. By being vigilant and unafraid we will compel response and respect from the school administration, the teaching staff and our own children.
- * We call for "Swahili" and other African languages, teaching aids, exhibits and cultural contributions being made available in the classroom, not separate from, but merged into the regular curriculum.

In effect, we are saying to educators that if a child with native intelligence, is not achieving, the fault does not lie with the child. One must assume the technique is wrong, the perception of the child is wrong. As with a doctor and a sick patient, it is more prudent to try changing the medicine and mode of treatment than to curse the patient for not getting well.

Integrated quality education is still a desirable goal and there must be Federal action to insure integration whenever feasible...in suburban school districts, smaller cities and towns, Souther school systems, and border districts in major cities. Of all solutions proposed for the ultimate answer to the big city's educational dilemma, CORE WOULD favor the building of centrally located educational complexes, well equipped and offering superior education to all children and the utilization of integrated curriculum and staff at all levels. We are fully aware, however, that many school boards would and are using this method to further and completely segregate the children, and must fight it wherever it becomes apparent that this is the motive.

The Ford Motor Co. has admitted the mistake of eliminating it's trade school. Now the Detroit Board of Education has announced that by 1974 it will no longer have them. We find that black and poor people are conveniently being tagged with labels such as "culturally deprived", "socially disadvantaged," etc. And under the guise of such titles are being given an education that produces illiterates. Illiterates that riot.

None of these solutions can really be considered final unless we realize this. Racism is the crux of this nation's problem. Whites must be re-educated if integration is ever to have meaning. It is time for conferences on the White problem in America. The experts who have been called together so often to discuss the black man must now turn their attention to white racism and violence in this society. CORE calls for a National Board of Education made up of experts, activists, parents, and administrators to develop new ideas and put them to work.

Methods of teaching black children must be improved and adopted to their needs. There must be new forms of teaching recruitment and

training; the teaching profession must be made attractive to our best thinkers and leaders. There should be experimentation with ungraded classrooms in ghetto schools...not to be used as a means of covering up the untaught but to spur competitive advancement. There should be team teaching, opening schools all day, all night and all year around. Non-professionals must be used as community aides to motivate parents and children. A public-teacher ratio of no more than 15 to 1 is required to overcome the effects of decades of inferior education. We should consider extending education requirements downwards and upwards, guaranteeing all students at least two years of college education (K-14). We would also recommend community schools with school-parent committees which have a voice and a function.

But just as important, there must be new ways to halt and reverse the spread of racism in this country. The national Board of Education must consider this problem as well. We must know why white children are more racist when they finish school than when they enter. We must know why their parents panic at the words black power. We must know why the sickness of racism erupted in such ugly ways in Cicero, Chicago, Philadelphia and Milwaukee, and we must know why it took its toll in the November elections of 1966. And we must devise programs to cure these ills.

We accuse school boards across the nation of being instruments of death-death of motivation, death of potential, death of hope. But the Federal Government also bears a heavy responsibility. Even experimental educational programs have too often been a rehash of tried methods that have already failed. We have not forgotten the fact that Congress passed a civil rights act in education one year and cut its budget and powers the next. A similar default was congressional inaction on the Teachers Corps. We are appalled at the

government agency that one day cuts off funds for Chicago public schools and restores them the next. We bitterly remember the treatment of the former director of CORE, James Farmer, whose literacy program was dropped for political reasons. If the OEO had gone ahead with the funding of that program, tens of thousands of illiterates would today be on their way toward fully participating in American life.

Here as never before there is a need for creative partnership. Educators must stop pointing fingers at black parents and holding them, who they didn't educate a generation ago, responsible for a lack of incentive in the students. Educators must now use their expertise in attracting and involving parents in school activities and program formation. Parents of black and poor children must become respected partners in the coalition. Civil rights groups have already proved that they can produce. One of the most successful head start programs in the country, according to Dr. Julius Richmond, of the National Head Start Program, was run by Long Island CORE. Universities can offer new ideas. Foundations and businesses can offer funds. The public media can almost singlehandedly reverse the tide of racism, just as they reversed attitudes towards the Japanese and Germans in a few short years. Programs featuring violence for adults and children instill the attitude that violence is a method of solving problems. Educational programs need to replace them showing that there are other ways of solving problems in a democratic society. The public needs to know what black people have contributed to the history of this nation. They need to know what black people are contribution today.

Government, if for no other reason than self-interest in developing productive citizens, should take the lead in creating an

educational system of which we can all be proud. The right to get an education is a constitutional right. It is your responsibility to see that that right is guaranteed.

WELFARE AND ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

CORE believes that gradual phasing out of Anti-poverty programs will only result in gradual building up of frustration and alienation by the poor, black and white. We believe that conditions of poverty can best be resolved with programs of constructive militancy that give people dignity and self respect.

Take for example the present Public Assistance Program which reaches only 8 million of the 34 million poor people in this country. It costs 5 billion dollars a year to finance this system of the social-recipient relationship, which is a modern version of the master-slave relationship with both black and white slaves. On the other hand, last year a mere 1.8 billion dollar anti-poverty program operating under a philosophy of "maximum feasible participation of the poor" began mobilizing millions of poor in self-help programs which began to instill a degree of self-determination for the poor.

The system of public welfare fosters dependency and denies basic human and constitutional rights of the poor. In many cases, once you become a welfare recipient you lose most of your citizenship rights and have no vehicles through which to assert your rights except through the good graces of the social workers. It has been said that the welfare system in this country is one of the most lawless systems in history, and that "public welfare regularly invades the privacy of individuals, denying benefits arbitrarily because government functionaries do not like somebody's housekeeping or bedroom habits." Local social welfare programs are governed by an archaic systems of

poor laws stemming from the 17th century. Examples are: residence laws, violations of equal protection and suitable home laws which give the state the right to take children from their parents because they are illegitimate.

Attempts to fight through the issue of the constitutionality of present social welfare laws will take decades. The parallel here is with the long struggle fought by CORE and other civil rights groups in the courts to overcome segregation laws.

CORE recommends that less emphasis be placed on Public Assistance programs that stifle initiative and merely perpetuate poverty, and that more emphasis and money be put into programs that will help people rise out of poverty and achieve dignity and self respect.

ADC-U is designed to not only support unemployed father but to also make provisions for their completing their education--even college. We have seen this work. Now we demand that such programs make it mandatory that such aid recipients both male and female be challenged to not only complete their education but also be trained for some skill or trade that will keep them off the relief rolls thus breaking the cycle of second and third generation welfare recipients.

What also is needed are programs that encourage competitive activities of blacks and the poor. We support the proposal for a guaranteed income maintenance system or negative income tax because it guarantees money as a right for those who are not able to support themselves. But this system alone does not allow for challenging the economic system that now exists in this country. We challenge business, industry and government to initiate the finance black capitalism.

Another negative aspect of the present system of public assistance is that the benefits received by most are below the poverty,

level. This means that the government is financing a 5 billion dollar POVERTY program, not an anti-poverty program. And what is more embarrassing, this POVERTY program costs 2-1/2 times more than the anti-poverty program did last year.

For addressing immediate problems of people on welfare, we suggest a system similar to the ombudsmen or special agencies to enforce the rights of welfare recipients.

HOUSING

Thirty-four million Americans are officially designated as poor. Ten million are black. By 1970, nearly 80% of our population will live in urban areas. More significantly, by 1970 more than 50% of the black people will live in the North and West, most in inner city areas. This means that the problem of slum housing is very much a problem thrust upon the black man. More and more black people are migrating to cities in search of jobs, housing, decent lives. But when they arrive, they join their urban black brothers in being denied access to jobs, housing and a decent life.

The major problem for this country to address is a shift in priorities and values. We subsidize the railroads, the airlines, the highways--all in the interest of promoting and supporting private enterprise. This makes it all right. When it comes to subsidizing people, we call it welfare for the undeserving.

CORE does not agree that it is more important to build airplanes than people. We must develop ways for the poor to stop being poor--to become a part of this economy and this society.

Ghetto areas should be treated as under-developed countries with no balance of payments. Money flows out of the ghetto areas, little money circulates in the community and remains for development.

Governmental programs should be used to intervene to correct the balance of payments -- to develop economic institutions in these areas.

In the field of housing, governmental programs have been used to promote and stimulate private enterprise, not to meet the housing needs of the poor; nor have they provided economic stimulation and activity to ghetto areas. The profits go home somewhere else. That somewhere else is the suburbs.

White construction companies reap the profits of building federally funded public housing built in ghetto areas. Black construction companies don't get the jobs and they don't even get bonds. Black workers do not get any of these jobs, nor does any of the money stay in the black community for further investment. Once the public housing project is completed, regulations base eligibility on maximum income limits, keep out families receiving public assistance, or families without steady incomes and with personal problems, and pitch rents to construction costs. The result is that poor people and black people who have suffered the ravages of a punitive prejudiced society either cannot afford or are declared ineligible for the so-called low-rent housing that is claimed as being built for them.

Federally funded urban renewal projects are built in the border areas where they effectively remove the black and poor. These projects are planned not to provide decent housing for the people who are being removed, who desperately need it, but to get them out to "improve" the neighborhood, to enhance the cities' tax revenue.

With the flight of the middle class and many industries to the suburbs cities face terrible financial problems, because their tax base is constantly decreasing, while need for services for those who

remain in the cities, the poor are constantly increasing. Cities do not have the money to survive.

The Federal government must develop new concepts of subsidizing people and free land to be used for human needs.

Where is the money to come from? Lately mayors around the country have been demanding cuts in the nations space program and re-allocation of funds to the cities. A few weeks delay in reaching the moon represents years of decent living for millions of Americans. Yet the housing and anti-poverty budgets are considered low-priority and non-essential. Each year 100 million dollars is returned as surplus by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. What is it not used to build decent housing and create new jobs.

We must develop programs that do away with the feelings of uselessness of poor people, of black people. They have no property and no chance to own anything. Our society is based on property ownership and our personal identification comes from our jobs, yet black people have few opportunities to participate in either of these critical activities.

We must rebuild our cities to deal with the needs of the people living in them. Rehabilitation programs should be directed toward the elimination of exploiting the poor by slumlords and the developments of tenant ownership. They should create new jobs for ghetto residents in the rehabilitation work as well as in the management area. This will be a tremendous undertaking.

This is the extent of the problem. How does the federal government deal with it? As an example, the current rent supplement program which barely squeaked through Congress, has an appropriation of \$20 million.

Nearly 80% of our citizens living in urban areas, the cities,

are being forced to carry the burden of our domestic problems without any of the resources necessary to do the job.

There is only one answer: the federal government must accept its responsibilities. However, history has shown that even federal housing programs have never really been used for the benefit of the masses of the people.

Liberal efforts to obtain legislation to deal with slum problems have been directed toward abolishing segregated housing patterns. This approach has been destructive and has not resulted in significant increases in low-rent housing.'

According to Dr. Richard Cloward and Dr. Frances Piven, in an article published in THE NEW REPUBLIC, only 600,000 low-income units have been built since the start of the public housing program thirty years ago. But in less than half that time, nearly 700,000 units, mostly low-rental, have been destroyed by federal urban renewal and highway programs. In addition, federal tax incentives and mortgage programs have enabled private builders to take slum land at low costs to build middle and upper income housing. This has resulted in the dislocated being crowded into remaining ghetto areas, where the deterioration of ghetto housing has increased. People who have money already have been getting more: "To him that has, it shall be given."

New York City is a prime example. Mayor Lindsay's Housing and Urban Renewal Task Force recently reported that between 1960 and 1965 alone, the number of unsound units in the city rose from 420,000 to 525,000. During the same period, the stock of low-rental units decreased by 260,000 or almost one-third. Similar statistics can be cited in Newark, Cleveland and Baltimore--cities we are particularly concerned about. Especially in Detroit where the Detroit

News reported that normal housing availability is more than 5% but that this year in Detroit it is down, appallingly, to less than 1% thus being a large contributor to the riot.

The writers contend that: "while the turmoil rages over integration, the housing conditions of the masses or urban poor worsen. They worsen partly because the solution continues to be defined in terms of desegregation, so that the energies and attention of reformers are diverted from attempts to ameliorate housing in the ghetto itself. They worsen more because the issue of integration arouses the racism of the white majority, with the result that housing programs for the poor are defeated".

Gentlemen, the ghetto is a rotten place in which to live...and it is getting worse. We do not think that integration is the way to decent housing for the masses of our people. We do think that federal programs, undertaken in cooperation with local communities, should now be directed to the concrete needs of the people, using all mechanism and resources that have been so cleverly developed to raise tax revenues and sweep the poor under the rug.

The idea of a CONSAT type corporation for housing, pooling the massive resources of both private industry and government, offers exciting possibilities for the creation of new housing and new jobs. We do not need new legal and administrative mechanisms so much as we need Congressional commitment and funds to be used creatively.

We propose a two-pronged approach:

The first should be massive central city rebuilding programs to be developed with ghetto residents. This should not be a continuation of token demonstration programs affecting few people, held up by the facade of token community participation. We call for rehabilitation of all existing structures in ghetto areas and the building of

new public housing on under utilized sites. This must include employing and training ghetto people to do the work, and turning the ownership of the buildings over to tenant housing corporations. Let us use the financial devices of Urban Renewal of the hands of the poor so that ghetto organizations can acquire and improve slum properties and operate them as decent housing.

Let us make money available at low interest rates. Let us create and develop black contracting companies who train and hire black workers. Let us provide sufficient rent supplements so that people can pay rents increased by rehabilitation costs. Let us remove red tape and create the concept of instant money, and use it to develop our own backyards.

Let us also use federal guarantees to promote private investment in low-rent housing and to bring businesses and industries into ghetto areas. Let us bring the poor into society by providing them with an economic function, and by making economically attractive the meeting of their needs.

The second is the construction of new cities. While many planners have looked to new towns as a solution to many urban problems, we see them as a way of dealing with the increasing migration of black farm workers to the cities. The construction of new cities offers tremendous opportunities for creation of new jobs, for the development of a whole new skilled population, and most importantly, for the creation of a new environment fit for men, black and white, to live in.

PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

In my opinion there were two tragic omissions on the part of the white majority in the history of this nation--two cases of eneging on the trust of black people. One was the failure to give freed

slaves forty acres and a mule, a mistake we are paying for to this day. The other was the failure to send federal registrars into every black community of the South, the day after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was signed.

The failure of government is clearly shown when citizens are not protected in the exercising of their fundamental rights. A government which has passed laws that it will not enforce is courting disaster. How can such a government demand respect and allegiance from the citizens it ignores?

We don't ask for any more laws. We simply demand that constitutional rights be enforced. We are aware that political expedience determines decisions far too often. How else can we explain the practice of rewarding political retainers with judgeships when it is known that they are part of the very system that denies justice to black Americans?

A system of justice which depends upon ignorance and poverty to secure convictions is no justice. We support all reforms in this area--funds for legal assistance, bonding on personal recognizance, and so on.

The role of local law enforcement agencies in provoking rebellions in our cities has been discussed to death. We can make specific suggestions so that better qualified men would serve as policemen in our communities. It is mandatory that the nation's law enforcement agencies be men and women of high caliber, judgement and training. Mandatory human relations training provided through the assistance of Federal funds; a massive recruitment program among minority groups; the raising of wage scales comparable to the new professionalization, and access for citizens to a review board made up entirely of civilians to examine charges of police malpractice

are some aspects to be included in a minimum program.

But we are also aware of the desire of too many police forces to look upon themselves as their own lord and master. CORE reminds this nation that enforcement agencies on all levels, from the CIA to the police force of Los Angeles are responsible to the people they serve. To accept their services on any other terms is to invite totalitarianism.

EMPLOYMENT

Let's briefly review the employment situation. The statistics are familiar to all of us, but they only paint half of the picture. The other half, THE SOLUTIONS, will require money and determination. However, the question of financing is really not the major problem. There is a problem far deeper= and greater in scope: that is the attitude of government as well as private industry as to their responsibility to the millions of poor and unemployed citizens in this country,

It is appropriate here to cite the following statistics: In August 1965, the white unemployment rate was 4.1% and the black unemployment rate was 7.7%, the traditional level of almost twice as many unemployed blacks as whites. Presently, white employment is down to 3.5% while at the same time, black unemployment has risen to the tragic figure of 9%. The gap continues to widen. Among young men of 18 to 24, the national rate of unemployment is 5 times as high for blacks as for white. In addition to the problem of unemployment is the hidden factor of equal pay for equal work. Blacks with Ph.D.'s make \$4,000 less than white Ph.D.'s.

With statistics like these, even people educated in the public schools of our major cities can figure out that employment is a . . .

national problem and must be dealt with on a national level. And by the way, we don't agree that one national solution to lower the unemployment rates is by sending nearly 400,000 employables to a war in Southeast Asia.

The Congress of Racial Equality believes that immediate corrective measures must be instituted. The development of black skills is being prevented by racist practices by both government and private industry. Organized labor has not cleaned its own house yet. The opening up of apprentice programs across the board could be a first step. For example, in the nation as a whole, according to a recent article in the NEW YORK TIMES, the plumbers and electricians unions continue gross discriminatory practices to the extent that only about 25 blacks are electricians and plumbers in this great American, the "example" of democracy.

First, we should consider creation of jobs for the poor. We do not have in mind "make work" programs, but programs which would affect the hard-core unemployed. The Scheuer Amendment to the anti-poverty act can be used as a basis if Congress will appropriate sufficient funds to make the amendment achieve the objectives for which it was designed. In such a program, jobs would have career potential and should raise the level of hope for those affected.

In such a program for example, young black high school graduates from the ghetto who are often found idle on the streets for lack of job opportunities, who are functionally dead as far as the American economy is concerned, can be brought back into the life of the economy by using them as teachers for elementary school children. They can teach reading and recreation activities, and be paid by the government for doing so. They can set up classes in storefronts, churches, and other private and public places for younger teens. These high school

graduates can thereby increase their worth to themselves and to the community, and at the same time earn money.

Thousands of ghetto dwellers can be employed in hospitals. There are tasks too numerous to mention which can be performed by unskilled persons, relieving nurses and other hospital personnel to attend to their primary tasks. Such sub-professional jobs inherently have potential for advancement. In addition, libraries are understaffed, city streets are filthy, parks need more employees. All of these and many other needs can be alleviated by giving people employment in their own communities, with the financial support and assistance of the federal government.

Employment and urban redevelopment go hand in hand. We need to construct hospitals, schools and numerous other community facilities. We need housing rehabilitation and thousands of new housing units. In this connection, the federal government should only aid those cities who demand that the labor force for these endeavors come primarily from the ghetto community. A percentage of units should be stipulated to be built by qualified black prime and sub-contractors, and all contractors should be required to draw some construction workers from the community. If we can force builders to observe certain requirements of structural engineering, there is no reason why we cannot certify them to observe requirements of human engineering.

Another primary concern of ours is the operation of businesses by black people in their own communities. In this too, there is much more that must be done by the federal government. It has been almost impossible for black men to obtain financing from the white banking and mortgaging community.

The recent action by the government, which put the Small Business

Administration under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, CORE believes, was a regressive act. SBA, when removed from the Office of Economic Opportunity, was removed from the more progressive philosophies toward self-help programs for the poor. Since its creation, however, SBA has not worked effectively. It needs massive funds and drastic re-vamping to create self-help businesses in ghetto areas. In fact, to qualify for a SBA loan you really have to prove that you don't need money.

We need many more black-owned businesses in our black communities, employing local residents. Secretarial schools and small business training programs should be supported by government funds. Cooperatives and credit unions should be encouraged.

In Baltimore, for example, CORE's Target City Core has many success stories to its credit. Led by Walter Brooks and staff, it is an example of what CORE can do in an urban area when there is cooperation with business, local officials and government. A job training program for auto mechanics, gas station operators and managers of small businesses was funded Monday, December 5, 1966, as a cooperative effort by the Department of Labor, the Humble Oil Company and political leadership on local, state, and federal levels.

Shortly after the first Watts riot in 1964, CORE established Operation Bootstrap a job development agency for unemployed young men whose slogan was "Learn, Baby, Learn". Without federal grants or foundation money, a self-help effort was developed by CORE and the people in Watts, in cooperation with several corporations which contributed materials, facilities and training. With federal grants and foundation money, Operation Bootstrap could extend its operation and really become a unique demonstration of constructive building of a community.

In Louisiana, CORE helped to create a sweet potato cooperative which is now successfully supporting 375 black and white farmers.

The Congress of Racial Equality will continue to do its share. If government, private industry, and labor do theirs, full employment and productivity can be a reality for all.

SUMMARY

In summary...this urban crisis must come into this years planning. The anguish of poor people -- black people fenced into squalid ghettos -- must actually govern your deliberations. The themes repeat endless -- the ghettos are here, polluted by racism and cynicism -- and the people are here, shattered, humiliated and vengeful. Nothing short of an immense national commitment, spending the nation's resources on life as easily as we spend them on death-in-battle -- nothing short of this can take us out of this dishonorable time of our history.

We in CORE will do what we can -- and it will not always suit you. Today we urge you to re-define your commitment and we have presented dozens of programs that can, if enacted and administered with integrity, reverse the river of violence and hopelessness. And beyond all of this, we would hope that you hear us say even more:

1. For God's sake, end this terrible war in Viet Nam. And take the incredible costs of killing and use them to save the lives of the poor.
2. Bring Black men home to rebuild their own lives, their own communities, for black soldiers are all too aware that the blood they have shed in behalf of other nations' quest for freedom can only deepen the bitterness ingrained on their souls when they return to their own land and find again

that they themselves are not free. And that their war is here.

3. Understand that here is no longer time for the utopian dream-- integration will only come when strong black men and women with pride are fully functioning in our society.
4. Throw out the rule-book of education. Create a National Board of Education dedicated to the task of stopping the maiming of black children's minds, and give them a heritage instead of a bayonet. And stop the systematic production of racist-minded white children.
5. Create jobs -- real jobs, honorable work. Change the course of rivers, build highways, landscape our nation, and let us do the job. In the entire history of the immigrant American, the Northern black man is the first to be denied the right to build his own land.
6. And build homes that men and women can live in--not just on the fringes of the city, but in the heart of the ghetto -- and let those who are the veterans of the slums be the beneficiaries of these homes.
7. And remember that black people are the victims of public media the victims of stereotypes and canned violence.
8. And stop the backlashes, the hysteria...because we intend to do what we must do with or without you. Twenty-two million American black people are indeed emerging into a massive political consciousness -- we will be reckoned with ... there is no form of slavery, however, subtle, that we will ever countenance again.

Detroit, Michigan

Model Cities Program--Planning Grant

The grant for Detroit will be used to develop a plan for a nine square mile section in the heart of the center city. The proposed area is roughly bounded by Grand River Ave., the Michigan Central Railroad tracks, Newton Ave., Mt. Elliot Ave., and Jefferson Ave., exclusive of the Central Business district.

In all, the area includes about 140,000 people, or 8 percent of the city's population. More than 40 percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year; nearly 20 percent of the men over 14 in the civilian labor force are unemployed; 38 percent of all adults lack an eighth grade education; and over one fourth of the housing units are rated as substandard.

Generally, the objectives of the planning are to rebuild and revitalize the blighted Model Neighborhood. This is to be done by expanding the supply and choice of housing; increasing employment and job training opportunities, thus reducing dependence on welfare payments; expanding and improving educational facilities; reduction of crime; enhancement of cultural and recreational activities; improvement of the transportation systems; beautification and improvement of the social and physical environment.

Among the unique features to be explored by the planning grant to Detroit is the creation of a Conservation Corps among the local residents to perform property maintenance and repair. It is the intention of the city to treat the entire Model Neighborhood as a single conservation project.

Other contemplated innovations include encouragement of a non-profit corporation to obtain blanket mortgage funds for buying homes on a scattered site basis, rehabilitating them, and selling or renting them to low and moderate income families. Area residents will be trained as sub-professional to form a Health Worker Corps and a health inspection corps. The latter will be specifically concerned with rodent control, but able to help regular city health inspectors. A "Social Service Hot-Line" through which local residents may obtain information about available social services 24 hours a day is also planned on an experimental basis. To improve transportation facilities for model neighborhood residents, the city plans to add to regular bus service a peak hour public shuttle service to suburban industrial employment centers.

For further information: Mayor Jerome P. Cavenagh
City Hall
Detroit, Mich. 48224

Project Number: MC-MICH-002

John Scales,

Enclosures per our phone conversation of January 9.

William R. McCoy

Det Police Dept

CITYWIDE CITIZENS

Action Committee

Reports

TO THE
COMMUNITY

wed. sep. 13

7:30 pm at

INTERN. MASON'S HALL
ST. AUBIN AT GRATIOT

HEAR REPORTS ON
CCAC

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

1 Peoples Tribunal to try
officer defendants in
Algiers murder case

2 Posted bond for Michael Lewis
accused of starting July
Rebellion

3 Conferences with Hudson
Committee

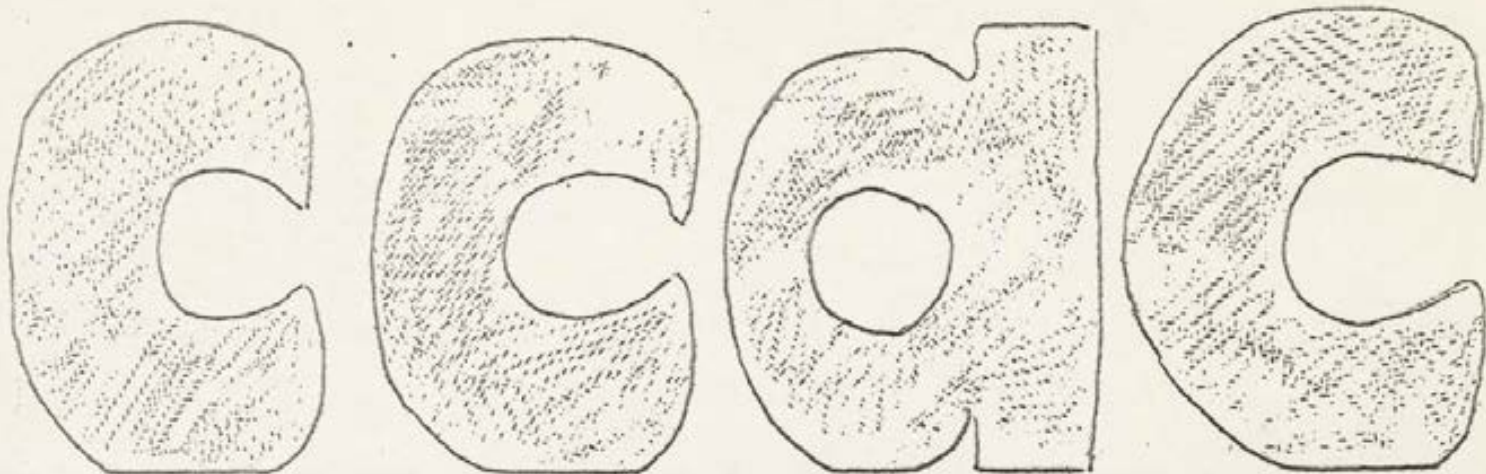
4 Investigations of police
criminality

5 Motorcade

6 Demand for quality education

5

6



CITYWIDE CITIZENS ACTION COMMITTEE
Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., Chairman
Glanton Dowdell, Co-Chairman

7625 Linwood Avenue

Detroit, Michigan 48206
Nadine Brown, Secretary
Clyde Cleveland, Treasurer

SIGN UP ON A COMMITTEE

FIGHT TO WIN SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE DETROIT BLACK COMMUNITY

(Please check)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL Milton R. Henry, Chairman Andrew W. Perdue, Co-Chairman | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSUMERS CONTROL William Flowers, Chairman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REDEVELOPMENT Edward Vaughn, Chairman | <input type="checkbox"/> POVERTY PROGRAM Mrs. Marion O. Burton, Chairman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS Glanton Dowdell, Chairman Jackie Wilson, Street Rallies | <input type="checkbox"/> LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT Nadine Brown, Chairman Loretta Smith, Co-Chairman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FINANCE Russell S. Brown Jr., Chairman William M. Bell, Co-Chairman | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL ORGANIZATION & VOTER REGISTRATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MINISTERIAL RELATIONS Rev. James E. Wadsworth Jr., Chairman | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION Dr. Horace F. Bradfield, Chairman | <input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL Ronald Milner, Chairman |

Name _____

Address _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____ OCCUPATION _____

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM HOMICIDE BUREAU

Date October 26, 1967

To: Chief of Detectives.

Subject: DEATHS DUE TO CIVIL DISORDER, JULY, 1967.

NOTE: This report is now complete and was held in abeyance while awaiting final decisions by the Wayne Co. Prosecutor's Office.

1. 7-23-67 4:45 p.m. - GEORGE MESSERLIAN, 68/W/M of 7719 Linwood, owner of George's Shoe Repair Shop, 7711 Linwood. MESSERLIAN observed several negroes described as being in their 20's breaking windows and when he attempted to stop them, they assaulted him with a baseball bat. He expired at Ford Hospital 7/27/67.
HOMICIDE FILE #7186. Assigned to: Lovchuk & Kanka.
Case closed on arrest of DARRYL McCURTIS, 20/N of 8911 Linwood. Warrant #A-139884 charging Murder, 1st Degree was secured & he was arraigned on 8/16/67 before Judge Crockett.
2. 7-24-67 12:25 a.m. - White looter, John Doe #372, later identified as WALTER GRZANKA, 45/W of 641 Charlotte. Fatally shot while exiting the Temple Market, 2844 Fourth St., by store owner HAMID AUDISH YACoub, 30/W/M.
HOMICIDE FILE #7150. Assigned to: Wagner & LaHousse.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/2/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.
3. 7-24-67 1:35 a.m. - SHARON GEORGE, 23/W/F, of 17374 Riopelle, (a passenger in a car), fatally shot by sniper at Woodward & Melbourne.
HOMICIDE FILE #7151. Assigned to: Bostick & McManus.
CASE OPEN and still under investigation.
4. 7-24-67 4:00 a.m. - John Doe #373, later identified as CLIFTON PRYOR, 23/W, of 667 W. Alexandrine, a sniper, shot by National Guardsman PFC GARY HUTTON, at apartment building at 667 W. Alexandrine.
HOMICIDE FILE #7152. Assigned to: Carter & Thayer.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/27/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

5. 7-24-67 7:00 a.m. - FIREFIGHTER JOHN ASHBY, 26/W/M. Struck by a high tension wire while fighting a fire at Lafayette & Canton. Fire began during civil disorder in the area. Cause of death: Multiple electricity burn areas of the body with secondary necrosis and infection. Expired 8/4/67 at 6:40 a.m. at the Detroit General Hospital (Central Branch).
HOMICIDE FILE #7191. Assigned to: Schlachter.
Death ruled ACCIDENTAL by Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 10/7/67. CASE CLOSED.
6. 7-24-67 8:20 a.m. - John Doe #374, identified as FRED WILLIAMS, 49/N of 9541 Goodwin. Found lying face down in alley east of Oakland north of Westminster, suffering charring burns to the entire front of his head and body. He was conveyed to Detroit General Hospital (CB) by Scout 13-9 where he was DOA at 8:20 a.m.
HOMICIDE FILE #7171. Assigned to Ives.
Cause of death was given as electrocution by downed power line, and the classification of death was listed ACCIDENTAL. CASE CLOSED.
7. 7-24-67 10:05 a.m. - John Doe #375, later identified as HERMAN T. ECTOR, 30/N, of 4009 Clairmount, an alleged looter, shot by Private Guard WAVERLY SOLOMON, 32/N/M, at Lindy's Super-Market located at 3745 Joy Road.
HOMICIDE FILE #7153. Assigned to: Domm & Loch.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/3/67. Warrant # A-140008 charging Murder, 1st Degree was issued 8/22/67 and defendant WAVERLY SOLOMON, 2652 McGraw was arrested on 8/23/67 and arraigned on Murder, 1st Degree before Judge Joseph Gillis. Examination was set for 9/5/67. - Personal Bond. Case dismissed at Examination by Judge Calvin Rock on 9/8/67. CASE CLOSED.
8. 7-24-67 1:15 p.m. - John Doe #378, later identified as DANIEL JENNINGS, 36/N, of 403 Mt. Vernon. Shot by store owner, STANLEY MESZEZENSKI, 47/W/M at "Stanley's Patent Medicine", located at 6000 John R St. MR. MESZEZENSKI was inside his locked store guarding the premises when he saw the deceased break the front door and enter although MR. MESZEZENSKI had warned him not to enter.
HOMICIDE FILE #7154. Assigned to: Reed & Bowron.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/28/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on August 22, 1967 by Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

9. 7-24-67 1:25 p.m. John Doe #379, later identified as ROBERT BEAL, 49/N/M of 8857 Treadwell, a looter, shot by Detroit Police Patr. ERNEST GILBERT, #2 Task Force, at the Oakland Auto Parts, 9325 Oakland.

HOMICIDE FILE #7156. Assigned to: Bowron.

Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/28/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

10. 7-24-67 1:45 p.m. - JOSEPH CHANDLER, 34/N/M of 81 W. Philadelphia. Had been looting the Food Time Market, 8360 2nd. Was exiting through broken window with assorted merchandise and observed by Patr. DONALD VANLOO & DAVID SENAK. He ignored order to halt and was shot at. He then ran out of view into the alley, collapsed in rear of 119 W. Philadelphia.

HOMICIDE FILE #7155. Assigned to: Carter.

Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

11. 7-24-67 1:50 p.m. - WILLIE McDANIELS, 23/N/M, 5379 Seminole. Shot by police while attempting to escape after looting the Domestic Furniture Co., 6858 Gratiot. (8 officers firing at looters).

HOMICIDE FILE #7176. Assigned to: Fullerton & Maniaci.

Cause of death: Gunshot wound to head. An unidentifiable piece of bullet was removed from the body. Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/31/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/29/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

12. 7-24-67 2:45 p.m. - John Doe #381, later identified as HERMAN CANTY, SR., 46/N/M of 1166 Clairmount. PATR. GILBERT STOCKER, Detroit Police Department, observed HERMAN CANTY and another unknown negro male carrying merchandise from the rear door of the Bi-Lo Super Market, 2450 W. Gd. Blvd., to a truck and saw CANTY throw a lighted fire-bomb into the Bi-Lo Super Market. CANTY then attempted to leave the scene in the truck, ignoring the officer's order to halt, whereupon the officer fired, inflicting the fatal wound.

HOMICIDE FILE #7157. Assigned to: Strauch.

Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/27/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

13. 7-24-67 4:00 p.m. - John Doe #383, later identified as ALFRED PEACHLUM, 35/N/M, of 8710 Dumbarton, #1711. Fatally shot by Detroit Police Patr. CHARLES CARLSON & JAMES LOZON, in the act of looting an A & P Super Market at 3430 Joy Road.
HOMICIDE FILE #7160. Assigned to Bostick & McManus.
 Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/1/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/29/67 by Wayne Co. Prosector William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.
14. 7-24-67 4:20 p.m. - John Doe #385, identified as NATHANIEL EDMONDS, 23/N/M of 3740 Hudson, was fatally shot by RICHARD SHUGAR, 24/W of 8737 Van Dyke, accompanied by an unknown W/M, & who was driving his '67 Oldsmobile Convertible, Lic. BF-7190 through the alley south of 7714 Harper. SHUGAR parked the car & removed a shotgun from it. He became involved in an argument with NATHANIEL EDMONDS who was on the back porch of his aunt's home, 6478 Baldwin. SHUGAR fired one shot which struck EDMONDS in the chest. EDMONDS expired at the Detroit General Hospital (CB) on 7/24/67 at 5:35 p.m. Warrant No. A-139609, - Murder, 1st Degree was secured against SHUGAR. Remanded to County Jail.
HOMICIDE FILE #7170. Assigned to: Carter & Thayer.
 (SHUGAR had accused EDMONDS of breaking into a store located at 6478 Baldwin.)
15. 7-24-67 5:00 p.m. - John Doe #382, later identified as ALPHONSO SMITH, 35/N/M of 3455 W. Chicago. Fatally shot by Detroit Police Patr. THOMAS PETERSON, Precinct Unit #1, while SMITH was in the act of looting the Standard Food Market, 9750 Dexter.
HOMICIDE FILE #7161. Assigned to: Carter.
 Ruled "Accidental Shooting" by Wayne County Prosector William L. Cahalan on 8/29/67. CASE CLOSED.
16. 7-24-67 5:20 p.m. - John Doe #386, later identified as CHARLES KEMP, 35/N/M, of 3194 Charlevoix. Fatally shot by Patr. JAMES O'NEIL & JAMES DENNERLY & Sgt. RICHARD DYKEMA while he was in the act of looting Borgi's Market, 1800 Mack.
HOMICIDE FILE #7162. Assigned to: Fullerton & Maniaci.
 Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/28/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

17. 7-24-67 9:20 p.m. - John Doe #390, later identified as RICHARD SIMS, 35/N/M of 2475 Buena Vista. Fatally shot by Sgt. HENRY MACINKOWICZ, Patr. FRANK FULMER, WILLIAM FLANNERY & RICHARD MORTENSON. SIMS was in the act of Breaking & Entering the side door of the Hobby Bar, 13106 Linwood. C A
- HOMICIDE FILE #7163. Assigned to: Fullerton & Maniaci.
- Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/28/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/31/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.
18. 7-24-67 11:30 p.m. - JOHN LEROY, 30/N/M of 5119 Garland. He was a passenger in a motor vehicle that failed to stop at a roadblock established by the National Guard and which was subsequently fired on by the Guardsmen. LEROY sustained fragmentation wounds to the side, chest & abdomen. He expired at the Detroit General Hospital (CB), at 5:00 a.m., 7/28/67. Cause of death: Delirium Tremens, after injury to & surgery performed to the abdominal area. C A
- HOMICIDE FILE #7187. Assigned to: McCarthy & Strauch.
- Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/3/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED. 85 A
19. 7-25-67 12:50 a.m. - John Doe #393, later identified as FIREFIGHTER CARL SMITH, 30/W/M, of 15322 Santa Rosa. Fatally shot at Mack & St. Jean by person/s unknown while mobilizing fire department vehicles.
- HOMICIDE FILE #7164. Assigned to: McCarthy & Strauch.
- Case open and still under investigation. C A
20. 7-25-67 1:04 a.m. - John Doe #394, later identified as EMANUEL COSEY, 26/N/M, of 4610 Stockton. Fatally shot in right inner shoulder while escaping from a B&E at the N & J Market, 4441 E. Nevada, by PATR. JEROME PALKA, Detroit Police.
- HOMICIDE FILE #7165. Assigned to LaHousse.
- Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/1/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED. C P
21. 7-25-67 1:30 a.m. - John Doe #397, later identified as JULIUS L. DORSEY, 55/N/M of 1026 Field. Fatal gunshot wound to chest when he ran into the line of fire from Military & Police personnel who were firing at escaping looters.
- HOMICIDE FILE #7166. Assigned to: Caviston & Walker.
- Ruled "Accidental" on 8/29/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

22. 7-25-67 2:10 a.m. - John Doe #400, later identified as HENRY DENSON, 27/N/M, of 5952 St. Antoine. Fatal gunshot wound to the head by National Guardsmen SP-4 PETER ALAN PUTALA and SP-3 JOHN C. ALMLI while ignoring command to stop the automobile he was driving through a roadblock located at Mack & E. Gd. Blvd. and then driving the auto at the Guardsmen.

HOMICIDE FILE #7167. Assigned to Everett.

Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/4/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/25/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED. PS D

23. 7-25-67 3:35 a.m. - Patr. JEROME OLSHOVE, assigned to the 13th Prect. Shot in abdomen when he arrested looter DANNY ROYSTER, 20/N/M, who grabbed the gun of Patr. ROY ST. ONGE, - a 12-gauge Stevens shotgun. The shotgun discharged, fatally wounding Patr. OLSHOVE, who expired at 12:15 p.m., 7/25/67. Happened at A & P Market at 121 Holbrook. ROYSTER and two other looters, CHARLES L. LATIMER, 19/N/M, 13571 Birwood & ALBERT PHILLIPS, 23/N/M, 8609 Roselawn, arrested with him, were arraigned in the Recorder's Court of the City of Detroit on 7/25/67. Warrant A-139736, Murder, 1st Degree, obtained against ROYSTER & LATIMER. Warrant A-138814 - Entering w/o Breaking with intent to commit larceny, obtained for all three defendants.

HOMICIDE FILE #7172. Assigned to: Bowron. CASE CLOSED.

24. 7-25-67 3:45 a.m. - WILLIAM JONES, 28/N/M of 4075 Seyburn. Fatally shot by PATR. FELIX BANACH & CHESTER KOTOWICZ while JONES was looting a Beer & Grocery store at 4100 Pennsylvania and then ignored the officers' commands to halt.

HOMICIDE FILE #7159. Assigned to: Debol & Ives.

Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED. C A

25. 7-25-67 3:50 a.m. - John Doe #400, later identified as RONALD EVANS, 24/N/M, of 2859 Cadillac. Fatal gunshot wound to the head while looting Bob's Market, 4100 Pennsylvania, by Detroit Police Officers SGT. ROBERT PORTE; PATR. LLOYD HEWITT, NORMAN SALO & CHESTER KOTOWICZ.

HOMICIDE FILE #7168. Assigned to: Debol.

Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/30/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

26. 7-25-67 4:30 a.m. - ROY BANKS, 46/N/M, 3497 Crane. Scout 5-10 received a radio-run to Rohms & Mack, "B & E". Several police officers and National Guardsmen responded at which time BANKS was seen running from the building. When orders to halt were ignored, the Officers & Guardsmen opened fire. HOMICIDE FILE #7207. Assigned to Bostick & McManus.
BANKS expired at 3:00 p.m., 8/14/67 at the Detroit General Hospital, Central Branch. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.
27. 7-25-67 8:05 a.m. - John Doe #402, identified as FRANK TANNER, 19/N/M of 4829 Meldrum, found suffering gunshot wound of the abdomen in the rear yard of 1481 E. Gd. Blvd. DOA at Detroit General Hospital, (CB). HOMICIDE FILE #7169. Assigned to: Mason.
The deceased, a looter, was shot by an unidentified National Guardsman when he ignored order to halt. Warrant requested 9/21/67 and was denied by APA Henry Heading who ruled the death Justifiable Homicide. CASE CLOSED.
28. 7-25-67 3:25 p.m. - John Doe #404, identified as ARTHUR JOHNSON, 36/N/M, address unknown, and John Doe #405, identified as PERRY WILLIAMS, 33/N/M, 9726 Cameron. Both shot by Detroit Police while looting the Sherman Loan Co., 1401 Holbrook. Patr. ANDREW ZAZULA shot John Doe #404. Patr. LAWRENCE GIACOBOZZI shot John Doe #405. Both deceased men were armed with clubs and attempted to strike the officers. HOMICIDE FILES #7173 & 7174. Assigned to: Domm.
Report of Cases Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/31/67. Both ruled "No Criminality" on 8/30/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASES CLOSED.
29. 7-25-67 9:15 p.m. - Unknown Man #102, identified as JACK SYDNOR, 38/N/M, of 2753 Hazelwood, Apt. #32. Detroit Police were summoned when the apartment manager of the building complained that SYDNOR had fired a gun from his window. As Patr. ROGER POIKE attempted to enter SYDNOR'S apartment, SYDNOR fired several shots at him with a hand gun, inflicting a serious abdominal wound upon PATR. POIKE. The officer returned the fire and fatally wounded SYDNOR. HOMICIDE FILE #7175. Assigned to: Everett.
Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/30/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/29/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

31. 7-26-67 12:30 a.m. - TANYA BLANDING, 4/N/1, 1756 W. Euclid. Was in her home. MORTIMER J. LeBLANC, 41/W, 17701 Five Points, Roseville, was on duty with the Michigan National Guard, B-Troop, 146th Cavalry, 2nd Platoon as a tank commander. Sgt. LeBLANC & his men encountered sniper fire from the upper west apartment of the building. Sgt. LeBLANC fired at the area from which the sniper fire came, one of his shots striking TANYA BLANDING in the right chest.
HOMICIDE FILE #7178. Assigned to: Mason.
Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/30/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 9/28/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.
32. 7-26-67 12:45 a.m. - UNKNOWN MAN #103, identified as WILLIAM N. DALTON, 19/N/M, of 1495 Taylor. Found lying in the street at Grand River & Edmonton suffering gunshot wounds of chest & abdomen. Conveyed to Northwest General Hospital via Scout 6-4; DOA at 2:20 AM. DALTON was apprehended at scene of an arson at Ivory Bros. Warehouse at above location, then attempted to flee the police. Shot with a shotgun by PATR. RONALD F. KARCHEFSKI, 6th Precinct, after ignoring orders to halt.
HOMICIDE FILE #7179. Assigned to: Mason.
Ruled "Justifiable Homicide" on 9/19/67 by Ass't Wayne County Prosecutor James Garber. CASE CLOSED.
33. 7-26-67 1:00 a.m. - Mary Doe #103, identified as HELEN HALL, 51/W/F, of Oakdale, Conn. Deceased was staying at the Harlan House Motel, 6500 John C. Lodge, apparently looking at tanks from a 4th floor window when she was fatally shot by an unknown sniper from unknown location. At time of shooting, there was heavy sniper fire in the area.
HOMICIDE FILE #7177. Assigned to: Hill & Kanka.
Case is open & investigation is continuing.
34. 7-26-67 1:00 a.m. - SGT. LARRY POST, (Michigan National Guard), of 7420 Chatham, assigned to C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 182nd Artillery, observed a '63 Chev. Ch. Lic. FD-4528, being driven south on Dexter, occupied by 3 W/M's. POST ordered the car to halt; the vehicle accelerated & ran road block at Dexter & Richton. Auto fired on by Guardsmen and vehicle stopped. It was then discovered POST had sustained a gunshot wound to the stomach, having been shot by unknown person/s.
HOMICIDE FILE #7201. Assigned to Schlachter & Smith.
POST expired at the Henry Ford Hospital 4:45 a.m., 8/9/67. Death ruled as ACCIDENTAL.

35. 7-26-67 2:00 a. - UNKNOWN MAN #104, identified as AUBREY POLLARD,
36. 19/N/M of 4599 Oregon;
37. UNKNOWN MAN #105, identified as CARL COOPER,
17/N/M of 9061 N. Clarendon, and
UNKNOWN MAN #106, identified as FRED TEMPLE,
18/N/M of 10865 Mackay.
All three men were found shot to death at the Algiers Manor,
8301 Woodward.

HOMICIDE FILES #7180, 7181 & 7182. Assigned to Schlachter.

Re: AUBREY POLLARD, - Warrant A-139718, Murder, 1st Degree,
issued 8/7/67 against PATR. RONALD AUGUST, 28/W/M, DPD.
Re: CARL COOPER, - Perpetrator unknown at this time.
Re: FRED TEMPLE, - Warrant A-139719, Murder, 1st Degree,
issued 8/7/67 against PATR. ROBERT PAILLE, 32/W/M, DPD.

38. 7-26-67 1:40 p.m. - UNKNOWN MAN #107, identified as WILLIE HUNTER,
39. 26/N/M of 8627 Byron, and
UNKNOWN MAN #108, identified as PRINCETON WILLIAMS,
31/N/M, address unknown, -
found in Brown's Drug Store, 8202 Twelfth St., which had been
destroyed by fire. Bodies were found in basement badly burned.

HOMICIDE FILES #7183 & 7184. Assigned to: Mason.

Cause of death was ruled: Carbon Monoxide Asphyxia.
Classification of these deaths listed as Accidental.

40. 7-26-67 5:30 p.m. - GEORGE TOLBERT, 20/N/M, 4451 - 30th. TOLBERT was
shot by National Guardsmen at a roadblock, Dunedin & LaSalle.
He was conveyed to Ford Hospital & later transferred to Det.
Gen. Hosp. where he expired from gunshot wounds to the chest.

HOMICIDE FILE #7192. Assigned to: Bostick & McManus.
Ruled "No Criminality" on 10/24/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor
William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

41. 7-26-67 9:30 p.m. - JOHN DOE #406, identified as JULIUS LAWRENCE
LUST, JR., 26/W/M of 13998 Mitchell, shot by PATR. ROBERT
WRATHELL & FREDERICK ROBINSON, Scout 11-2, when JAMES BUTLER,
Private Guard, informed them of a B & E of "G & W Auto Parts",
17130 Joseph Campau, when he failed to heed the officers'
commands to halt. Each officer fired, one inflicting fatal
wound to chest.

HOMICIDE FILE #7185. Assigned to: Debol.

Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation sub-
mitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 8/2/67.

Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/30/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor
William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

42. 7-26-67 9:30 p.m. - ALBERT ROBINSON, 38/N/M, 13318 LaSalle, #3. SGT. FRANK THOMAS, Michigan National Guard Co. D, 156 Sig. Batt., and several other Guardsmen were fired on by a sniper, from 13318 LaSalle. Several shots were fired at the building. When the deceased came out of the building, he was suffering from a gunshot wound of the abdomen. He expired on 8/5/67 at the Detroit General Hospital, CB, at 6:45 p.m.

HOMICIDE FILE #7194. Assigned to: Bostick & McManus.

Ruled "No Criminality" on 10/5/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

43. 7-29-67 7:25 p.m. - John Doe #412, identified as ERNEST ROQUEMORE, 19/N/M of 3484 St. Jean. Sp/4 RANDOLPH SMITH, 20/W, 82nd Airborne Inf. Div., U.S. Army, was assigned to Scout 5-3 with 2 other members of the 82nd Airborne & Patr. Robert Lembas, responded to above location on receiving a radio run, "Loot Upstairs". Patr. Lembas entered the dwelling & Sp/4 SMITH & Army personnel went to rear of dwelling. Shortly thereafter, shots were fired in dwelling and a voice was heard to say, "Watch it - one of the men has a gun." Sp/4 SMITH observed the deceased & several other persons flee out rear door and then loaded his rifle. One of the men was carrying a chrome revolver. As Sp/4 SMITH called for the group to halt, the man with the gun turned and pointed the weapon at the officer. Sp/4 SMITH then fired one shot from his gun and as the shot was fired, the deceased ran into the line of fire and was fatally wounded. DOA at Detroit General Hospital.

HOMICIDE FILE #7190. Assigned to: Reed & Bowron.

Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on 7/31/67. Ruled "No Criminality" on 8/15/67 by Wayne Co. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan. CASE CLOSED.

ALBERT P. SCHWALLER,
Detective Inspector,
Homicide Bureau.

/rg

DEATHS DUE TO CIVIL DISORDER, JULY 1967

WHITE VICTIMS

10

PERPETRATORS

- 1 - Firefighter (electrical burns) -(accidental)
- 1 - Shot by known negro male
- 1 - Firefighter by Unknown - (may be sniper)
- 1 - Shot by Store Owner
- 1 - Shot by National Guardsman (accidental)
- 3 - Shot by Unknown Persons (may be snipers)
- 1 - Shot by Public Police
- 1 - Assaulted by negro male

10

NEGRO VICTIMS

33

- 2 - Shot by Public Police or National Guard
- 1 - Shot by Private Police
- 1 - Shot by Store Owner
- 6 - Shot by National Guardsmen
- 16 - Shot by Public Police
- 1 - Shot by known negro male
- 2 - Shot by Unknown persons
- 2 - Fire victims
- 1 - Electrocution (accidental)
- 1 - Shot by U.S. Army

33

TOTAL DEATHS-

43

WHITE VICTIMS

10

PERPETRATORS

- 2 - White
- 2 - Negro
- 5 - Unknown
- 1 - Accidental

NEGRO VICTIMS

33

- 2 - Negroes
- 1 - White
- 28 - Unknown
- 2 - Accidental

ALBERT P. SCHWALLER
Detective Inspector
Homicide Bureau

FATALS:

LOOTERS:

Homicide File No.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Shot by Store Owner | 7150 | 1 |
| Shot by Private Guard | 7153 | 1 |
| Shot by Public Police | 7156 | |
| | 7160 | |
| | 7161 | |
| | 7162 | |
| | 7165 | |
| | 7168 | |
| | 7159 | |
| | 7173 | |
| | 7174 | 9 |
| Shot by Army (82nd Airborne) | 7190 | <u>1</u> |
| | TOTAL | 12 |

CITIZENS:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| Shot by Snipers | 7151 | |
| | 7176 | |
| | 7177 | |
| | 7179 | 4 |
| Shot by Unknown | 7155 | |
| | 7166 | |
| | 7169 | |
| | 7180 | |
| | 7181 | |
| | 7182 | |
| | 7183 | |
| | 7184 | 8 |
| Shot by Guardsmen | 7167 | |
| | 7178 | 2 |
| Electrocuted (Downed wires) | 7171 | 1 |
| Shot by Store Owner | 7170 | 1 |
| Assaulted by B & E Youths | 7186 | <u>1</u> |
| | TOTAL | 17 |

SNIPERS:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|
| Shot by Guardsmen | 7152 | |
| | 7192 | |
| | 7194 | 3 |
| Shot by Public Police | 7175 | <u>1</u> |
| | TOTAL | 4 |

FIREFIGHTERS:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|
| Burned (High tension wire) | 7191 | 1 |
| Shot by Sniper | 7164 | <u>1</u> |
| | TOTAL | 2 |

B & E MEN:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|
| Shot by Store Owner | 7154 | 1 |
| Shot by Public Police | 7163 | |
| | 7207 | |
| | 7185 | <u>3</u> |
| | TOTAL | 4 |

ARSONIST:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|---|
| Shot by Public Police | 7157 | 1 |
|-----------------------|------|---|

POLICE:

| | | |
|------------------|------|---|
| Shot by Prisoner | 7172 | 1 |
|------------------|------|---|

GUARDSMAN:

| | | |
|----------------|------|---|
| Shot by Sniper | 7201 | 1 |
|----------------|------|---|

PRISONER:

| | | |
|-------------------|------|---|
| Shot by Guardsman | 7187 | 1 |
|-------------------|------|---|

TOTAL FATALS: 43

/rg



CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

CIVIL DISORDER

JULY, 1967

REPORTED TO THE HOMICIDE
BUREAU

1. 4:30 AM LIEUTENANT RAYMOND GOOD, 47, 10th Prec., lacerations
7/23 from being stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Clairmount.
(Police)
2. 4:30 AM PATR. THOMAS F. PETERSON, 10th Prec., lacerations from
7/23 being stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Taylor. To Ford
(Police) Hospital, FAO.
3. 11:45 AM PATR. CHARLES E. CARLSON, 10th Prec., bruised from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Taylor.
(Police)
4. 12:40 PM PATR. RONALD VEIL, 10th Prec., lacerations from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Taylor. To Ford Hosp.FAO.
(Police)
5. 12:45 PM PATR. ROBERT DOUGHERTY, 28, 6th Prec., injured from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, Clairmount & 12th. To Ford Hosp.,
(Police) FAO.
6. 12:45 PM PATR. FRANK LASK, 28, 6th Prec., lacerations from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, Clairmount & 12th. To Ford Hosp.,
(Police) FAO.
7. 12:45 PM PATR. ROBERT LESSER, 25, 6th Prec., lacerations from
7/23 being stoned by unkn persons, Clairmount & 12th. To Ford
(Police) Hosp., FAO.
8. 12:45 PM PATR. VERNON SAMP, 28, 6th Prec., injured from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, Clairmount & 12th. To Ford
(Police) Hosp., FAO.
9. 1:00 PM SGT. GEORGE BOOTH, 43, 4th Prec., injured from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th, - Clairmount & Blvd. To
(Police) Ford Hosp., FAO.
10. 1:00 PM PATR. RAYMOND CLIFFORD, 22, 11th Prec., cut by glass
7/23 while chasing looters, 12th & Virginia Pk. To Ford
(Police) Hosp., FAO.
11. 1:00 PM SGT. JOHN SMITH, 49, 10th Prec., lacerations from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Taylor. To Ford Hosp.,
(Police) FAO.
12. 1:30 PM LAWRENCE MacINTIRE, 24/N, head lacerations, but self
7/23 while resisting arrest, Charlevoix & Mt. Elliott. To
(Looter) DGH (CB).
13. 1:30 PM PATR. ARNOLD MCKENNEY, 14th Prec., bruised from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Clairmount. To Ford
(Police) Hosp., FAO.
14. 3:00 PM SGT. JOHN DICKERSON, 42, 1st Prec., injured back from
7/23 being stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Clairmount. To Ford
(Police) Hosp., condition - good.

15. 3:57 PM YANUIST BENSON, 44/N, cut self by breaking glass, 12th
7/23 & Atkinson. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
16. 4:00 PM BENJAMIN GILLORY, 27/N, lacerations to head by breaking
7/23 glass, 12th & Philadelphia. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
17. 4:05 PM PATR. RICHARD KATINA, 16th Prect., lacerations from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Philadelphia.
(Police)
18. 4:30 PM PATR. JOSEPH BRACE, 43, MTB, abrasions & contusions left
7/23 knee & rt thigh, stoned by unkn persons, 12th & Lee Pl.
(Police) To Ford Hosp., FAO.
19. 4:30 PM WARREN A. REEVES, 33/N, shot by unkn while in act of
7/23 B & E of BP, 12th, north of Euclid in alley. To DGH (CB).
(B&E)
20. 4:30 PM PATR. PAUL A. RUDAS, 4th Prect., broken finger from being
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, Linwood & Taylor. To Dr. Sharpe's
(Police) Clinic, 24621 W. McNichols.
21. 4:40 PM PATR. ARNOLD MCKENNEY, 14th Prect., cut by glass while
7/23 pursuing looters, 12th & Lee Pl. To Ford Hospital; -
(Police) disabled.
22. 5:15 PM PATR. THEODORE ULMAN, 14th Prect., injured back, - stoned
7/23 by looters, Pallister & Poe. No treatment, remained on
(Police) duty.
23. 5:40 PM PATR. CHARLES MELVIN, 30, 13th Prect., laceration of
7/23 wrist & left leg, falling on glass at B & E in progress
(Police) of drug store, Canfield & John R. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
24. 6:34 PM CLARENCE BRANHAM, 37/N, of 1938 W. Philadelphia. To DGH,
7/23 (CB). Stated he was grabbed for no reason by police in
(Citizen) front of 1938 W. Philadelphia.
25. 7:00 PM PATR. CLIFFORD STYRK, 25, 13th Prect., injured left eye -
7/23 stoned by unkn persons, Holbrook & Russell. To Ford
(Police) Hospital, FAO.
26. 7:15 PM CHESTER BUCKMANN, 51/N, cut self while B & E'g Louis'
7/23 Men's Store, 12th nr Gladstone. To DGH (CB); condition -
(B & E) temporary serious.
27. 7:20 PM PATR. WALTER WEGHI, 24, 5th Prect., laceration of left
7/23 knee while pursuing looters, 12th & Blaine. To Ford
(Police) Hospital, FAO.
28. 7:30 PM JOEL JODBON, 19/N, lacerations to both arms while B&E'g.
7/23 To DGH (CB), condition temp. serious. Details unknown.

29. 7:30 PM JAMES SWAIN, 24/N - lacerations on neck & both arms; to
7/23 DGH (CB), condition T.S. Held for B & E. Details unkn.
(B&E)
30. 7:44 PM JOE L. GOBOLDO, 19/N, - bruised. To DGH (CB). Held for
7/23 B & E. Stated police officer came through crowd at Gd
(B&E) River & Beverly and hit him with nightstick.
31. 8:00 PM SGT. LAWRENCE WHELTON, 49, 10th Prect., injured left eye
7/23 caused by flying hot ashes from burning building, Woodrow
(Police) Wilson & Philadelphia. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
32. 8:20 PM PATR. EDMUND STROLLON, 32, TMU, - lacerated right hand
7/23 while apprehending looters, - liquor store, Joy Rd & Gd
(Police) River. To Ford Hosp. Condition good.
33. 8:30 PM PATR. FRANK HINTZKE, 37, 16th Prect., bruised rt ankle
7/23 while being stoned by unkn persons. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
(Police)
34. 8:30 PM PATR. RONALD SKROCKI, 13th Prect., lacerated right arm
7/23 while attempting to apprehend looters at Firestone store
(Police) at Melrose & E. Gd Blvd. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
35. 8:30 PM SGT. VICTOR WELLS, 46, 13th Prect., lacerated rt leg from
7/23 a thrown broken bottle while pushing crowd back at 12th
(Police) & Pingree. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
36. 9:15 PM WALLACE GIPSON, 16/N of 13561 Lumpkin. Grazing gunshot
7/23 wound of rt calf while looting an SDD at 2458 E. Davison.
(Looter) To DGH (CB). Held for B & E.
37. 9:40 PM TRPR ROBERT ZEILINGER, MSP, 22/W, - lacerated left hand
7/23 while pursuing looters at Food Farm Super Mkt., 11550
(S.Police) Dexter. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
38. 10:00 PM PATR. ROBERT KRICHKE, 26, TMU, - lacerated left hand while
7/23 pursuing looters at Belleterre & Gd River. To Ford Hosp.,
(Police) FAO.
39. 10:00 PM PATR. FRANCIS WYPYCH, 34, TMU, - lacerated rt wrist while
7/23 pursuing looters. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
(Police)
40. 10:30 PM PATR. JACK DUGAN, 38, 13th Prect., - lacerated left hand
7/23 & buttocks. Injured while placing looters in National
(Police) Guard truck, Woodward & Baltimore. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
41. 11:00 PM P.F.C. WILLIAM MADDEN, MNG, - lacerated rt hand; slipped
7/23 on broken glass. To Ford Hosp., where he fainted.
MNG
42. 11:10 PM LARTHER DAVIS, 24/N, - lacerations to forehead & face.
7/23 Fell on broken glass inside store at 7642 Woodward. To
(Looter) DGH (CB).

43. 11:10 PM JOE L. SPENCER, 18/N, of 545 Smith. Lacerations of head
7/23 & face while trying to flee arrest for looting at 7642
(Looter) Woodward, Basso's Appliances. To DGH (CB).
44. 11:45 PM PATR. WILLIAM SCHMEDDING, 34, 2nd Prec., - lacerated rt
7/23 hand while pursuing looters at Trumbull & Forest. To
(Police) Ford Hosp., FAO.
45. 12:01 AM PAUL DIMITRIE, 17/W, of 17560 Dequindre, - laceration of
7/24 the left cheek & rt bicep (gunshot wound by sniper). To
(Citizen) Highland Pk Gen. Hosp. Happened at Woodward & Clairmount.
46. 12:01 AM ROSS GEORGE, 23/W of 17374 Riopelle, - grazing gunshot
7/24 wound to left side of head & center of back at base of
(Citizen) neck by sniper, Wdwd & Clairmount. To Highland Pk Gen Hosp.
- 47.* 12:25 AM WALTER GRZANKA, 45/W of 641 Charlotte, fatally shot by
7/24 store-owner while exiting the Temple Mkt., 2844 Fourth St.
(Looter) Shot by HAMID AUDISH YACOB, 30/W/M. Homicide File #7150.
Assigned to Wagner & LaHousse. Report on Case Investi-
gated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne County
Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on August 2, 1967.
48. 12:30 AM SGT. WILLIAM GERLACH, - cut by falling glass from looted
7/24 building, Woodward & Henry. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
(Police)
49. 12:47 AM PVT. MAVRI ROSE, MNG, 26/W, (home address - 5801 Screekerk
7/24 Apt. E-4, Warren, Mich.) - gunshot wound to rt ankle from
(MNG) sniper fire on Mack nr 7th Prec. Station. To DGH (CB),
condition Temp. Serious.
50. 1:00 AM CECIL BANNER, 15/N of 2217 Clements, - thru & thru gunshot
7/24 wound to the right chest while looting Clark Gas Station,
(Looter) 3008 E. Davison. Accidentally shot while scuffling with
Patr. Thaddeus Stopczynski, 11th Prec., and injuring the
officer on left chest with a 3¼" knife. To DGH (CB),
condition - critical.
51. 1:00 AM WALTER BROWN, 47/N of 3126 Illinois - gunshot wound right
7/24 groin, temp. serious. To DGH (CB). Self-inflicted when
(Citizen) he attempted to pull his .22 cal. revolver from his pocket
after he observed two burglars at City Wide Cleaners at
3801 McDougall.
52. 1:00 AM PATR. THADDEUS STOPGZYNSKI, 11th Prec., laceration to
7/24 left chest while scuffling with Cecil Banner, 15/N, a loot-
(Police) er at 3008 E. Davison. Ford Hosp., FAO.
53. 1:30 AM JOSEPH LEWIS, 25/N, of 5035 25th. Gunshot wound of right
7/24 wrist & rt abdomen. To DGH (CB), cond. critical. Shot
(Looter) by employee of City Wide Cleaners while looting their
store at 5599 Cadillac.

- 54.* 1:35 AM SHARON GEORGE, 23/W/F, of 17374 Riopelle, (a passenger in
7/24 a car), fatally shot by sniper at Woodward & Melbourne.
(Citizen) Case open and still under investigation. Homicide File
#7151. Assigned to Bostick & McManus.
55. 1:35 AM WILLIE HERRON, 29/N, of 3050 W. Euclid, #20. Lacerated
7/24 left hand while looting Federal Dept. Store, Oakman & Gd
(Looter) River. To DGH (CB), FA, & held on RA charge. (Had pistol
in his possession).
56. 1:45 AM RONALD COLEMAN, 23/N - shot in back & left buttock. Would
7/24 only state he was shot by a man at "Atlas". Refused more
(Looter) information. To DGH (CB); condition - serious.
57. 2:30 AM SGT. DAVID SCHURR, 45, 13th Prec., struck on head by a
7/24 cue ball thrown by an unkn assailant in basement of the
(Police) 13th Prec. Station. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
58. 2:30 AM FIREFIGHTER LARRY SHUMAKER, 29/W, of Engine #56. Overcome
7/24 by smoke on 12th St. To Ford Hosp., FAO
(Frfrtr)
59. 2:45 AM RAYMOND SCHARR, 16/W, - laceration back of head in Drug
7/24 Store at 18449 Joy Rd., after B & E. To DGH (CB).
(B&E)
60. 3:00 AM JOHNNY CARR, 24/N, - thru & thru gunshot wound of left
7/24 thigh. B&E of clothing store, Congress & Woodward;
(B&E) attempted to escape police. To DGH (CB).
- 61.* 4:00 AM CLIFTON PRYOR, 23/W of 667 W. Alexandrine, a sniper, shot
7/24 by National Guardsman PFC. GARRY HUTTON, at apt. building
(Sniper) at 667 W. Alexandrine. Homicide File #7152. Assigned to
Carter & Thayer. Report on Case Investigated for Warrant
Recommendation submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor
William L. Cahalan on July 27, 1967.
62. 4:30 AM PATR. HAROLD JOHNSON, Vice Bur., twisted right leg in
7/24 looted store, 15501 Gd. River. To Ford Hospital for
(Police) X-Rays.
63. 4:35 AM HENRY COOK, 16/N, of 3740 Tillman. Shot in rt arm and rt
7/24 side, no exit, temp. serious. To DGH (CB). Shot while
(Looter) trying to escape while looting Mkt. at 3626 Myrtle.
64. 5:30 AM KONSTANTINE KRUPSKY, 60/W. Cut on neck & shoulder in
7/24 holdup by 3 unkn N/M, Edward & Gilbert. To Zeiger Hosp.
(Citizen)
- 65.* 7:00 AM FIREFIGHTER JOHN ASHBY, 26, burned by a falling high-
7/24 tension wire at an arson fire, Canton & Lafayette. To
(Frfrtr) DGH (CB) where he remained until he expired 8/4/67.
Homicide File #7191; assigned to Schlachter. The cause of
death is listed as: MULTIPLE ELECTRICITY BURN AREAS OF
BODY with secondary necrosis & infection. Classification
of death: ACCIDENTAL.

66. 8:15 AM JOHNSON HOWARD, 42/N/M, 8363 Military. Owns a small repair shop at 3371 14th in which he had stayed overnight. 7/24 While putting his rifle away, he dropped it. The rifle (Citizen) discharged causing a thru and thru gunshot wound of the left hand and left upper arm. Conveyed himself to DGH (CB)
67. 9:30 AM PATR. ROBERT NELSON, 6th Prect., torn ligaments & tendons under right knee cap when he slipped on broken glass while 7/24 pursuing looters. To Northwest General Hosp. (Disabled). (Police) Injury incurred at 5550 W. Warren.
- 68.* 10:05 AM HERMAN T. ECTOR, 30/N, of 4009 Clairmount, a looter, shot 7/24 by Private Guard WAVERLY SOLOMON, 32/N/M, at Lindy's (Looter) Super-Mkt, 3745 Joy Rd. Homicide File #7153. Assigned to Domm & Loch. Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan on August 3, 1967.
69. 10:50 AM NATHANIEL FULLER, 21/N. Laceration to head while looting 7/24 at McClellan & Mack. To DGH (CB), FAO. (Looter)
70. 11:25 AM PATR. LEON EIZAK, 40, 7th Prect. Gunshot wound, entrance 7/24 left elbow, no exit, caused by sniper fire - Mt. Elliott (Police) & Gratiot. To DGH (CB), cond. temp. serious.
71. 11:30 AM PATR. WILLIAM BOLGAR, 13th Prect., bruised & ruptured 7/24 blood vessel of rt forearm, while effecting an arrest at (Police) 629 Blaine. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
72. 11:30 AM JOHN DOE #377. Found on the Receiving Dock of DGH (CB). 7/24 Gunshot wound to the lower left back, no exit. Condition- (Citizen) critical. Unkn assailant.
73. 11:30 AM ROBERT HARRIS, 28/N, of 2942 Jos. Campau. Laceration of 7/24 head while looting at 2608 Gratiot. To DGH (CB). (Looter)
74. 11:35 AM JAMES WARE, 46/N, - gunshot wound (glancing) to the head 7/24 while looting at 8855 Linwood. To DGH (CB) (Looter)
75. 1:15 PM MARY DOE #101, 55/N. Injured abdomen while looting. To 7/24 DGH (CB) from 7th Prect. Only information available. (Looter) Unkn how injury was incurred.
- 76.* 1:15 PM DANIEL JENNINGS, 36/N, of 403 Mt. Vernon. Shot by store- 7/24 owner STANLEY MESCZENSKI, 47/W/M, - Stanley's Patent Medi- (B&E) cine, 6000 John R. MESCZENSKI was inside his locked store guarding the premises when he saw the deceased break the front door & enter although Mr. MESCZENSKI had warned him not to enter. Homicide File #7154. Assigned to Reed & Bowron. Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on July 28, 1967.

77. 1:15 PM EDDIE SMITH, 32/N of 3151 Second, - thru & thru gunshot
7/24 wound of the left side while looting United Shirt Shop.
(Looter) To DGH (CB).
78. 1:15 PM ROBERT WASHINGTON, 23/N, of 1011 E. Willis, - thru & thru
7/24 gunshot wound of left elbow while looting United Shirt
(Looter) Shop. To DGH (CB).
- 79.* 1:25 PM ROBERT BEAL, 49/N/M of 8857 Treadwell, a looter, shot by
7/24 Detroit Police Patr. ERNEST GILBERT, #2 Task Force, at
(Looter) the Oakland Auto Parts, 9325 Oakland. Homicide File #7156.
Assigned to - Bowron. Report on Case Investigated for
Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne County Prosecu-
tor William L. Cahalan on July 28, 1967.
80. 1:30 PM WILLIAM PRICE, 45/N, of 2261 Ferry Pk. Thru & thru gun-
7/24 shot wound of lower left leg while standing on his front
(Citizen) porch during sniper fire. To Ford Hospital.
- 81.* 1:45 PM JOSEPH CHANDLER, 34/N/M, of 81 W. Philadelphia. Shot by
7/24 unkn person. Found rear of 119 W. Philadelphia. Homicide
(Citizen) File #7155. Assigned to - Carter. Case open & still
under investigation.
82. 2:00 PM RAYMOND COLLINS, 24/N. Thru & thru gunshot wound of rt
7/24 shoulder while breaking into Runciman Co., 2900 Mt. Elliot.
(B&E) Shot by Police. To DGH (CB).
83. 2:15 PM JAMES CRTSWELL, 26/N of 4432 Roosevelt. Laceration of leg,
7/24 while looting at 4731 Gd River. To DGH (CB). Self-
(Looter) inflicted.
84. 2:15 PM JAMES HOWARD, 19/N of 2936 15th. Laceration of hand while
7/24 looting at 4731 Gd. River. To DGH (CB). Injury was
(Looter) self-inflicted.
- 85.* 2:45 PM HERMAN CANTY, SR., 46/N/M, of 1166 Clairmount. Patr.
7/24 GILBERT STOCKER, DPD, observed Herman Canty and another
(Arsonist) unkn N/M carrying merchandise from the rear door of the
Bi-Lo Super Mkt., 2450 W. Gd Blvd., to a truck and saw
Canty throw a lighted fire bomb into the Bi-Lo Super Mkt.
Canty then attempted to leave the scene in the truck, ig-
noring the officer's order to halt, whereupon the officer
fired, inflicting the fatal wound. Homicide File #7157.
Assigned to - Strauch. Report on Case Investigated for
Warrant Recommendation submitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor
William L. Cahalan on July 27, 1967.
86. 3:15 PM LEWIS CULBRECH, 23/N. Gunshot wound, left arm while
7/24 looting store at 3430 Joy Rd. Shot by police. To
(Looter) DGH (CB)
87. 3:15 PM ROGER JENKINS, 37/N. Gunshot wound to the lower back
7/24 while looting Westinghouse warehouse, 2211 Ed. Ford Sv. Dr.
(Looter) Shot by State Police. To DGH (CB). Cond. - serious.

88. 3:15 PM MICHAEL WILLIAMS, 16/N of 72 Kendall. Gunshot wound to
7/24 abdomen while looting Westinghouse warehouse, 2211 Edsel
(Looter) Ford Service Dr., shot by State Police. To DGH (CB).
89. 3:45 PM JIMMIE LEE MILLER, 22/N. Struck with butt of gun (by unkn)
7/24 while looting. To DGH (CB) from 14th Prect. Only infor-
(Looter) mation available.
- 90.* 4:00 PM ALFRED PEACHLUM, 35/N/M, of 8710 Dumbarton, #1711. Fatally
7/24 shot by DPD Patr. Charles Carlson & James Lozon, in the
(Looter) act of looting an A & P Super Mkt. at 3430 Joy Rd. Homi-
cide File #7160. Assigned to - Bostick. Report on Case
Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to
Wayne Co. Pros. William L. Cahalan on August 1, 1967.
91. 4:00 PM SIMON SMITH, 23/N. Laceration to the head (self-inflicted)
7/24 while looting at 5517 Chene. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
92. 4:30 PM HENRY KEITH, 20/N. Gunshot wound, right shoulder, at
7/24 Chene & Chestnut. Stated he was shot by National Guards-
(Citizen) man while driving his car at Chene & Maple. To DGH (CB).
93. 4:30 PM PATR. JOHN P. KOHLS, YB, laceration of left forearm by
7/24 glass thrown at him while protecting firemen, - Gd River
(Police) north of 14th. To Ford Hosp., FAO. (Unkn persons).
94. 4:35 PM WILFRED HALL, 57/W, 393 W. Roberts, Hazel Park, Michigan.
7/24 Slashed face and lacerated left arm by broken bottle by
(Citizen) 2 N/M in HU while standing in a bus-stop at John R and
State Fair. No hospitalization. (Unkn assailants.)
95. 4:50 PM C. WILLIAMSON, 32/N, 5190 N. Campbell. Gunshot wound by
7/24 unkn, over left eye. To Ford Hosp., cond.- critical. Was
(Citizen) stopped for a traffic light when an unkn number of thugs
shot him and took his car.
- 96.* 5:00 PM ALPHONSO SMITH, 35/N, of 3455 W. Chicago. Fatally shot by
7/24 DPD, Patr. Thomas Peterson, Prect. Unit #1, while Smith
(Looter) was in the act of looting the Standard Food Mkt., 9750
Dexter. Homicide File #7161. Assigned to - Carter. Re-
port of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation will
be submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan
when investigation has been completed.
- 97.* 5:20 PM CHARLES KEMP, 35/N, of 3194 Charlevoix. Fatally shot by
7/24 Patr. James O'Neil & James Dennerly & Sgt. Richard Dykema
(Looter) while he was in the act of looting Borgi's Mkt. at 1800
Mack. Homicide File #7162. Assigned to - Fullerton and
Maniaci. Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recom-
mendation was submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor Wm. L.
Cahalan on July 28, 1967.
98. 5:45 PM PATR. RONALD LYNCH, 10th Prect., - sprained left hand
7/24 while in pursuit of looters from 4565 Boston. To Ford
(Police) Hospital, FAO.

99. 6:00 PM GEORGE MURPHY, JR., 36/N. Laceration to head after being
7/24 hit with a rifle butt while in the act of a B&E and Safe
(B&E) Job at 6921 Lafayette. Arrested by DPD. To DGH (CB).
100. 6:15 PM WELLINGTON GREEN, 25/N of 3899 Vinewood. Shotgun pellet
7/24 wounds to rt hip and groin. To DGH (CB), cond. - serious.
(B&E) Was in act of B&E at 4580 W. Warren. Shot by police.
101. 6:45 PM JAMES E. BETTIS, 24/N, - gunshot wounds to the left chest/
7/24 & right leg & shoulder while running from a looted store
(Looter) and getting into the line of fire from officers firing
at a fleeing car. To DGH (CB).
102. 6:50 PM SANDRA PINES, 8/N/F, 1728 Hibbard. Gunshot wound of head
7/24 & left thigh, cond. - critical. Was near scene of loot-
(Citizen) ing & gunfire exchanged by looters & Police. Conveyed
to Children's Hospital.
103. 6:50 PM ALBERT TAYLOR, 21/N. Lacerations to head when struck by
7/24 rifle butt while looting at 5500 Helen. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
104. 7:00 PM RICHARD BUTLER, 14/W. Gunshot wound of rt hand, rt ear &
7/24 rt thigh. May have been looting at Kercheval & Holcomb
(Looter) and possibly shot by officers. To St. Johns Hospital.
105. 7:00 PM ERNEST FORBES, 40/N. Shotgun wounds of rt leg & arm.
7/24 Shot while assisting police watching warehouse at alley
(Citizen) east of Oakland near Owen.
106. 7:15 PM HENRY FORD, 30/N. Gunshot wound rt leg while looting at
7/24 Mack & Montclair. To DGH (CB). Shot while trying to
(Looter) escape, by National Guardsman.
107. 7:30 PM PATR. THOMAS HUTTON, 14th Prect., injured knuckles of rt
7/24 hand when he struck fist against car during scuffle while
(Police) effecting arrest of 3 W/M for B&E of dwelling at 16041
Van Buren. Remained on duty but treated on 7/25/67 at
Northwest General Hospital.
108. 8:00 PM CLARENCE ROHDEMAN, 26/N of 830 W. Euclid. Shot while try-
7/24 ing to escape the police after looting A & P store, John R
(Looter) & Holbrook. To Ford Hosp., cond.- critical.
109. 8:15 PM WILLIAM RINGO, 28/N. Injured foot while in act of B&E at
7/24 2174 Scott. To DGH (CB).
(B&E)
110. 8:15 PM CHRIS STONEFISH, 35/Indian. Gunshot wound, left abdomen.
7/24 Shot by police while looting at 3905 Woodward. To DGH(CB).
(Looter)
111. 8:15 PM DOUGLAS WALKER, 35/N. Struck on rt arm by police at the
7/24 13th Prect. Station. To DGH (CB).
(Prisoner)

112. 8:15 PM FREEMAN WRIGHT, 35/W. Struck on head by falling objects
7/24 while looting at 3905 Woodward. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
113. 8:30 PM PATR. CHARLES CHALUT, MB, bruised rt hand by thrown brick
7/24 at Crane & Kercheval. To Ford Hosp., FAO.
(Police)
114. 9:10 PM FIREFIGHTER JAMES WARD, 30. Lacerated left wrist fighting
7/24 an arson fire at Mack & St. Jean. To DGH (CB), FAO.
(Frfrtr)
- 115.* 9:20 PM RICHARD SIMS, 35/N/M of 2475 Buena Vista. Fatally shot by
7/24 Sgt. HENRY MACKINKOWICZ, Patr. FRANK FULMER, WILLIAM
(B&E) FLANNERY & RICHARD MORTENSON, while in the act of Breaking
and Entering the side door of Hobby Bar, 13106 Linwood.
Homicide File #7163. Assigned to - Fullerton & Maniaci.
Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation
was submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan
on July 28, 1967.
116. 9:30 PM PATR. EDWARD SAWLE, 10th Prect., - loss of hearing, rt ear
7/24 from police officer's weapon-discharge at sniper, Dexter
(Police) & Collingwood. To Ford Hosp., FA.
117. 9:35 PM ROY L. GRAM, 32/N. Lacerated rt arm while looting Star
7/24 Hdwr., 8880 Gd. River. (Self-inflicted). To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
118. 9:40 PM CALAB MOORE, 32/N, of 13472 Lumpkin. Lacerated left arm.
7/24 Arrested at Davison & St. Aubin for Possession of Inflam-
(Poss.Explos) mable Material. Defendant claimed he cut himself at home.
To DGH (CB).
119. 10:00 PM CHARLES BENNETT, PATR., 16th Prect. Injured left leg.
7/24 While attempting to make an arrest, the officer slammed
(Police) car door on himself, - Dexter & Atkinson. To Ford Hosp., FA
120. 10:00 PM WESLEY KNIGHT, 25/N. Thru & thru gunshot wound of right
7/24 foot. Conveyed self to Zeiger Hosp. Felt pain in foot
(Citizen) while walking on Scotten at Jackson during sniper firing.
121. ? ? PATR. GEORGE SMEDLEY, 29, 4th Prect., bruised left shoulde
7/24 when struck by a thrown brick - Bassett south of Visger.
(Police) To Ford Hospital.
122. 10:30 PM NETTIE BARRON, 41/N. Grazing gunshot wound to left but-
7/24 tock, at her home - 5760 Van Dyke, during sniper firing.
(Citizen) To Lakeside General Hospital.
123. 10:30 PM HENRY BRAZIL, 18/N of 5504 Casper. Laceration to head as
7/24 he jumped through plate-glass window after B & E, at the
(B&E) Cadillac Motors. (Escaped.)

124. 10:30 PM ZTTIE WYNN, 23/N/M of 5368 Hurlbut. Lacerations of head
7/24 and face (self-inflicted), while in the act of a B & E
(B&E) at Cadillac Motors.
125. 10:40 PM PATR. PAUL BEGIN, 25, 5th Prect. Bullet wound to mid-back,
7/24 not penetrating, by sniper fire. Bullet fragments removed
(Police) at Jennings Hospital. FAO.
126. 10:40 PM PFC. RONALD CALAHAN, Grazing bullet wound to left knee by
7/24 sniper fire on Charlevoix Ave. To Jennings Hosp., FAO.
(Gdsman)
127. 11:00 PM PATR. RUSSELL DAY, 10th Prect. Fracture of knuckle on rt
7/24 hand from NG rifle butt (accidental), while placing pris-
(Police) oners in #10 Cellblock. To Ford Hospital.
128. 11:00 PM ALFRED RAGSDALE, 20/N. Shotgun pellets to rt shoulder,
7/24 arm & neck by unkn perpetrator, at Gratiot & Forest. To
(Citizen) Lakeside general hospital.
129. 11:15 PM PATR. PATRICK O'GRADY, 13th Prect., multiple lacerations
7/24 of left hand & arm caused by breaking door-glass at 11309
(Police) Woodward when a looter clammed a door in the officers'
faces. To Ford Hospital.
130. 11:20 PM CHARLES SUMMERS, 18/N, 3403 Leland. Bullet wound, right
7/24 shoulder while walking home at Leland & McDougall. Caused
(Citizen) by sniper fire. To DGH (CB).
131. 11:25 PM GANZEL GARDNER, 30/N, 3857 St. Jean. Bullet wound to left
7/24 cheek at Mack & St. Jean. Hit by stray bullet during ex-
(Citizen) change of gunfire between snipers & Guardsmen.
132. 11:30 PM LARRY COOK, National Guardsman. Gunshot wound of groin
7/24 by sniper fire, Mack & Gratiot. To DGH (CB). Condition-
(Grdsman) serious.
133. 11:30 PM PATR. LAWRENCE GERMAINE, - injured eardrums from shotgun
7/24 fire in gun battle with sniper - Mack & St. Jean. To
(Police) Ford Hospital, FAO.
134. 11:45 PM PATR. HARREY GALEN, 7th Prect. Gunshot wound rear left
7/24 thigh. Officer was assisting Guardsman from street and
(Police) out of the line of fire of snipers. To DGH CB.
135. 11:45 PM PATR. ROBERT MACKAY, MTB, - metal fragments in rt eye sus-
7/24 tained while firing his weapon at sniper, Fairview and
(Police) Goethe. To Ford Hospital, FAO.
136. 11:55 PM GAYLORD WOOD, 29/W of 7005 Whitney. Laceration to rear of
7/24 head. Held for C.C.W., details unkno. To DGH (CB). FA.
(Prisnr)
137. ? ? ANTHONY BELL, 18/N. Laceration of head while looting bar,
7/24 self-inflicted. Details unkno. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)

138. ? ? JIMMY COULBURN, 59/N of 1728 Helen. Gunshot wound rt side
7/24 of forehead from sniper, while walking at Mack and Mt.
(Citizen) Elliott. To DGH (CB).
139. ? ? MARY DOE #102, N/F. Bruise on head. Details unkn. To
7/24 DGH (CB).
(Citizen)
140. ? ? ALTHEA JORDON, N/F. Fainted in 5th Prect. station. Had
7/24 been arrested for B&E. To DGH (CB).
(B&E)
141. ? ? EARL PAYTON, 25/N. Laceration of head (self inflicted)
7/24 while looting bar. To DGH (CB), FA.
(Looter)
142. ? ? JERRY TIMSON, 15/N. Shot by unkn perpetrator. Details
7/24 unkn.
(Citizen)
143. 12:01 AM GRANT CLIFFORD JACKSON, 17/N, of 1708 Glendale. Gunshot
7/25 wound of right leg, left arm, right side. Shot by police
(Looter) when he refused to halt after looting Famous Cleaners at
12715 Woodrow Wilson.
144. 12:14 AM GONZALEZ GARDNER, 32/N, of 3857 St. Jean. Gunshot wound;
7/25 to DGH (CB). No other information available.
(Citizen)
145. 12:30 AM SAM PETTUS, JR., 18/N. Bloody nose while sniping at offi-
7/25 cers from 3362 Illinois. To DGH (CB).
(Sniper)
146. 12:30 AM SAM PETTUS, SR., 44/N. Grazing gunshot wound side of head
7/25 while sniping at officers from 3362 Illinois. To DGH (CB).
(Sniper)
147. 12:30 AM FLOYD SMITH, 21/N, - shot. Details unkn.
7/25
(Citizen)
148. 12:45 AM CHARLES DAWSEN, N/? of 105 Garland. Gunshot wounds to
7/25 both legs. To DGH (CB). Attempted to escape arrest and
(Prsnr) run over Guardsmen at Goethe & Lycaste.
149. 12:50 AM ERNEST LEO DEMONBRUEN, 28/N of 391 Florence. Gunshot to
7/25 left shoulder, rear. To Ford Hosp. Shot running from the
(Poss.Explos) rear of 3023 Davison in possession of explosives (bomb).
Shot by Police.
- 150.* 12:50 AM JOHN DOE #393, later identified as FIREFIGHTER CARL SMITH,
7/25 30/W/M of 15322 Santa Rosa. Fatally shot at Mack & St.
(Frftr) Jean by unkn sniper. Homicide File #7164. Assigned to -
McCarthy & Strauch. Case open & still under investigation.

151. 1:00 AM WILLIAM SIGGINS, 31/N. Small laceration, right thumb.
7/25 (Self-inflicted.) Had been looting at Gd River & 5th.
(Looter) To DGH (CB), FA.
- 152.* 1:04 AM JOHN DOE #394, later identified as EMANUAL COSBY, 26/N,
7/25 of 4610 Stockton. Gunshot wound to the head. Fatally
(Looter) shot by Patr. JEROME PALKA while looting the N & T
Grocery at 4441 E. Nevada. Homicide File #7165. Asgd to
LaHousse. Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recom-
mendation submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L.
Cahalan on August 1, 1967.
153. 1:10 AM DANE PALMER, 20/W. Gunshot wound to rt arm. To DGH (CB).
7/25 In violation of curfew. Walking east at Gd Blvd & Chene.
(Viol. Curfew) Would not state where or why he was shot.
154. 1:15 AM DONALD JOHNSON, 29/N. Gunshot wound upper rt arm by unkn
7/25 sniper. To New Grace Hosp. Shot in front of 19218
(Citizen) Livernois. JOHNSON is a private guard.
155. 1:26 AM RONALD POWELL, ??/N. Shot gun pellets upper portion of
7/25 body & face, also rt hip. To DGH (CB). Refused to halt
(Prsnr) at Lycaste & Goethe on orders by Guardsmen.
- 156.* 1:30 AM JOHN DOE #397, later identified as JULIUS L. DORSEY, 55/N
7/25 of 1026 Field. Thru & thru gunshot wound to the chest,
(Citizen) fatal, by unkn Detroit Police or Military personnel.
DORSEY had been hired as a guard at the M & M Market,
1004 Field. While so employed, several negro males ap-
proached the mkt, stated they were going to break into
the market and then loot it. DORSEY told them he was
going to summon help after firing at the men from his
own weapon. As the Detroit Police & Military Personnel
responded to the scene, the looters escaped along a route
which placed DORSEY in line of fire and he was then fat-
ally shot, and found in front of 1004 Field. Homicide
File #7166. Assigned to Walker & Caviston. The Investi-
gation conducted to date in this matter indicated that
this Homicide will probably be resolved as an ACCIDENTAL
DEATH.
157. 1:30 AM ROSS KLEMET, (FIREFIGHTER), 31/W, DFD Ladder #3. Fell
7/25 from bldg., Dubois & Frederick. Injured hip & rt hand.
(Frfrtr) To DGH (CB).
158. 1:40 AM JOSEPH DONAHUE, 65/W/ of 1098 Military, (Flannery Resi-
7/25 dential Police). Gunshot wound to left shoulder. To Ford
(Citizen) Hosp., condition serious. Was driving south on 14th at
W. Gd Blvd, approx. 40-50 MPH. Ignoring an order to stop,
he was shot by Guardsmen.

159. 1:50 AM ROBERT ROBERTS, 19/N of 2636 Crane. Shot in rt buttocks.
7/25 Brought from 5th Prect. No other information.
(Citizen)
160. 1:50 AM MOSES SLUTTLEFIELD, 24/N. Lacerated left hand. Brought
7/25 from 5th Prect. No other information.
(Citizen)
161. 2:00 AM PALMER WINFREY, 40/N. Gunshot wound left side. Loot-
7/25 ing at 700 Connor. Shot by Guardsman. To DGH (CB).
(Looter)
- 162.* 2:10 AM JOHN DOE #400, later identified as HENRY DENSON, 27/N,
7/25 of 5952 St. Antoine. Fatal gunshot wound to the head.
(Citizen) Shot by National Guardsmen SP-4 Peter Alan Putala and
SP-3 John C. Almlı while ignoring command to stop the
automobile he was driving at a road-block located at
Mack and E. Gd Blvd., and then driving the auto at the
Guardsmen. Homicide File #7167. Assigned to Everett.
Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation
was submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L.
Cahalan on August 4, 1967.
163. 2:30 AM HEZIKIAH JOHNSON, 20/N. Gunshot wound left chest. Con-
7/25 veyed from 1615 Putnam to DGH (CB). No other information
(Citizen) available.
164. 2:45 AM PATR. FRANCIS BALL, 32, 10th Prect. Gunshot wound in
7/25 left hand. To Ford Hosp., condition serious. Shot by
(Police) sniper at Virginia Park & Linwood.
165. 2:45 AM PATR. JOHN HAMILTON, 25, 10th Prect. Gunshot wounds to
7/25 the rt shoulder, left side & left hand. To Ford Hosp.,
(Police) cond. critical. Shot by sniper, Virginia Pk & Linwood.
166. 2:45 AM PATR. DONALD REECE, 39, 10th Prect. Gunshot wounds in
7/25 upper left leg & buttocks. To Ford Hosp., cond. serious.
(Police) Shot by sniper at Virginia Pk & Linwood.
167. 3:00 AM PATR. WILLIAM DIEBOLD, 15th Prect. Twisted left ankle -
7/25 Linwood & Virginia Pk., while chasing looters. To Ford
(Police) Hospital, - FA.
168. 3:00 AM LEROY JOHNSON, 30/N. Gunshot wound to rt shoulder, ab-
7/25 domen & rt chest. To DGH (CB). Stated he was shot by
(Citizen) National Guard. Did not know the location.
169. 3:00 AM PATR. EUGENE RYCERZ, 16th Prect., - dogbite on left thigh
7/25 while in looted building at 5133 Gd River. To Ford
(Police) Hospital.

170. 3:45 AM WILLIAM BOYD, 28/N. Gunshot wound of neck, left arm &
7/25 leg, at Montgomery & Linwood where snipers were firing.
(Sniper) Shot by State Police.
- 171.* 3:50 AM JOHN DOE #401, later identified as RONALD EVANS, 24/N,
7/25 of 3859 Cadillac. Fatal gunshot wound to the head while
(Looter) looting Bob's Market at 4100 Pennsylvania. Shot by the
following Detroit Police Officers: Sgt. Robert Porte;
Patr. Lloyd Hewitt, Norman Salo & Chester Kotowicz.
Homicide File #7168. Assigned to Debol. Report of Case
Investigated for Warrant Recommendation submitted to
Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on 7/30/67.
- 172.* 3:50 AM JOHN DOE #399, identified as WILLIAM JONES, 32/N, of
7/25 3305 - 33rd St., Birmingham, Ala. Sustained multiple
(Looter) gunshot wounds of chest & abdomen while looting Bob's
Mkt, 4100 Pennsylvania with RONALD EVANS (above). Ex-
pired at 5:30 AM. Shot by Patr. Chester Kotowicz of
the 5th Prect. Homicide File #7159. Assigned to Debol
& Ives; also Patr. Felix Banach. Report of Case Investi-
gated for Warrant Recommendation was submitted to Wayne
County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on July 30, 1967.
173. 4:00 AM ALBERT PHILLIPS, 23/N. Gunshot wound between eyes, -
7/25 Holbrook & John R. No other information.
(Citizen)
174. 4:20 AM WILFREY PALMER, 40/N. Gunshot wound to rt abdomen while
7/25 looting at 700 Connor. Shot by Guardsmen. To DGH, (CB).
(Looter)
175. 4:20 AM JULIUS RICHARDS, 21/N. Gunshot wound to left thigh -
7/25 looting at 700 Connor. Shot by Guardsmen. To DGH, (CB).
(Looter)
- 176.* 4:45 AM JOHN DOE #402, aka ROY BANKS, 50/N. Gunshot wound to
7/25 rt thigh - running from B & E at Rohns & Mack and failing
(B&E) to halt when ordered by Police. To DGH (CB).
NOTE: Expired 8/14/67.
- 177.* 8:05 AM JOHN DOE #403, identified as FRANK TANNER, 19/N of 4829
7/25 Meldrum, found suffering gunshot wound of the abdomen
(Citizen) in the rear yard of 1481 E Gd Blvd. DOA at DGH (CB).
Homicide File #7169. Assigned to Mason. Case open and
still under investigation.
- 178.* 8:20 AM JOHN DOE #374, identified as FRED WILLIAMS, 49/N of 9541
7/25 Goodwin. Found in alley east of Oakland, north of West-
(Citizen) minster, suffering charring burns to the entire front of
his head and body. The cause of death in this case was
listed as ELECTROCUTION BY DOWNED POWER LINES, and the
classification of the death was listed as ACCIDENTAL.
Homicide File #7171. Assigned to Ives.

179. 8:45 AM NATHANIEL BANKS, 24/N of 1515 Sheridan. Lacerations to
7/25 head & face by Police, when struck by rifle butt while
(Looter) looting. To DGH (CB).
180. 950 AM ERNEST SMITH, 40/N. Gunshot wound to rt forearm and
7/25 side - looting at 1000 Westminster. Shot by owner of
(Looter) the store being looted. To DGH (CB).
181. 10:00 AM HERBERT CHAMPION, 38/N. Laceration to head - looting
7/25 Super Mkt at Lillibridge & Canfield. Injured by police
(Looter) while being subdued. To DGH (CB).
182. 10:?? AM WILLIAM LEE WOODS, 25/N. Gunshot wound to neck. To
7/25 DGH (CB). Only information available.
(Citizen)
183. 11:45 AM HERBERT W. LEWIS, 15/N. Laceration of head. To DGH
7/25 (CB). Looting Westinghouse Electric, Edsel Ford & 14th.
(Looter) Fell while running from scene.
- 184.* 12:15 PM PATR. JEROME OLSHOVE, 32, 13th Prect. Shot in abdomen
7/25 when he arrested looter DANNY ROYSTER, 20/N, who grabbed
(Police) the gun of Patr. Roy St. Onge, a 12-gauge Stevens shot-
gun. The shotgun discharged, fatally wounding Patr.
Olshove. Occurred at A & P Store at 121 Holbrook.
Royster and two other looters, Charles L. Latimer, 19/N,
13571 Birwood and Albert Phillips, 23/n, 8609 Roselawn,
arrested with him were arraigned in the Recorder's
Court on July 25, 1967 on a Warrant charging Entering
Without Breaking With Intent to Commit a Larceny Therein.
Homicide File #7172. Assigned to Bowron. The investi-
gation is still continuing in this case.
185. 12:30 PM JUNIOR JAMES, 19/N. Laceration, right hand, self-inflicted
7/25 while looting store, John Lodge & Clairmount. To
(Looter) DGH (CB).
186. 1:55 PM BOBBY JACKSON, 13/N. Gunshot wound, right arm. To Ford
7/25 Hosp. Heard gunshot while walking in alley rear of 859
(Citizen) Collingwood.
187. 2:?? PM STEVE C. BARRY, 39/N. Shotgun pellets, rt side of head.
7/25 To DGH (CB). Refused to answer questions.
(Citizen)
188. 2:20 PM JEROME KENDRICKS, 28/N. Head injuries. To DGH (CB).
7/25 Was struck on head by police at 12th & Gladstone when he
(Prsnr) refused to move when ordered.
189. 2:45 PM PATR. CREAR MITCHELL, MTB - bruised left forearm, riding
7/25 tank, brakes failed and collided with leading tank at
(Police) s/b Lodge Service Dr. at Pingree. To Ford Hospital, FA.

- 190.* 3:25 PM JOHN DOE #404, identified as ARTHUR JOHNSON, 36/N,
7/25 address unkn, and JOHN DOE #405, identified as
191.* (Looters) PERRY WILLIAMS, 33/N, 9726 Cameron. Both shot by
Detroit Police while looting the Sherman Loan Co.,
1401 Holbrook. Patr. Andrew Zazula shot John Doe
#404. Patr. Lawrence Giacobozzi shot John Doe #405.
Both deceased men were armed with clubs and attempted
to strike the officers. Homicide Files #7173 & 7174.
Assigned to Domm. Report of Cases Investigated for
Warrant Recommendation were submitted to Wayne County
Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on July 31, 1967.
192. 4:45 PM JACKIE M. ANDERSON, 33/N. Lacerated head while re-
7/25 sisting arrest by Police at Alexandrine & Cass.
(Prsnr)
193. 4:45 PM HAYES AVERITT, 16/N. Laceration to left abdomen and
7/25 left side of face - Mack & Beals. To DGH (CB). No
(Citizen) other information available.
- 194.* 5:35 PM JOHN DOE #385, identified as NATHANIEL EDMONDS, 23/N,
7/25 3740 Hudson. Found shot in the abdomen at the rear
(Citizen) of 6478 Baldwin. Edmonds was accused by Richard Paul
Shugar, 24/W, of 8737 Van Dyke, of having broken into
a store located at 6478 Baldwin, along with two other
negro males, and Shugar then shot Edmonds once with a
shotgun, inflicting the fatal wound.
On July 31, 1967, Warrant No. A-139609 was secured in
the Recorder's Court of the City of Detroit, charging
Shugar with Murder in the First Degree. Shugar was
arraigned on the warrant the same day. Case pending,
with Shugar being remanded to the Wayne County Jail
without bond. Homicide File #7170. Assigned to
Carter & Thayer.
195. 7:30 PM GEORGE CROMER, 14/N. Gunshot wound below knee, right
7/25 leg, (no exit). Warren & 24th. Stated he was shot by
(Citizen) a man who lives above the "fish market" for no reason.
To Ford Hospital.
196. 7:45 PM SHERMAN PATTERSON, 23/N. Pellet wounds of back, neck
7/25 & arm during B & E of John R. Loan, 4638 Woodward.
(Prsnr) Shot by Police. To DGH (CB).
197. 8:30 PM GLORIA GITCHUWAY, 38/N. Bullet wound of chest. Cond.
7/25 serious. Shot came through window of her home, 2095
(Citizen) Pingree. Sniper fire in area. To Ford Hospital.
198. 9:00 PM JAMES HARDMAN, 22/N. Gunshot wound left foot, no exit -
7/25 Gd River, north of Gd Blvd. Apparently shot by sniper.
(Citizen) To Ford Hospital.

199. 9:00 PM WAYNE MC KINNEY, 19. Trauma to stomach. (Location unkn)
7/25 May be 5th Prect. station. Failed to respond to Police
(Prsnr) orders.
200. 9:00 PM RONALD WILLIAMS, 30/N. Lacerated right ankle - 11th &
7/25 Michigan, Firestone Dlr., looting. (Self-inflicted.)
(Looter)
201. 9:15 PM PATR. EDWARD LEATHERMAN, 10th Prect., Minor abrasions &
7/25 lacerations to arms while engaged in protection of brother
(Police) officer effecting arrest at 2753 Hazelwood, Apt. #32.
To Ford Hospital, FA.
202. 9:15 PM LIEUT. GEORGE MCGINTY, 10th Prect., - Abrasions & lacer-
7/25 ations to rt elbow, diminished hearing ability, while pro-
(Police) tecting brother officer effecting arrest at 2753 Hazel-
wood, Apt. #32. Ford Hosp., FA.
203. 9:15 PM PATR. THOMAS PAWLOWSKI, 10th Prect., - Abrasions & lacer-
7/25 ations to arms and impairment of hearing while protecting
(Police) brother officer effecting arrest at 2753 Hazelwood, Apt.
#32. To Ford Hosp., FA.
204. 9:15 PM PATR. THOMAS ROBINSON, 10th Prect., - Lost conscious-
7/25 ness in effecting arrest of Felon following gun battle
(Police) at 2753 Hazelwood, Apt. #32. To Ford Hosp., FA.
205. 9:45 PM PATR. ROGER POIKE, 33, asgd to Livernois Unit #4, Car 3.
7/25 Gunshot wound to the abdomen, no exit. To Ford Hosp.
(Police) Shot by Jack Sednor, N/M, 2753 Hazelwood, Apt. #32,
where officer had entered on information "man with a gun".
- 206.* 9:45 PM UNKN MAN #102, identified as JACK SYDNOR, 38/N/M, of
7/25 2753 Hazelwood, Apt. #32. Detroit Police were summoned
(Sniper) because the apartment manager complained that Sydnor
had fired a gun from his window. As Patr. Roger Poike
attempted to enter Sydnor's apartment, Sydnor fired
shots at him with a hand gun, inflicting a serious ab-
domenal wound upon Patr. Poike. Patr. Poike returned
the fire and fatally wounded Sydnor. Homicide File #7175.
Assigned to Everett. Report of Case Investigated for
Warrant Recommendation was submitted to Wayne County
Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on July 30, 1967.
207. 10:00 PM TROOPER JEROME LANGE, Michigan State Police. Gunshot
7/25 wound to the right chest, no exit; cond. serious. To
(St. Police) Ford Hosp. Shot by sniper at Hazelwood & Lawton.
208. 10:00 PM ROBERT LEWIS, 18/N. Two gunshot wounds, right leg -
7/25 Joy Rd. & Lawton. To Nthwst Gen. Hosp., to be trfd to
(Citizen) DGH (CB). Shot by sniper fire.

209. 10:30 PM LAWRENCE FLEMING, 45/N. Gunshot wound to neck, chest
7/25 & arm by Guardsmen at Gd River & Warren when he tried
(Prsnr) to run through a barricade. To DGH (CB).
210. 11:00 PM WILLIAM HAYDEN, PATR., lacerations caused while appre-
7/25 hending a looter at Warren & Burnette. Only informa-
(Police) tion available.
211. 11:10 PM MICHAEL McGORE, 15/N. Pellet wounds of back - Conant
7/25 & Stockton. To DGH (CB). Stated he was shot by occu-
(Citizen) pants of a passing car.
- 212.* 11:15 PM WILLIE McDANIELS, 23/N/M, 5379 Seminole. On 7/24/67,
7/25 2:30 PM, was found lying in the street on Forest
(Citizen) between the Boulevard and Mack, suffering gunshot wound
to the head. Furniture store at 6858 Gratiot was being
looted. Police & snipers exchanged fire. Unkn who shot
him. Homicide File #7176. Assigned to Fullerton and
Maniaci. Report of Case Investigated for Warrant Recom-
mendation was submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor
William L. Cahalan on July 31, 1967.
213. 11:30 PM BESS LOWE, 42/W - Thru & thru gunshot wound of right
7/25 shoulder. To St. Johns Hosp. Was occupant at 11430
(Citizen) Mack where snipers were on the roof firing at the Fire
Station, St. Jean & Mack, and firing being returned by
Police & Guardsmen.
214. 11:45 PM OSCAR PORTER, 22/N. Gunshot wound to stomach, in front
7/25 of 1923 W. Euclid. To Ford Hosp. Was in line of fire
(Citizen) by National Guard.
215. ?? RODERICK DOOLEY, 22/N of 710 Emerson. Gunshot wound of
7/25 hand; stabwound of stomach. Walked into DGH (CB).
(Citizen) Only information available.
216. 1:00 AM BILL HOOD, 19/N of 1756 W. Euclid. Lacerations about
7/26 chest & shoulders caused by flying glass from shots
(Citizen) fired by snipers. To Ford Hospital.
217. 1:00 AM VALERIE HOOD, 21/N/F, 1756 W. Euclid. Gunshot wound to
7/26 left shoulder (no exit), by snipers. To Ford Hospital.
(Citizen)
- 218.* 1:20 AM TANYA BLANDING, 4/F/N, 1756 W. Euclid. Was in her home.
7/26 E-6 Mortimer Joseph LeBlanc, a National Guardsman asgd
(Citizen) to an M-41 tank was on duty near 1756 W. Euclid & the
tank was fired at by a sniper. A flash of light believed
to be a gunshot, was seen by LeBlanc, coming from the
house and he fired a short burst from a .50 cal. machine
gun on the tank, inflicting the fatal wound. Homicide
File #7178. Assigned to Mason. Report of Case Investi-
gated for Warrant Recommendation was submitted to Wayne
County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan on July 30, 1967.

219. 1:30 AM PATR. DALE HURLEY, 40, APB - lacerated rt foot - Webb
7/26 & Livernois. To DGH (CB). Stepped on broken glass
(Police) while being fired on by snipers.
220. 1:30 AM WILLIE NEWELL, 46/N - bruised rt eye resisting arrest
7/26 by Police while he was in act of looting, Blvd and
(Looter) Lafayette. To DGH (CB)
221. 1:30 AM STEVE RUSH, 20/W - bruised rt hand & burned left arm.
7/26 Had been looting, Blvd & Lafayette. To DGH (CB).
Had injuries before being arrested.
- 222.* 2:00 AM UNKN MAN #104, identified as AUBREY POLLARD, 19/N of
7/26 4599 Oregon;
- 223.* (Citizens) UNKN MAN #105, identified as CARL COOPER, 17/N, of
9061 N. Clarendon, and
- 224.* UNKNOWN MAN #106, identified as FRED TEMPLE, 18/N of
10865 Mackay.
All 3 men were found shot to death at the Algiers Manor,
8301 Woodward. Apparently shot to death in an exchange
of gunfire.
Homicide Files Nos. 7180, 7181 & 7182. Assigned to
Schlachter.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation
was submitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L.
Cahalan on August 4, 1967.
225. 2:01 AM MARY DOE #103, identified as HELEN HALL, 51/W/F, of
7/26 Oakdale, Connecticut. Was staying at the Harlan House
(Citizen) Motel, 6500 John C. Lodge. Was looking out 4th floor
window of Motel & was shot. Sniper fire in area at
the time. Homicide File #7177. Assigned to Hill & Kanka.
Case is open and investigation is continuing.
226. 2:20 AM DET. WALLACE GRAUSTEIN, 44, R,B&E, bruised rt side of
7/26 head, rt hand & rt elbow. To Ford Hosp. Assaulted by
(Police) prisoners, 10th Prect. cellblock.
- 227.* 2:20 AM UNKN MAN #103, identified as WILLIAM N. DALTON, 19/N,
7/26 of 1495 Taylor. Found lying in the street at Gd River
(Citizen) & Edmonton. Gunshot wound of chest and abdomen. --
Sporadic sniper fire in area. Homicide File #7179.
Assigned to Mason. Case open and investigation is
continuing.
- 228.* 2:20 AM SGT. LARRY POST, 26/W, "C" Battery, 2nd Battalion,
7/26 182nd Artillery, Michigan National Guard. Gunshot
(Grdsman) wound to stomach. To Ford Hosp., cond. critical. Shot
at Dexter & Richton by occupant of car which ignored
roadblock. Expired 8/9/67.
229. 3:30 AM HARMON MARYLAND, 30/N. Gunshot wound to stomach -
7/26 Euclid & 14th. Only information available.
(Citizen)

230. 4:30 AM PVT. PAUL VERCOMMAN, 31/W, MNG - gunshot wound of right
7/26 foot - at Central High School. To Ford Hosp. Shot by
(Grdsmn) sniper.
231. 4:30 AM RAYMOND WRIGHT, 32/W, - lacerated left arm caused by
7/26 flying glass fragments - Livernois & Elmhurst. To Ford
(Pvt Guard) Hospital. Sniper fire in the area.
232. 6:30 AM PATR. WARD TAYLOR, 10th Prec., sprained rt foot - 10th
7/26 Prec. cellblock during scuffle with prisoner. To Ford
(Police) Hospital.
233. 6:45 AM ISAAC BAKER, 26/N - injured left leg - 13th Prec. cell-
7/26 block. DGH (CB). Scuffling with other prisoners.
(Prsnr)
234. 6:50 AM LEE JONES, 29/N - laceration to mouth & face - Elmhurst
7/26 & Stoepel. To DGH (CB). Only information available.
(Sniper)
235. 6:50 AM ALVIN RITTER, 29/N - laceration to mouth & face -
7/26 Elmhurst & Stoepel. To DGH (CB). Unkn how injuries
(Sniper) were received.
236. 9:00 AM MICHAEL PHILLIPS, 24/N - gunshot wound to rt leg - 12th
7/26 & Euclid. To Ford Hosp. Sniper fire in the area.
(Citizen)
237. 10:00 AM VIRGIL ALSTON, M/N - laceration of head - 1644-46 Glynn,
7/26 (upper). To DGH (CB). Only information available.
(Sniper)
238. 10:00 AM PAUL LEE GRAND, 26/N - laceration of head - 1644-46
7/26 Glynn, (upper). To DGH (CB). No other information.
(Sniper)
239. 10:00 AM EDD HENRY, JR. 29/N - laceration of head - 1644-46
7/26 Glynn, (upper). To DGH (CB). No other information.
(Sniper)
240. 11:00 AM WILLIE GRANGER, M/N - injured rt arm, - 5th Prec. Sta.,
7/26 To DGH (CB). Scuffling with officer.
(Prsnr)
241. 11:00 AM FRANK NEWSON, 18/N - bruised left shoulder & arm - 5th
7/26 Prec. Sta. To DGH (CB). Scuffling with officer.
(Prsnr)
242. 11:10 AM IRA OREAR, 27/N - of 2533 Tyler - head injuries incurred
7/26 while he was striking his head against #20 cell-block
(Prsnr) door, 9th flr., Police HQ. To DGH (CB).

243. 11:25 AM PATR. CARL AMMON, 14th Prec., - injured rt ankle;
7/26 stepped in hole in station parking lot. No treat-
(Police) ment, - remained on duty.
- 244.* 1:40 PM UNKN MAN #107, identified as WILLIE HUNTER, 26/N/M
7/26 of 8627 Byron, and
- 245.* (Citizens)-UNKN MAN #108, identified as PRINCE WILLIAMS, 31/N/M,
address unkn --
found in Brown's Drug store, 8202 Twelfth St., which had
been destroyed by fire. Bodies were found in the base-
ment, badly burned. Cause of death was ruled: DEATH
DUE TO ASPHYXIATION. The classification of these deaths
was listed as ACCIDENTAL. Homicide Files #7183 & 7184.
Assigned to Mason.
246. 2:00 PM SGT. FRANCIS ALLEN, 13th Prec., laceration of left
7/26 hand - 12th & Pingree. To Ford Hosp. Assaulted with
(Police) a piece of glass while on riot duty.
247. 2:00 PM PATR. EDWARD STROKER, 2d Prec., - grazing gunshot
7/26 wound to left hand. To Ford Hosp. Sniper fire at
(Police) McKinley & Warren.
248. 3:00 PM DAVID CRY, 49-N - Gunshot wound to face & chest -
7/26 Taylor & Woodrow Wilson. Walked into Ford Hospital.
(Citizen) Stated he was told to halt which he did, & was shot.
249. 3:55 PM PETE BOESKY, 69/W - gunshot wound to left leg - front
7/26 of 12000 Livernois. To Ford Hospital. Sniper fire.
(Citizen)
250. 4:05 PM PVT. ROBERT LUTTMAN, 22/W - gunshot wound upper rt
7/26 back & wrist - frt of 12000 Livernois. To Ford Hosp.
(Grdsmn) Sniper fire.
251. 4:05 PM PVT. GARY YOUNG, - gunshot wound upper rt back - 12000
7/26 Livernois. To Ford Hospital. Sniper fire.
(Grdsmn)
252. 4:15 PM SGT. HAROLD SMITH - 4" laceration under rt armpit,
7/26 possible gunshot or flying glass - frt of 10th Prec.
(Police) To Ford Hospital. Sniper fire in area.
253. 5:00 PM LANCE SMITH, 28/N - gunshot wound upper rt arm. LaSalle
7/26 & Dunedin. To Ford Hosp. Sniper fire in area.
(Citizen)
254. 5:00 PM GEORGE TALBUT (THOMAS), 32/N - gunshot wound upper rt
7/26 chest; LaSalle & Dunedin. To Ford Hospital. Sniper
(Citizen) fire in area.

- 255.* 8:30 PM GEORGE TOLBERT, 20/N/M, 4451 - 30th. On 7/26/67,
7/26 at 5:30 PM, GEORGE TOLBERT was shot by National
(Sniper) Guardsmen at a road-block at Dunedin & LaSalle.
He was conveyed to Ford Hospital and later trans-
ferred to Det. Gen. Hosp., (CB), where he expired
from gunshot wounds to the upper chest & arm.
Homicide File #7192. Assigned to Bostick & McManus.
The investigation in this case is still continuing.
256. 6:30 PM SGT. EDGAR McGLAUN - bruised left forearm & shoulder.
7/26 In an auto accident at Junction & Buchanan while res-
(Police) ponding to a radio run to 4437 Buchanan, rear, "Four
men with guns." Treated at Zieger Hospital & returned
to duty.
257. 6:30 PM PATR. EUGENE L. PURCHIARONI, 10th Prec., human bite
7/26 to left hand while engaged in scuffle at Gd River &
(Police) Joy Rd. w/unkn persons. To Ford Hospital.
258. 6:30 PM SGT. EDWARD WIDNER, suffered laceration on nose, five
7/26 stitches on right temple, and bruised right kidney in
(Police) Dept. vehicle accident while responding to a radio run.
Treated at Zieger Hospital and returned to duty.
259. 7:00 PM GEORGE SADLER, 34/W, - bayonet wounds rt side & thigh -
7/26 2363 W. Davison, resisting Guardsmen. To DGH (CB).
(Prsnr)
260. 7:20 PM JOHN McERLANN, 20/W, - laceration left arm & hand. In-
7/26 volved in shooting of Guardsman. No other information.
(Sniper)
261. 7:20 PM GARY MEZGER, 21/W, - Multiple abrasions. Involved in
7/26 shooting of a Guardsman. No other information.
(Sniper)
262. 7:20 PM RONALD SCHESTER, 23/W, - Wounded rt shoulder. Involved
7/26 in shooting of a Guardsman. No other information.
(Sniper)
263. 7:50 PM JOHN BERY, 17/N, shotgun wound of spine - alley west of
7/26 Livernois, south of Ellsworth while attempting to elude
(Prsnr) Police. To DGH (CB).
264. 9:00 PM WILLIE JACKSON, 25/N, - gunshot wound to rt cheek, rt
7/26 chest & left thigh, - Dexter & Cortland. Attempting to
(Sniper) escape from Guardsmen.
265. 9:00 PM EDDIE PAULING, 39/N, - gunshot wound to back trying to
7/26 escape from Guardsmen, Dexter & Cortland. To DGH (CB).
(Sniper)

266. 9:25 PM PATR. ROBERT HYPIO, 10th Prec., - wrenched neck &
7/26 back resulting from Dept. vehicle accident while
(Police) under heavy sniper fire at Virginia Pk & LaSalle
Blvd. No treatment to date.
267. 9:25 PM LIEUT. GEORGE McGINTY, 10th Prec., - abrasion to
7/26 left leg resulting from Dept. vehicle accident while
(Police) under heavy sniper fire at Virginia Pk & LaSalle
Blvd. To Mt. Carmel Hospital, FAO.
268. 9:25 PM PATR. THOMAS PAWLOWSKI, 10th Prec., - wrenched neck
7/26 & back resulting from Dept. vehicle accident while
(Police) under heavy sniper fire, Virginia Pk & LaSalle Blvd.
No treatment to date.
269. 9:25 PM PATR. RONALD SROKA, 10th Prec., - wrenched back &
7/26 neck resulting from Dept. vehicle accident while
(Police) under heavy sniper fire at Virginia Pk & LaSalle Blvd.
No treatment to date.
270. 10:00 PM JOHN DOE #406, identified as JULIUS LAWRENCE LUST, JR.,
7/26 26/W/M of 13998 Mitchell. Shot by Patrolman ROBERT
(B&E) WRATHELL and Patrolman FREDERICK ROBINSON in Breaking
and Entering of G & W Auto Parts Co., 17130 Jos. Campau.
Homicide File #7185. Assigned to Debol.
Report on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation
was submitted to Wayne Co. Pros. William L. Cahalan
on August 2, 1967.
271. 10:15 PM HENRY MILLER, 42/N - bayonet wound to the back - 2353
7/26 W. Davison. To DGH (CB). Shot by Guardsman.
(Sniper)
272. 10:20 PM ARTHUR PLEASANT, 17/N - Gunshot wound to lower back &
7/26 rt hand - McKinley & Warren, - resisting police. To
(Prsnr) DGH (CB).
273. 10:20 PM PATR. EDWARD STROKER, - Laceration of left hand -
(7/26) McKinley & Warren - struggling with prisoner. To
(Police) Ford Hospital.
- 274.* 10:45 PM JOHN DOE #407, identified as ALBERT ROBINSON, 38/N -
7/26 multiple gunshot wounds to chest & abdomen, - 2353
(Sniper) W. Davison. Apparently shot by National Guard.
275. 10:45 PM ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, 14/N, - gunshot wound to abdomen.
7/26 To Mt. Carmel Hosp., - trfd to DGH (CB). Was standing
(Citizen) in front of his home at 9014 Monica, heard one shot
assumed to have come from a sniper.

276. 11:15 PM MICHAEL WEBER, 15/W, gunshot wound in back - McKinney
7/26 & Sunset. To Holy Cross Hosp. Had dropped a tree
(Citizen) branch on officer's helmet knocking it off his head,
whereupon the officer fired into the tree.
277. 11:30 PM ALTON MOORE, 23/N, - gunshot wound under left arm;
7/26 shotgun wound to left thigh. To Ford Hospital.
(Citizen) (Only information available.)
278. 11:45 PM RICHARD CIESIOLKA, 44/W, - shotgun wound to rt foot,
7/26 (accidental discharge). Was checking cars entering
(Citizen) trailer court at 10640 Gratiot (of which he is the
manager). To Saratoga Hospital.
279. 11:50 PM ROBERT McNARY, 22/N, - laceration of rt hand in
7/26 attempting to help another from being beaten by two
(Citizen) unkn males - Pingree & 14th. To Ford Hospital.
280. 12:25 AM THOMAS KNIEPER, 24/W of 407 E. State Fair, - gunshot
7/27 wound rear of neck, exit chin - Barber Shop, 7 Mile
(Arsonist) -- & Riopelle. To DGH (CB). Was observed by Scout
11-6, throwing fire-bomb into the barber shop.
281. 12:30 AM LAWRENCE C. WILLIAMS, 21/N - shotgun wound, rt arm -
7/27 Melville & West End. To DGH (CB). Refused to stop
(Sniper) when ordered to do so by #4 Cruiser.
282. 12:40 AM JOHN BRAKE, 50/W, - abrasions about body - Braile &
7/27 6 Mile. To DGH (CB). Stopped by Scout 1612 for DML.
(Citizen) Had been assaulted previously.
283. 12:40 AM GEORGE WASHINGTON, 23/N, - gunshot wound to rt thigh -
7/27 near 1184 Selden, Bldg. #502. To DGH (CB). Stated he
(Citizen) was shot on street while returning home. Sniper fire.
284. 3:30 AM ALFONSO BUNDY, JR., 28/N - Stab wound to left chest -
7/27 Mt. Elliott & Charlevoix - stabbed by unkn N/M in a
(Citizen) street fight. To DGH (CB).
285. 4:00 AM PATR. GERALD GRADY, 10th Prect., - injured hand at the
7/27 10th Prect. station scuffling with prisoner. To Ford
(Police) Hospital.
286. 7:10 AM WALTER ETCHINSON, 37/N, - gunshot wound to left side of
7/27 head - 3374 W. Warren (burned out liquor store). To
(Looter) DGH (CB). Grabbed officer's shotgun barrel, gun discharged
287. 10:20 AM KENNETH WASHINGTON, 21/N - injured back - 255 E. Edsel
7/27 Ford. To DGH (CB). Fell off 2nd floor porch.
(Citizen)
288. 10:30 AM GEORGE ALFORD, 32/N - laceration top of head in frt of
7/27 4227 Mitchell. To Ford Hosp. Stated police officer
(Citizen) struck him after ordering him from the street.

289. 11:15 AM PETER BALL, 25/N of 2547 Canton, - bruise to back of
7/27 head. Refused to give any information. To Lakeside
(Citizen) Medical Center.
- 290.* 11:35 AM GEORGE MESSERLIAN, 68/W/M of 7719 Linwood, owner of
7/27 George's Shoe Repair Shop, 7711 Linwood. On 7/23/67
(Citizen) at approximately 4:30 PM, Mr. Messerlian was in his
shop when a large group of negro youths broke in,
dragged him into the street and assaulted him about
the head and body with baseball bats and clubs and
then looted his shop. Homicide File #7186. Assigned
to Lovchuk & Kanka. Case open & investigation is
continuing.
291. 12:15 PM NAPOLEON ROBERTS, 27/N, - trauma of chest & head -
7/27 3571 Edison. To DGH (CB). Was armed with a shotgun
(Sniper) and was resisting arrest by police.
292. 12:15 PM HENRY WALKER, 18/N, - trauma of head & back - 3571
7/27 Edison. To DGH (CB). Was armed with a shotgun and
(Sniper) was resisting arrest by police.
293. 12:15 PM EDDIE YOUNG, 28/N - trauma to head - 3571 Edison.
7/27 To DGH (CB). Was armed with a shotgun and was
(Sniper) resisting arrest by police.
294. 3:55 PM KEVIN TANSIL, 8/N, 2013 Antoinette, - lacerations to
7/27 rt arm at Marquette nr 14th. To DGH (CB). Hit by
(Citizen) auto which was fleeing from police.
295. 4:15 PM EMIL KREJCI, 38/W, - Head & eye injuries. To DGH (CB).
7/27 Found lying on ground at Gd River & 12th by National
(Citizen) Guard. Did not know what happened.
296. 4:30 PM PATR. FRED CROMIE, 24, - abrasions rt forearm. To
7/27 DGH (CB), FA. At alley, Sheridan between Kercheval &
(Police) St. Paul, pursuing several N/M dragging a safe. Cut
his arm trying to crawl under a fence.
297. 7:30 PM SGT. JOHN LARK, 13th Prect., - laceration of rt hand.
7/27 To DGH (CB), FA. Assaulted by prisoner with broken
(Police) bottle, in frt of 320 Kenilworth.
298. 7:30 PM TYRONE PATTERSON, ?/N, - lacerations on back of head.
7/27 To DGH (CB). Assaulted police officer in front of
(Prsnr) 320 Kenilworth.
299. 10:30 PM OSCAR BOTTANY, 45/N of 4703 16th, - crushing chest injury
7/27 & several fractured ribs. To DGH (CB). Was one of two
(Sniper) occupants in a car trying to flee police on Warren at
viaduct south of Gd River. Car hit abutment.

300. 11:55 PM OTIS CHARLES CROSS, 23/N, of 2619 Montgomery, gunshot
7/27 wound to calf of left leg in frt of his home. Con-
(Citizen) veyed self to Ford Hospital Emergency Room. Sniper
fire in the area.
- 301.* 5:00 AM JOHN LEROY, 30/N/M of 5119 Garland. Stated he was shot
7/28 by a National Guardsman on 7/25/67, at 1:30 AM when he
(Prsnr) ran a road-block at Charlevoix & Lycaste. Homicide
File #7187. Assigned to McCarthy & Strauch. Report on
case investigated for Warrant Recommendation was sub-
mitted to Wayne Co. Prosecutor Wm. L. Cahalan, 8/3/67.
302. 10:15 AM MAJOR EDWARD DEAN, 40/M, asgd to 6th U.S. Army Corps,
7/28 Battle Creek, (on duty & stationed at 17825 Sherwood) -
(US Army) went into a coma, falling backward & hitting the left
side of his head on the floor. Transported to Selfridge
Air Base Hosp. by Scout 11-4. Condition - serious.
303. 1:00 PM PATR. CHARLES BRADLEY, asgd to Narcotics Bureau, -
7/28 suffered a severe pain in his right leg apparently
(Police) caused by a previous blood clot. To DGH (CB) & admitted.
304. 2:45 PM ALFONSO WHITE, 20/N of 1703 Beaufait, - thru & thru
7/28 gunshot wound to the calf of rt leg, and a no-exit
(B&E) gunshot wound to the upper-right thigh; - Liquor Store,
9630 Kercheval. To DGH (CB). Was attempting to flee
from police.
305. 3:00 PM PATR. DENNIS ALARIE, assigned to the 16th Prect., -
7/28 struck by an unkn object hurled from an undetermined
(Police) source. To DGH (CB); FA.
306. 5:00 PM FRED WILLIAMS, 13/N of 5177 W. Outer Drive, - thru &
7/28 thru gunshot wound of the upper rt arm, with subsequent
(Citizen) injury superficially to the rt side of chest. Was rid-
ing his bicycle on Curtis east of Meyers. Conveyed self
to New Grace Hospital. Source of shot unkn.
307. ? WILLIE BROOK, 58/N, of 661 Stimson - laceration of face
7/28 while resisting arrest by police for CCW at Mack and
(Prsnr) Chrysler. To DGH (CB).
308. ? DAVID CHARLIE, 2534 Seyburn, 29/N - laceration of head
7/28 while resisting arrest by police for CCW at Madk and
(Prsnr) Chrysler. To DGH (CB).
309. ? HERBERT FRY, 22/N of 2534 Seyburn - (Injury unkn) -
7/28 while resisting arrest by police for CCW at Mack and
(Prsnr) Chrysler. To DGH (CB).
310. 9:30 AM LAWRENCE SIEBERT, 39/N - laceration to top of head. In
7/29 Prison Bus at Recorder's Court Bldg. Hit his head pur-
(Prsnr) posely against & through window of bus. To DGH (CB).

311. 6:45 PM FRANK RICHARDSON, 27/N of 8275 Epworth, Apt. #322 -
7/29 through & through gunshot wound of the palm of the rt
(Citizen) hand - at the doorway of his apartment. Refused to
identify assailant/s. To DGH (CB).
312. 7:15 PM WILLIAM DOTSON, 23/N of 4944 33rd - gunshot wound of
7/29 the chest, no exit. Found lying in the back seat of a
(Citizen) car in front of above address. Refused to identify
assailant/s. To DGH (CB).
313. 7:40 PM DIANE COLEMAN, 13/N, of 2921 Lycaste - shotgun pellet
7/29 wounds to the back - rear of 3484 St. Jean, attempting
(Prsnr) to escape apprehension by 82nd Airborne, US Army. To
DGH (CB), FA; to Women's Division who conveyed her home.
314. 7:40 PM ULYSSES LAWSON, 18/N, of 5240 St. Clair - multiple shot-
7/29 gun wounds to the rt hand, rt forearm & left leg - rear
(Prsnr) of 3484 St. Jean, attempting to escape arrest by 82nd
Airborne, US Army. To DGH (CB).
315. 7:40 PM SHARLENE MOORE, 17/N, of 2219 Lycaste, - superficial
7/29 shotgun pellet wounds to the rt side, - rear of 3484
(Prsnr) St. Jean, attempting to escape arrest by 82nd Airborne,
US Army. To DGH (CB).
- 316.* 7:40 PM JOHN DOE #412, identified as ERNEST ROQUEMORE, 19/N/M,
7/29 of 3484 St. Jean. In response to a radio run received
(Looter) by Detroit Police that they were splitting stolen merch-
andise secured in looting at 3484 St. Jean, SP-4
RANDOLPH SMITH of the 82nd Airborne Infantry Division,
was stationed at the rear of the home while Detroit
Police went to the front. SP-4 Smith heard police offi-
cers shooting in the home and then heard one of them
shout a warning that the man running his way had a gun.
As SP-4 Smith fired his rifle at this man, ERNEST
ROQUEMORE ran into the line of fire and received the
fatal wound through the back and into the abdomen.
Homicide File #7190. Assigned to Reed & Bowron. Report
on Case Investigated for Warrant Recommendation was sub-
mitted to Wayne County Prosecutor William L. Cahalan
on July 31, 1967.
317. 8:20 PM PATR. RICHARD GAJISKI, - human bite of left forehead -
7/29 Mack & Meldrum, while making arrest. DGH (CB).
(Police)
318. 8:20 PM JOHN DAVID HUNT, Jr., 23/N - multiple lacerations of head,
7/29 Mack & Meldrum - resisting arrest. To DGH (CB).
(Prsnr)
319. 8:20 PM RICHARD RYBICKI, 19/W, - laceration of neck. Fell in
7/29 cell-block at 11th Prect. Station. To DGH (CB).
(Prsnr)

320. 9:30 PM PATR. RONALD LANDRY, 1st Prect., - bruised rt foot
7/29 scuffling with prisoner at Chrysler & Mack. To DGH (CB).
(Police)
321. 10:30 PM CHARLES ADAMS, 48/N, of 2612 Carter, - 2 small gunshot
7/29 wounds to the left knee. Happened while he was sitting
(Citizen) in a chair in his home. He is a paraplegic. To Park-
view General Hospital. Sniper fire in area.
322. 4:45 AM PATR. RALPH STEVENS, 14th Prect., injured ankle - 12th
7/31 & Clairmount. Caused by a metal bar on front of a Jeep
(Police) striking the officer's ankle.
-

SUPPLEMENT - Reference Index File #90 (Alfred Peachlum, Homicide
7/24; 4:00 PM. File # 7160.)

During the gunfire by police while pursuing looters through the rear door of an A & P Super-Market, 3430 Joy Rd., the below-listed, who were in the rear of 3445 Atkinson & directly across the alley, were also injured.

MRS. NANNIE PACK, 58/N/F of 3445 Atkinson, - gunshot wound of both thighs and abdomen, condition serious;
MRS. MATTIE THOMAS, 40/N/F, a houseguest, gunshot wound of left calf, - condition temporarily serious.

Both the above were conveyed to Ford Hospital by private conveyance.

5cc

MUTUAL LOSS RESEARCH BUREAU

20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

John Weend
Secretary-Manager

December 18, 1967

Telephone
Financial 6-3660

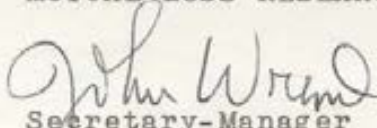
Mrs. Sarah Carey
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
1016 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Madam:

As you know, Pete Swift can be pretty persuasive, and at his request, we asked for and received another copy of Mr. Denenberg's opinion on the Detroit riots. We take pleasure in sending you this report.

Very truly yours,

MUTUAL LOSS RESEARCH BUREAU


Secretary-Manager

JW:jb

Enclosure

cc: Mr. W. D. Swift

HEAD AND DENENBERG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1115 GUARDIAN BUILDING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

WOODWARD 2-4624 - 2-4625

August 17, 1967

CASHAN P. HEAD
JULIUS DENENBERG

CHARLES R. TUFFLEY

Mr. Thomas E. Crowley, Jr.,
Vice President,
Toplis and Harding, Inc.,
Buhl Building,
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Re: Detroit "Riots"
July, 1967

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HEAD AND DENENBERG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1118 GUARDIAN BUILDING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48228
WOODWARD 2-4624 - 2-4625

August 17, 1967

CASHAN P. HEAD
JULIUS DENENBERG
CHARLES R. TUFFLEY

Mr. Thomas E. Crowley, Jr.,
Vice President,
Toplis & Harding, Inc.,
Buhl Building,
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Re: Detroit "Riots"
July, 1967.

Dear Mr. Crowley:

You have requested our opinion and comments regarding the recent outbreak of violence and disorder in the City of Detroit, as to whether the events leading to the loss and damage to insured property constituted an "insurrection" as opposed to a "civil disturbance" or "riot", and as to the subrogation possibilities against the governmental units for their failure to immediately and effectively squelch the difficulties at their inception on July 23, 1967. In accordance with our conversations with you and with Mr. Dan Econ of the Mutual Investigation Bureau, we will not attempt in any manner to set out the details of the events leading to these losses or to summarize the reports of the several investigations already conducted because such a resume at this time would be premature. It is anticipated that the various governmental and private investigating agencies will complete comprehensive analyses of the facts surrounding this tragic event.

You and Mr. Econ are, of course, thoroughly familiar with most of the facts presently available, and for present purposes, we will merely state that according to published reports, the difficulties were initiated in the city at about 5:00 A.M., Sunday, July 23, 1967, on Twelfth Street, when the Detroit police raided an after-hours drinking establishment. As the customers were being loaded into the police wagons,

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angry negro bystanders became unruly and started to throw bottles at the police. By midafternoon Sunday, arson and looting spread throughout many areas of the city. Before it was all over, there were forty-two dead, several thousands injured, 1682 fire runs, 79 police injuries and one death, 30 firemen injured and two dead, 19 National Guardsmen were injured and one dead, and the estimated amount of property damage was well over \$100,000,000. President Johnson issued Executive Order No. 11364 and Presidential Proclamation No. 3795 (copies of which are enclosed), calling in federal troops. Governor Romney issued an Executive Order declaring a state of emergency, calling in the National Guard, declaring a curfew, limiting the sale of gasoline, etc. (Copies of Executive Order No. 1967-3 [July 23, 1967], 1967-3 Amended, dated July 25, 1967, 1967-3 Amended, dated July 26, 1967, and 1967-3 Amended, dated July 27, 1967, are enclosed.) Mayor Cavanagh also declared a curfew within the City of Detroit (a copy of his order of July 23, 1967, is enclosed.)

Insurrection, Riot or Civil Commotion

It is, of course, understood that we are dealing only generally with the issue of whether the facts and circumstances leading to these losses constitute an "insurrection," "riot", or "civil commotion". Many insurance policies covering property in the City of Detroit insure against loss and damage caused by "riot, riot attending a strike, civil commotion, including direct loss from pilferage and looting occurring during and at the immediate place of a riot, riot attending a strike or civil commotion", but specifically exclude under the Michigan statutory fire insurance policy loss caused directly or indirectly by "insurrection". Not only does the language of many of the policies differ but so do the facts and circumstances of each loss. For example, the loss and damage caused by snipers and arsonists in some areas may very well have been the result of an organized plan or scheme whereas the looting occurring in other areas may have been part of what has been described as a "carnival atmosphere". Furthermore, some losses may have been the result of both an "insurrection" and a "riot".

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We preface our discussion with these cautionary comments because we believe it is necessary to emphasize the difficulty in attempting to characterize all of the losses in the City of Detroit as resulting from any one cause.

You are familiar with the reports (some published), that these "riots" were planned by "Black Nationalists" or other extremist groups. As we have mentioned to you, there are several indications of organized effort and planning which have been noted; for example, the availability of Molotov cocktails, the reports of the same groups of arsonists seen in several areas, the statements made by some of the Black Nationalists, the persistent sniping, etc. The results of the investigations by the insurance associations, local and federal authorities and legislative groups may contribute considerably to disclosing such a plan. However, for present purposes, you have requested a general discussion of what facts are necessary to constitute an insurrection as opposed to a riot or civil commotion.

(a) Riot

The classic definition of a "riot" is:

"a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist one another against anyone who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people whether the act intended was itself lawful or unlawful." 46 Am. Jur. Riot and Unlawful Entry. Sec. 2. (emphasis added).

In Pond v. The People, 8 Mich. 149 (1860), the court in referring to "riot" said:

"This is owing to the nature of the offense, which requires the combination of three or more persons, assembling together and actually accomplishing some object calculated to terrify others."

The Michigan Penal Code defines the crime of "Riot and Unlawful Assemblies" in detail requiring twelve or more persons being armed or thirty or more being armed or not. (C.M. 1947 §750.521, M.S.A. 28.789, et seq.) Unquestionably the facts and circumstances with which we are concerned constitute at least a riot and unlawful assembly.

(b) Civil Commotion

"Civil Commotion" has been defined in 7 Words and Phrases as follows:

"A 'civil commotion' is an insurrection of the people for general purposes, though it may not amount to a rebellion while there is a usurped power.

"A 'commotion' is defined to be a tumult, and tumult to be a promiscuous commotion of a multitude; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. A 'civil commotion', therefore, requires the wild or irregular action of many persons assembled together.

"That the business of the courts and of the community is more or less interrupted, as by a plague or epidemic, is not sufficient to make a 'civil commotion', where there is nothing of a wild, tumultuous, violent, turbulent, or seditious nature, which the phrase generally implies, and which it was intended to imply in a fire policy excepting loss caused by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, or military or usurped power. Wong Chow v. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co., 13 Haw. 160."

"The expression 'civil commotion', as used in a life policy wherein it is provided that the same shall be void if the insured die by means of any civil commotion, means the wild or irregular action or tumultuous conduct on the part of any persons assembled together. Spruill v. North Carolina Mut. Life Ins. Co., 46 N.C. 126, 127."

"A 'civil commotion' is an uprising among a mass of people which occasions a serious and prolonged disturbance and infraction of civil order not attaining the status of war or an armed insurrection, and is a wild and irregular action of many persons assembled together. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., v. War Eagle Coal Co. C. C.A.W.Va., 295 F. 663, 665." (emphasis added)

"Riot and civil commotion import occasional local or temporary outbreaks of unlawful violence, which, though temporarily destructive, do not rise to the proportions of organized rebellion against the government. The words 'riot or civil commotion' as used in a policy of burglary insurance will be given their popular or usual meaning, and, as used in the policy in suit, held to imply the wild or irregular action or tumultuous conduct on the part of three or more persons assembled together for the purpose of doing an unlawful act. Kirshenbaum v. Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., 186 N.W. 325, 326, 107 Neb. 368."

It would seem clear from the last definition that the temporary outbreak and unlawful violence which were rampant throughout the City of Detroit, though temporarily destructive, constituted at least a "riot and civil commotion" even if it did not rise to the proportion of an organized rebellion against the government.

(c) Insurrection

"Insurrection" has been defined in 21A Words and Phrases as follows:

"An 'insurrection' is defined as a rebellion or rising of citizens in resistance to their government. *Hearon v. Calus*, 183 S.E. 13, 20, 178 S.C. 381."

"Word 'insurrection' means the action of arising in arms or open resistance against established authority or governmental restraint. *Gitlow v. Kiely*, D.C.N.Y., 44 F. 2d. 227, 233."

"'Riot, insurrection, and civil commotion' were held to import occasional local or temporary outbreaks, of unlawful violence, which, though temporarily destructive in their effects, did not rise to the proportions of organized rebellion against the government. *Boon v. Aetna Ins. Co.*, 40 Conn. 575, 584."

"An insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state; a rebellion; a revolt. *Allegheny County v. Gibson*, 90 Pa. 397, 417, 35 Am. Rep. 670, citing *Worcester, Dict.*; *Spruill v. North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 46 N.C. 126, 127."

"As used in an insurance policy, word 'insurrection' refers to a revolt, rebellion, or seditious uprising against the government but sometimes is used to characterize an outbreak or disturbance more limited in its ob-

jective than forcible overthrow of government, for instance, where civil authority in community has been defied and temporarily rendered impotent in consequence of a labor struggle. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. v. Davila, C.A. Puerto Rico, 212 F. 2d 731, 736.
(emphasis added)

"Proclamation of Governor of Nebraska, describing condition as being lawless and disorderly beyond the control of the civil authorities, and declaring martial law, was equivalent to a declaration of the existence of that organized resistance of authority known as 'insurrection', within Const. Neb. art. 5, §14, and Rev. St. Neb. 1913, §§3904, 3913, 3916, authorizing him to call out the militia, though the word 'insurrection' was not used. U.S. v. Fischer, D.C. Neb., 280 F. 208, 210."

"Under fire policy provision excluding perils of 'insurrection' or 'rebellion' but covering fire losses resulting from a 'riot' for an 'insurrection' or 'rebellion' to have existed within meaning of policy there would have to have been movement accompanied by action specifically intended to overthrow constituted government and to take possession of inherent powers thereof. Home Ins. Co. of N.Y. v. Davila, C.A. Puerto Rico, 212 F. 2d 731, 736."

"The open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of the laws of the United States, of so formidable a character as to defy for the time being the authority of the government, constitutes an 'insurrection', even though not accompanied by blood shed, and not of sufficient magnitude to render success probable. Thus, if any person or persons have willfully obstructed and retarded the mails, and their attempted

arrest for such an offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and has threatened for the time being the civil and political authority, there is an insurrection; and he who, by speech, writing, or other inducement, assists in setting it on foot, or carrying it along, or giving it aid or comfort, is guilty of a violation of the law. In re. Charge to Grand Jury, 62 F. 828, 830." (emphasis added)

It is said in 5 Appleman's Insurance Law & Practice
p. 251:

"An 'insurrection' refers to a revolt, rebellion, or seditious uprising against the government."

See also 11 Couch on Ins. (2d) §42:484, "Insurrection".

It would appear from the above definitions that there is a conflict of the authorities as to what actually constitutes an "insurrection". One line of the cases represented by In re. Charge to Grand Jury (D.C.N.D. Ill.) 62 F. 828 (1894) and United States v. Fischer (D.C. Neb.) 280 F. 208 (1922) hold that an insurrection exists if there is organized resistance to authority in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States. These cases do not require an actual attempt to overthrow the constituted form of the government.

The other line of authorities, represented by Home Insurance Co. of New York, et al v. Davila, U.S.C.A., First Circuit, 8 Fire & Cas. Cases, 315 (1954), holds that for purposes of insurance policies covering fire losses resulting from riot but excluding the perils of insurrection or rebellion, it is necessary to have a movement accompanied by action intended to overthrow the constituted government and taking possession thereof.

The court held in the Home Insurance Co. v. Davila case that it was a fact question for the jury as to whether the burning of the insured property by a band of extremists belonging to the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico constituted an insurrection

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within the meaning of the perils excluded by the policy. The court analyzed the earlier decisions regarding insurrection and rebellion and held:

"An insurance company is within its rights in defining in the insurance contract the risks which it is willing to assume. Evidently here, the underwriters were not willing to insure against all fire risks; they undertook to exclude certain extraordinary risks of a generally similar nature where the losses might well be ruinous and where the ordinary protection of property by the civil authorities would presumably be unavailing.

* * *

"In Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice §311 (1941), it is said: 'An 'insurrection' refers to a revolt, rebellion, or seditious uprising against the government.' Sometimes the word 'insurrection' is used to characterize an outbreak or disturbance more limited in its objective than the forcible overthrow of the government - for instance, where the civil authority in a community has been defied and temporarily rendered impotent in consequence of a labor struggle. See In re. Charge to Grand Jury, 62 Fed. 828 (D.C.N.D. Ill. 1894); Ex parte McDonald, 49 Mont. 454, 143 Pac. 947 (1914); Moyer v. Peabody, 212 U.S. 78 (1909). But we are dealing here with the meaning of 'insurrection' in an insurance policy which expressly covers fires set in consequence of a 'riot'; and which contains no exclusion of fires caused by a 'civil commotion', a category which insurers sometimes include in a clause of excepted perils. See Insurance Co. v. Boon, 95 U.S. 117 (1877); Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. War Eagle Coal Co., 295 Fed. 663 (C.A. 4th, 1924). Therefore, we think the district judge correctly told the jury that,

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to constitute an insurrection or rebellion within the meaning of these policies, there must have been a movement accompanied by action specifically intended to overthrow the constituted government and to take possession of the inherent powers thereof.

"An insurrection aimed to accomplish the overthrow of the constituted government is no less an insurrection because the chances of success are forlorn. It is no less an insurrection because after it was suppressed twelve reasonable men on a jury might conclude that the uprising was foredoomed to failure from the start. At the time of its breaking out, an insurrection may not necessarily look impressive either in numbers, equipment, or organization. As the insurrection develops into an affair of greater magnitude, so that the insurgents come into de facto control of a definite region of the country, the insurrection may be spoken of as a 'rebellion'. If the insurrection or rebellion proceeds to the attainment of its objective, viz., the overthrow of the old constituted government and the establishment of a new one in its place, then the movement, retroactively, will be dignified by the characterization of a 'revolution'.

* * *

"In other words, at its inception an insurrection may be a pretty loosely organized affair. The first forcible action of the insurgents need not necessarily be directed against military establishments of the regularly constituted government. It may start as a sudden surprise attack upon the civil authorities of a community with incidental destruction of property by fire or pillage,

even before the military forces of the constituted government have been alerted and mobilized into action to suppress the insurrection. When an insured suffers a fire loss at such an incipient stage of the insurrection, it must be deemed a loss by fire caused directly or indirectly by insurrection, within the meaning of the exclusionary language of the policies, even though the insurrection has not yet proceeded to a stage where rebel armed forces, militarily organized, staffed, and equipped, are actually engaged in military operations against an army of the constituted government which has taken the field against them."

In our opinion, our courts will follow the reasoning of the Home Insurance Co. v. Davila decision regarding insurance policies covering losses caused by riot and civil commotion but excluding losses caused by insurrection, i.e., the courts will require a revolt, a rebellion or a seditious uprising against the government and an actual movement to overthrow the constituted government and to take possession of the inherent powers thereof.

Neither President Johnson nor Governor Romney nor Mayor Cavanagh in their Proclamations referred to the event as an "insurrection". You are aware of the reports that Governor Romney refused to label this as an "insurrection" because it would "invalidate insurance policies". President Johnson called out the federal troops under Chapter 15 of Title 10 of U.S. Code. The four sections of Chapter 15 provide as follows:

§331. Federal aid for State governments. Whenever there is an insurrection in any State against its government, the President may, upon the request of its legislature or of its governor if the legislature cannot be convened, call into Federal service such of the militia of the other States, in the number requested by that State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to suppress the insurrection. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 15 (emphasis added)

§332. Use of militia and armed forces to enforce Federal authority. Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State or Territory by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service such of the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 15 (emphasis added)

§333. Interference with State and Federal law. The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it

- (1) So hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or
- (2) opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

In any situation covered by clause (1), the State shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 15.

§334. Proclamation to disperse. Whenever the President considers it necessary to use the militia or the armed forces under this chapter, he shall, by proclamation immediately order the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 16." (emphasis added)

Section 331 refers specifically to an "insurrection", §332 refers to "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion", §333 refers to "insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, and §334 refers to "insurgents". The President, therefore, could have acted under any one of these sections in calling out the troops, and therefore we cannot conclude from his Proclamation or actions whether he treated the situation as an insurrection or as merely domestic violence. In any event, we do not believe that either the declaration of President Johnson, Governor Romney or Mayor Cavanagh will determine whether the situation legally constituted an insurrection or other event. Admittedly, the companies would have a much stronger position had the President of the United States labeled this an insurrection, but we do not think the label is binding. See U.S. v. Fischer, 280 F. 208, supra.

From the facts presently available it would not seem that the companies will be able to meet their burden of proof of showing that these losses were excluded under the insurrection provision of their policies. Although there may have been a movement by extremist organizations which precipitated and spread the havoc, terror and destruction in the city, the question is whether further investigations will disclose a movement specifically intended to overthrow the constituted government of the City of Detroit or the State of Michigan. We must await the results of the investigations in order to give you a more comprehensive opinion in this regard.

SUBROGATION

Assuming that the companies pay these losses (we understand many have already been paid), the question presented is whether the companies will have any chance of recovering their payments from the City of Detroit, the State of Michigan or Federal Government.

Liability of Municipality For Riot Damage

It is generally held that in the absence of statute, a municipality has no liability to an individual for injuries or damages sustained as a result of a riot. The general rule is stated as follows:

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"In accordance with the general principle that the duty of a municipality to suppress disorder is governmental in nature and not municipal or corporate, and that negligence of a municipality or of its officers in performing or failing to perform that duty is a breach of duty as a governmental agency for which the municipality is not liable to an individual injured as a consequence of such negligence, it is well settled that a municipality is not liable for damage resulting from mob violence or riots, in the absence of statutory provision creating such liability. This rule of non-liability applies, notwithstanding the officers of the municipality may have been negligent in preserving the peace."
38 Am. Jur. §652 through 660.

Traditionally the court's refusal to hold a municipality responsible in such a situation is based upon (1) the fact that the municipality's duty to provide police and fire protection is public in nature and imposes no responsibility upon the municipality to individuals and (2) the principle of governmental immunity.

It should be noted at the outset that Michigan does not have a statute specifically creating liability against a municipality for damage and injuries to persons by reason of a mob or riot as do several other states. (There is an interesting discussion regarding these statutes in "Trends in Municipality Liability; Riot Damages" appearing in the Insurance Law Journal #532, May, 1967).

Duty Owed By a Municipality To
Individual Members of the Public

In any action based upon negligence, it is incumbent upon the injured party to show that the wrong doer owed him a duty. Not only is it clear that a municipality has a duty to protect its citizens, and their property from injury, Michigan has a statute relating to the duty of the public officers of a municipality in a riot situation. (C.L. 1948 §750.524, et seq. M.S.A. 28.789 through 28.796).

M.S.A. §28.792 provides as follows:

"Any mayor, alderman, supervisor, president, trustee or member of a common council, justice of the peace, sheriff or deputy sheriff, having notice of any such riotous or tumultuous and unlawful assembly as is mentioned in this chapter, in the township, city or village in which he lives, who shall neglect or refuse immediately to proceed to the place of such assembly, or as near thereto as he can with safety, or shall omit or neglect to exercise the authority with which he is invested by this chapter, for suppressing such riotous or unlawful assembly, and for arresting and securing the offenders, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six (6) months, or a fine of not more than two hundred fifty (250) dollars."

Although it is generally held that such penal statutes are for the benefit of the public and do not create a duty to a particular class or individual [see Taylor v. Lakeshore and Mich. St. Ry. Co., 45 Mich. 74 (1881), Grooms v. Union Guardian Trust Co., 309 Mich. 437 (1944) (snow removal ordinance), and 38 Am. Jur. §164, p. 834, Negligence - "Application of Enactment to Public or to Private Persons"], there is some authority for the proposition that although the character of the duty may be public, when the municipality has actual or constructive notice of potential damage or injury which might befall an individual, it then owes a duty to the individual to protect him from injury. Under this authority, this duty could provide the basis for civil liability of the municipality to the injured party. [For a discussion of this view, see the dissenting opinion in Schuster v. City of New York, 121 N.Y.S. (2d) 735, reversed 180 N.Y.S. (2d) 287.]

There are no Michigan cases interpreting this penal statute, and therefore it will be necessary for our court to determine "the nature of the evil sought to be remedied, the relevancy of the rule laid down to private rights, and the form of the enactment". 38 Am. Jur. §164. However, the statute does not appear to create any civil liability against the governmental employees named nor against the governmental unit employing them.

Governmental Immunity

Under the doctrine of governmental immunity, a person injured by the tortious activities performed by the state or its branches through their respective agents or servants while performing a governmental function is without a remedy against such governmental unit. The government is immune from liability.

This doctrine developed from the principles that the "King can do no wrong" and "public moneys should not be used for private purposes". The doctrine has been under considerable attack by the courts and legislatures for many years. [See Justice Edwards dissenting opinion in Richards v. Birmingham School District, 348 Mich. 514 (1957)].

In 1961, Justice Edwards wrote the prevailing opinion in Williams v. City of Detroit, 364 Mich. 231, in which the court overruled the judicial doctrine of governmental immunity of municipal corporations from liability for "ordinary torts". Justice Edwards reviewed the doctrine of governmental immunity and dogmatically concluded:

"From this date forward the judicial doctrine of governmental immunity from ordinary torts no longer exists in Michigan. In this case, we overrule preceding court-made law to the contrary. We eliminate from the case law of Michigan an ancient rule inherited from the days of absolute monarchy which has been productive of great injustice in our courts."

Notwithstanding the broad statement by Justice Edwards, the doctrine of Williams v. City of Detroit did not completely abolish the doctrine of governmental immunity. Justice Edwards' opinion also said:

"We deal in this case (a suit against the city by a widow of a workman killed by a fall down an elevator shaft in a building owned and operated by the city), with a declaration which would clearly state an ordinary tort claim against a private individual or a private corporation. Our holding herein is limited to the statement that there is no longer any judicial doctrine of governmental immunity as to such a claim.

"There is, of course, no doubt of legislative authority to act in this area. The Michigan legislature may, if it sees fit to do so, reinstitute governmental tort immunity by statute. Or, as it has already done in some instances, it may specify the terms and conditions of suit. Our holding in this case does not affect any existing statute in the field concerned, or imply any limitation on legislative power to act where to date it has not acted.

"Also, there are and will continue to be many situations in relation to which real or fancied grievances exist where governmental freedom from liability will persist on wholly different grounds. Legislative bodies, for example, have the right to make many types of decisions which may do harm to some. Subsequent history may clearly demonstrate that some of those decisions were wrong. Discretion implies the right to be wrong. So long as those decisions are within the discretion vested in the legislative body, there is clearly neither breach of duty nor a right to damages. The instant case, a tort action, does not in any manner alter the fact that actions or decisions of a legislative, executive, or judicial character which are performed within the scope of authority of the governmental body or officer concerned continue to enjoy freedom from liability.

"The people place great powers of decision making in the hands of their government. In the exercise of discretionary power, governmental duty runs to the benefit of the whole public, rather than to individuals. It is of great importance that this crucial function of democratic decision making be unhampered by litigation.

"No such considerations are involved in this area of ordinary tort actions. As we have indicated, we see no legal, practical, or moral justification for continuation of the court-decreed doctrine of governmental immunity from such actions. To the extent we have indicated, we hereby overrule that doctrine and the preceding Michigan case law which was founded thereon." (emphasis added)

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Justice Edwards' prevailing opinion clearly limits the abrogation of the rule of governmental immunity to cases of "ordinary torts", but it does not abrogate the rule in so far as discretionary acts are concerned.

The rule in the Williams case was further restricted by subsequent decisions of the Michigan Supreme Court in holding that the state and its departments, commissions, boards, institutions, arms and agencies were still immune from liability under the doctrine of sovereign immunity. [McDowell v. State Highway Commissioner, 365 Mich. 268; Savers v. School District No. 1, 366 Mich. 216; Williams v. Primary School Dist., 3 Mich. App. Court 468 (1966), 142 N.W. Rep. 894.] However, under the doctrine of the Williams case, the Michigan court held that governmental immunity no longer applied to political subdivisions of the state, such as counties [Myers v. Genesee County Auditor, 375 Mich. 1.] and that a municipal corporation could be liable for the torts of its police officers using unreasonable force in making an arrest. [Sherbutte v. City of Marine City, 374 Mich. 48].

Justice Edwards in his opinion in the Williams case acknowledged that the legislature had authority to act in this area and that it could, if it saw fit, reinstitute governmental tort immunity by statute. In 1965, the legislature did just that in enacting Act No. 170 P.A. 1964 [M.S.A. 3.996(101) et seq.], effective July 1, 1965, entitled:

"An act to make uniform the liability of municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and the state, its agencies and departments, when engaged in a governmental function, for injuries to property and persons caused by negligence; to define and limit such liability; to define and limit the liability of the state when engaged in a proprietary function; to authorize the purchase of liability insurance to protect against loss arising out of such liability; to provide for defending certain claims made against public officers and paying damages sought or awarded against them; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts."

A copy of the statute is enclosed herewith. The statute on its face appears to have nullified the Williams, Sherbutte and

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Myers cases cited above, thereby barring any action by individuals or their insurers against governmental agencies based on negligence except as provided in said act. There has been some discussion recently as to whether the act was intended to and does apply to the situation before us. The statute says:

"Governmental function; immunity from tort liability; immunity of state.] Sec. 7. Except as in this act otherwise provided, all governmental agencies shall be immune from tort liability in all cases wherein said governmental agency is engaged in the exercise and discharge of a governmental function. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall not be construed as modifying or restricting the immunity of the state from tort liability as it existed heretofore, which immunity is hereby affirmed."(emphasis added) M.S.A. §3.996(107).

It seems clear to us that the purpose of the statute was to restore all governmental immunity except as specifically provided by statute (defective maintenance of roads, negligent operation of motor vehicles, defective maintenance of public buildings), and possibly with the exception of certain areas of liability where the state was not held immune prior to the Williams case [nuisance and direct trespass]. However, there are no decisions interpreting the statute.

There has been some discussion recently with reference to statements made by Prof. Frank S. Sengstock, Asst. Professor University of Detroit, School of Law, regarding the liability of the city for its failure to exercise care to protect individuals and property during the riots, and his recent article entitled "Mob Action: Who Shall Pay the Price?", Vol. 44, Journal of Urban Law - U. of D., p. 407 (1967), concludes as follows:

"There is a substantial need to indemnify victims of mob disorders. In part, that need can be satisfied by current developments in tort law. Sovereign immunity is playing its finale. Fundamental principles of the common law warrant the conclusion that the injured has a right to sue a municipal corporation for damages committed by a mob when the local unit of govern-

ment acts heedlessly in the face of knowledge of the potential dangers to the victim. However, justice requires that the entire society of a metropolitan area bear the responsibility for injuries produced by riots even when government is not negligent. This demand of justice can be fulfilled by statutes imposing absolute liability on local units of government to compensate the victims of mob disorders." (emphasis added)

We are now not concerned with whether the municipality should be held liable but whether under the present law, it is liable. Furthermore, at least in Michigan, governmental immunity has not "crumbled" as suggested by Prof. Sengstock, and in fact our legislature has codified governmental immunity and broadened its scope considerably. Although we would also like to see Michigan enact legislation similar to Illinois and New Jersey creating liability on behalf of municipal corporations for injuries and damage caused by mob actions, Michigan does not have such legislation at this time.

Notice As a Condition Precedent.

The charter of the City of Detroit provides that:

"Sec. 12. No action shall be brought against the city nor any of its boards, commissions or officers for any negligent injury unless it be commenced within one year from the time when the injury was received, nor unless written notice be served upon the corporation counsel, or his chief assistant, within sixty days from the time of the happening of such injury, which notice shall specify the location and nature of the defect claimed, the injury sustained, and the names of the witnesses known at the time by claimant." (emphasis added)

The Michigan Supreme Court has held that such notice is a condition precedent to an action against the municipality by an injured individual. The court in Trbovich v. City of Detroit, 378 Mich. 79, 142 NW(2d) 696 (1966), held that the suit could not be maintained since the plaintiff, although mentally incom-

petent, did not file the written notice within sixty days as required by the statute.

It should be noted that Sec. 12 of the Detroit charter quoted above, refers to "any negligent injury", and therefore anyone who intends to assert a claim against the city is required to give the notice as set forth in Sec. 12.

Liability of the State of Michigan

It can be seen from our discussion of governmental immunity with reference to municipal corporations that the state, even prior to the enactment of Act No. 170, 1964, was immune from liability except in certain areas provided for by statute, and in cases of nuisance and direct trespass. Act No. 170 now defines and limits any liability of the state.

The state, as a sovereign, has always been held to be immune from suit, save as it consents to be sued. Manion v. State, 303 Mich. 1, 5 NW(2d) 527. Although Michigan had by statute waived its immunity [Sec. 24 P.A. 1943, No. 237], this statute was repealed in 1945 [P.A. 1945, No. 87].

It should also be noted that the Court of Claims Act (Sec. 6428 C.L. 1948 §600.641, et seq. [M.S.A. 27A.6401, et seq.]) provides as follows:

"Time within which claim or notice of intention to file claim must be filed; contents, copies.]

(1) No claim may be maintained against the state unless the claimant, within 1 year after such claim has accrued, files in the office of the clerk of the court of claims either a written claim or a written notice of intention to file a claim against the state or any of its departments, commissions, boards, institutions, arms or agencies, stating the time when and the place where such claim arose and in detail the nature of the same and of the items of

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damage alleged or claimed to have been sustained, which claim or notice shall be signed and verified by the claimant before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

(2) Such claim or notice shall designate any department, commission, board, institution, arm or agency of the state involved in connection with such claim, and a copy of such claim or notice shall be furnished to the clerk at the time of the filing of the original for transmittal to the attorney general and to each of the departments, commissions, boards, institutions, arms or agencies designed.

(3) In all actions for property damage or personal injuries, claimant shall file with the clerk of the court of claims a notice of intention to file a claim or the claim itself within 6 months following the happening of the event giving rise to the cause of action. [M.S.A. 27A.6431] (emphasis added).

Federal Government

Although at common law, the federal government was immune from suit by its citizens, the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C.A. §2674, et seq.) provides for a general waiver of sovereign immunity as to all tort claims except those falling within certain specified categories. One of the excepted categories relates to claims based upon "the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the government, whether or not the discretion involved be abused". (28 U.S.C.A. §2680A). See 99 A.L.R. (2d) 1016, Federal Tort Claims Act; Construction of Provision Excepting Claims Involving Discretionary Function or Duty.

An examination of the sections of Chapter 15 of Title 10 invoked by President Johnson to send federal troops to Detroit clearly demonstrates that the dispersment and use of federal troops was clearly discretionary and the failure to provide troops or make effective use of them would not be a basis for any civil action against the federal government.

Taking of Property Without
Due Process of Law

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The officials of the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan have been accused, particularly in the initial stages of the rioting, of permitting looting and destruction of property, and of refraining from use of force to dispel the rioters, with the alleged purpose of preventing bloodshed and a racial riot. If this is true, it would appear that in at least some instances, the city sacrificed the private property for the benefit of the public at large. Although the state may take or destroy property without compensation and without due process of law in cases of great emergency, the justification for the taking of such property is said to be a question of fact for the jury. See 16 Am. Jr. (2d) 368, Constitutional Law (b) Rights as Against Destruction of Property.

It is therefore possible that the refusal of the officials of the city and state to act constituted a taking of property which was not justified under the circumstances. It will be necessary to develop the facts and to study this possibility further before giving you a more comprehensive opinion in this regard.

Conclusion

It would seem from what has been heretofore said that the companies would have a heavy burden in attempting to show that the loss and damage to any particular property in the City of Detroit was excluded under a policy insuring against the perils of riot and civil commotion but excluding loss caused by or resulting from insurrection. As we stated at the outset, the investigations must be completed and more facts must be developed before a more comprehensive analysis can be made in this regard. We understand that most of the companies have already decided not to consider these losses as caused by an insurrection, and therefore most of what we have said here is merely academic. As we have heretofore

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suggested, if further investigation discloses that the damage and destruction caused during this time in the City of Detroit was instigated or planned by any organization, the companies should consider the possibility of defending these claims so as to establish a precedent in the event of further outbreaks here and in other areas throughout the United States.

Even if the companies are able to show that the governmental officials were negligent in failing to take prompt and proper action to quell the disturbance and that such negligence was the proximate cause of the losses, it would appear that they have little chance of recovery because of the doctrine of governmental immunity which is part of Michigan law. However, the immunity statute (P.A. 170, 1964), has not yet been interpreted by our courts and there are at least some possible theories of recovery. For example, it can be contended that the burning, looting and destruction of property in certain areas of the city, unhampered by police and other authorities, constituted the taking of property without due process of law; if the Michigan penal statute relating to the duty of public officers in a riot situation is interpreted to create a civil liability on behalf of these officer, it is possible that the governmental units employing them would agree to pay any judgment rendered against them pursuant to Sec. 8 of the immunity statute [M.S.A. 3.996(108)]. These are merely mentioned as possibilities, and although any recovery under these theories does not seem likely, they will bear further study and examination.

In view of this, we suggest that the companies serve written notice on the Corporation Counsel for the City of Detroit within sixty days from the happening of the damage, setting forth their respective policy numbers with a description of the property insured, type of damage caused, and as much detail as possible regarding each loss. The notice should recite that upon payment of any loss to their insureds, they will seek recovery against the City for its negligence and failure to properly protect the said property, and that the notice is filed so as to comply with Sec. 12 of the Charter of the City of Detroit. Notice of intention to file a claim against the State of Michigan or the claim itself should be filed with the Michigan Court of Claims in Lansing, within six months following the happening of the event giving rise to the claim. These notices should recite that they are without prejudice to any other rights which the companies may have.

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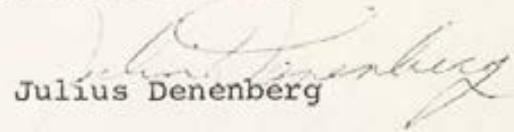
August 17, 1967

If you want a further and more comprehensive opinion with regard to any of the matters covered or referred to herein, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Head and Denenberg

By


Julius Denenberg

JD:g

3 extra ccs. encl.

cc: Mr. Thomas E. Crowley, Sr.,
1317 Roslyn Road,
Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich. 48236

cc: Mr. Dan Econ
Mutual Investigation Bureau
20 North Wacker Drive - Room 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60606

General Adjust Bureau, Inc. Report entitled:

Detroit - An Aerial Survey
July 25, 1967

FILED IN PROPERTY DAMAGE - Insurance

PROPOSED MEMBERSHIP POLICY GUIDELINES FOR
THE FEDERATION FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

The previously adopted procedures of the Federation provide that:

- (1) Organizations and individuals may apply for membership. A majority vote of existing members who are present is necessary for the approval of an application.
- (2) Organizations shall have one vote and individuals 1/10 of a vote.

The following additional procedures are recommended:

- (1) Organizations which are components to a parent organization are not eligible for membership. Examples are individual Block Clubs spanning a single block and an individual PTA for a single school. The parent organization is encouraged to apply for membership. Block Clubs, etc. are encouraged to form coalitions in small or large sections of a given neighborhood and submit application for membership as a Neighborhood Council. Federation Organizers have a duty to assist in forming such Councils.
- (2) Groups meeting any of the following characteristics are eligible to apply for membership:
 - a. A reasonable number of members.
 - b. Representation of people within a geographic area of the city, of significant size.
 - c. A group that has been in existence for a year or more which contains persons in leadership positions.
- (3) All organizational members will be asked to submit for the Federation's files, a letter stating the Motion and Date of passage authorizing the Organization to join the Federation.

Chairman - Rev Cleage

Ex Sec. Carl Gregory Econ. Prof of Wayne

PROPOSED MEMBERSHIP POLICY GUIDELINES FOR
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PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP POLICY GUIDELINES

- (4) Individuals to be eligible must, in the judgement of the Federation be thought to be Community Leaders, activists in generating social change or to have some skills and influence to contribute significantly to the Federation.

OBJECTIVES

To create a non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-profit Federation devoted to improving the political, social, and economic status of black people and oppressed people; to eradicate racial prejudice; to secure the elimination of racial segregation with all of its inherent evils; to develop self-determination in all areas of Community life for Black People. All members are held accountable for their activities.

MEMBERSHIP

1. Organizations and Institutions may request membership in the Federation and be automatically approved, throughout the month of October, as Charter Members. Membership requests thereafter may be approved by a simple majority present of the Federation.
2. Individual membership requests may be approved by a simple majority present of the Federation.
 - (a) Members joining before November 1, 1967 shall be Charter Members.
3. Each organization or institution may be represented by one officially designated delegate and one alternate, having one vote only.
4. Each individual member will have one tenth of one vote and may designate one alternate, in his absence, having one tenth of one vote.
5. There will be no Proxy vote.
 - (a) Each alternate must present written authorization from the organization or member for which he is voting.
 - (b) No person shall represent in voting more than one interest, be it individual or organization in one meeting.

THE ASSEMBLY

1. The membership of the Federation should meet bi-weekly for the first three sessions and monthly, thereafter.
2. Special meetings must be convened upon the request of not less than four member delegates.
 - (a) All members must be officially notified.
 - (b) 40% of member organizations shall constitute a quorum for conducting of official business of the Federation.

CO-ORDINATION

1. Individual organizations and institutions may request, on the floor of the Assembly, support on programs or issues of concern to the community.
 - (a) Member organizations maintain the prerogative to decline support.

2. Issues of broad Community Concern can be addressed by Ad-Hoc Committees created by the Federation if and when it so desires or deems necessary.
 - (a) Such committees should have the authority to communicate directly with member organizations and request that resources be availed to aid the specific project.
3. Upon the approval of an organization, Issues peculiar to their operation may be detailed to such organization or institution by the Federation.

OFFICIALS

1. There should be a policy of "rotating chairmen" of the Federation.
 - (a) This could be determined alphabetically by Organization.
2. There should be a salaried Co-ordinator responsible for convening meetings maintaining records and co-ordinating the business and activities of the Federation.
3. There should be a General Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen who will be official Spokesmen and serve for a period of one year.
 - (a) All statements shall be prepared by the Assembly of the Federation.
 - (b) All members shall abide by the rule that Public Positions other than those prepared by the Assembly are their own or those of their organization.
 - (c) Rotating Chairmen shall be Conveners of monthly meetings.

THIS DOCUMENT WAS APPROVED AT A JOINT MEETING ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1967.

REV. ALBERT CLEAGE WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN

EDWARD BRAZILTON AND LORENZO FREEMAN WERE ELECTED VICE-CHAIRMEN

NUMERICAL INDEX OF INJURED AND FATAL VICTIMS, JULY, 1967 - CIVIL DISORDER

| NO. | NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | TYPE OF INJURY | PERPETRATOR |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------|------|--------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | Good, Raymond, 47 | Police | 7/23 | 4:30A | 12th & Clairmount | Stoned | Unkn |
| 2. | Peterson, Thos. F., | " | " | " | 12th & Taylor | " | " |
| 3. | Carlson, Charles | " | " | 11:45A | " " " | " | " |
| 4. | Veil, Ronald | " | " | 12:40P | " " " | " | " |
| 5. | Dougherty, Rob't | " | " | 12:45P | 12th & Clairmount | " | " |
| 6. | Lask, Frank | " | " | " | " " " | " | " |
| 7. | Lesser, Robert | " | " | " | " " " | " | " |
| 8. | Samp, Vernon | " | " | " | " " " | " | " |
| 9. | Booth, George | " | " | 1:00P | 12th s/o Clairmount | " | " |
| 10. | Clifford, Raymond | " | " | " | 12th & Virginia Park | Cut | Looter |
| 11. | Smith, John | " | " | " | 12th & Taylor | Stoned | Unkn |
| 12. | MacIntire, Lawrence, 24/N | Looter | " | 1:30P | Charlevoix & Mt. Elliot- | Cut | Self |
| 13. | McKenney, Arnold | Police | " | " | 12th & Clairmount | Stoned | Unkn |
| 14. | Dickerson, John | " | " | 3:00P | " " " | " | " |
| 15. | Benson, Yanuist, 44/N | Looter | " | 3:57P | 12th & Atkinson | Cut | Self |
| 16. | Gillory, Benjamin, 27/N | " | " | 4:00P | 12th & Philadelphia | " | " |
| 17. | Katina, Richard | Police | " | 4:05P | " " " " | Stoned | Unkn |
| 18. | Brace, Joseph | " | " | 4:30P | 12th & Lee Pl. | " | " |
| 19. | Reeves, Warren A., 33/N | Looter | " | " | 12th & Euclid | Shot | " |
| 20. | Rudas, Paul | Police | " | " | Linwood & Taylor | Stoned | " |
| 21. | McKenney, Arnold | " | " | 4:40P | 12th & Lee Pl. | Cut | Looter |
| 22. | Ulman, Theodore | " | " | 5:15P | Pallister & Poe | Stoned | Looter |
| 23. | Melvin, Charles | " | " | 5:40P | Canfield & John R | Cut | B & E |
| 24. | Branham, Clarence, 37/N | Citizen | " | 6:34P | 1938 W. Philadelphia | Bruised | Police. |
| 25. | Styrk, Clifford | Police | " | 7:00P | Holbrook & Russell | Stoned | Unkn |
| 26. | Buckmann, Chester, 51/N | Looter | " | 7:15P | 12th nr Gladstone | Cut | Self |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 27. Weghi, Walter, 24 | Police | 7/23 | 7:20P | 12th & Blaine | Cut | Looter |
| 28. Jodbon, Joel, 19/N | Citizen | " | 7:30P | (Unkn) | Unkn | B&E (Self) |
| 29. Swain, James, 24/N | " | " | " | Lawton & Hazelwood | Cut | " " " |
| 30. Godboldo, Joe, 19/N | Looter | " | 7:00P | Gd River & Beverly | Bruised | Police |
| 31. Whelton, Lawrence | Police | " | 8:00P | Wd. Wilson & Phila. | Inj. Eye | Brng Bldg. |
| 32. Strollon, Edmund | " | " | 8:20P | Joy Rd & Gd River | Cut | Looter |
| 33. Hintzke, Frank | " | " | 8:30P | 12th & Pingree | Stoned | Unkn |
| 34. Skrocki, Ronald | " | " | " | Melrose & Gd Blvd | Cut | Looter |
| 35. Wells, Victor | " | " | " | 12th & Pingree | Stoned | Unkn |
| 36. Gipson, Wallace, 16/N | Looter | " | 9:15P | 2458 E. Davison | Shot | Police |
| 37. Zeilinger, Robert | St. Police | " | 9:40P | 11550 Dexter | Cut | Looter |
| 38. Krichke, Robert | Police | " | 10:00P | Belleterre & Gd River- | " | " |
| 39. Wypych, Francis | " | " | " | Unkn | " | " |
| 40. Dugan, Jack | " | " | 10:30P | Wdwd & Baltimore | " | " |
| 41. Madden, William | Grdsmn | " | 11:00P | Unkn | " | " |
| 42. Davis, Larther, 24/N | Looter | " | 11:10P | 7642 Woodward | " | Self |
| 43. Spencer, Joe L., 18/N | " | " | " | " " " | " | " |
| 44. Schmedding, William | Police | " | 11:45P | Trumbull & Forest | " | Looter |
| 45. Dimitrie, Paul, 17/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 12:01A | Wdwd & Clairmount | Shot | Sniper |
| 46. George, Ross, 23/W | " | " | " | Wdwd & Clairmount | " | " |
| 47. Grazanka, Walter (7150) | Looter | " | 12:25A | 2844 Fourth | " | Store-Owner |
| 48. Gerlach, William | Police | " | 12:30A | Woodward & Henry | Cut | Looter |
| 49. Rose, Mavri, 26/W | Grdsmn | " | 12:47A | Mack-7th Pct Station | Shot | Sniper |
| 50. Banner, Cecil, 15/N | Looter | " | 1:00A | 3008 E. Davison | " | Police |
| 51. Brown, Walter, 47/N | Citizen | " | " | 3801 McDougall | " | Self (Acc) |
| 52. Stopczynski, Thaddeus | Police | " | " | 3008 E. Davison | " | Looter |
| 53. Lewis, Joseph, 25/N | Looter | " | 1:30A | 5599 Cadillac | Shot | Store Employee |
| 54. George, Sharon, 23/W(7151) | Citizen | " | 1:35A | Wdwd & Melbourne | " | Sniper |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|------|--------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 55. | Herron, Willie, 29/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:35A | Oakman & Gd River | Cut | Self |
| 56. | Coleman, Ronald, 23/N | " | " | 1:45A | "Atlas" | Shot | Unkn |
| 57. | Schurr, David | Police | " | 2:30A | 13th Prect Station | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 58. | Shumaker, Lary, 29/W | Firefighter | " | 2:30A | 12th St. - - Smoke | Inhalation | Brng Bldg |
| 59. | Scharr, Raymond, 16/W | B & E | " | 2:45A | 18449 Joy Rd | Cut | Self |
| 60. | Carr, Johnny, 24/N | " " | " | 3:00A | Congress & Wdwd | Shot | Police |
| 61. | Pryor, Clifton, 23/W(7152) | Sniper | " | 4:00A | 667 W. Alexandrine | " | Grdsmn |
| 62. | Johnson, Harold | Police | " | 4:30A | 15501 Gd River | Cut | Looter |
| 63. | Cook, Henry, 16/N | Looter | " | 4:35A | 3626 Myrtle | Shot | Police |
| 64. | Krupsky, Konstantine, 60/W-Citizen | " | " | 5:30A | Edward & Gilbert | Cut | Unkn /N |
| 65. | Ashby, John, 26 (7191) | Firefighter | " | 7:00A | Canton & Lafayette | Burned | Arsonist |
| 66. | Howard, Johnson, 42/N | Citizen | " | 8:15A | 3371 Fourteenth | Shot | Self (Acc) |
| 67. | Nelson, Robert | Police | " | 9:30A | 5550 W. Warren | Cut | Looter |
| 68. | Ector, Herman, 30/N(7153) | Looter | " | 10:05A | 3745 Joy Rd | Shot | Pvt.Grd. |
| 69. | Fuller, Nathaniel, 21/N | " | " | 10:50A | McClellan & Mack | Cut | Self |
| 70. | Eizak, Leon | Police | " | 11:25A | Mt Elliott & Gratiot | Shot | Sniper |
| 71. | Bolgar, William | " | " | 11:30A | Unkn | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 72. | Doe, John, #377 | Citizen | " | 11:30A | Rec. Dock, DGH (CB) | Shot | Unkn |
| 73. | Harris, Robert, 28/N | Looter | " | " | 2608 Gratiot | Cut | Self |
| 74. | Ware, James, 46/N | " | " | 11:35A | 8855 Linwood | Shot | Police |
| 75. | Doe, Mary #101 | " | " | 1:15P | (Unkn) | Abdominal Inj. | Unkn |
| 76. | Jennings, Daniel, 36/N(7154) | B&E | " | " | 6000 John R | Shot | Store Owner |
| 77. | Smith, Eddie, 32/N | Looter | " | " | United Shirt Shop | Shot | Police |
| 78. | Washington, Robt., 23/N | " | " | " | " " " " " | " | " |
| 79. | Beal, Robt., 49/N (7156) | " | " | 1:25P | 9325 Oakland | " | " |
| 80. | Price, Wm., 45/N | Citizen | " | 1:30P | 2261 Perry Park | " | Sniper. |
| 81. | Chandler, Jos., 34/N(7155) | " | " | 1:45P | 119 W. Phila. (Rear) | " | Unkn |

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|------|------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 82. | Collins, Raymond, 24/N | B & E | 7/24 | 2:00P | 2900 Mt. Elliott | Shot | Police |
| 83. | Criswell, James, 26/N | Looter | " | 2:15P | 4731 Gd River | Cut | Self |
| 84. | Howard, James, 19/N | " | " | " | " " " " | " | " |
| 85. | Canty, Herman, 46/N(7157) | Arsonist | " | 2:45P | 2450 W. Gd Blvd | Shot | Police |
| 86. | Culbrech, Lewis, 23/N | Looter | " | 3:15P | 3430 Joy Rd | " | " |
| 87. | Jenkins, Roger, 37/N | " | " | " | 2211 Ed. Ford Serv. Dr. | " | St. Police |
| 88. | Williams, Michael, 16/N | " | " | " | " " " " " " | " | " " |
| 89. | Miller, Jimmie L., 22/N | " | " | 3:45P | (Unkn) | Bruised | Unkn |
| 90. | Peachlum, Alfred, 35/N(7160) | -Looter | " | 4:00P | 3430 Joy Rd | Shot | Police |
| 91. | Smith, Simon, 23/N | Looter | " | " | 5517 Chene | Cut | Self |
| 92. | Keith, Henry, 20/N | Citizen | " | 4:30P | Chene & Chestnut | Shot | Grdsmn |
| 93. | Kohls, John P. | Police | " | " | Gd River nr 14th | Stoned | Unkn |
| 94. | Hall, Wilfred, 57/W | Citizen | " | 4:35P | John R & State Fair | Asltd | Holdup |
| 95. | Williamson, C., 32/N | " | " | 4:50P | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 96. | Smith, Alphonso, 35/N(7161) | Looter | " | 5:00P | 9750 Dexter | " | Police |
| 97. | Kemp, Charles, 35/N(7162) | " | " | 5:20P | 1800 Mack | " | " |
| 98. | Lynch, Ronald | Police | " | 5:45P | 4565 Boston | Asltd | Looter |
| 99. | Murphy, Jr., Geo., 36/N | B & E | " | 6:00P | 6921 Lafayette | Cut | Police |
| 100. | Green, Wellington, 25/N | " " | " | 6:15P | 4580 W. Warren | Shot | " |
| 101. | Bettis, James, 24/N | Looter | " | 6:45P | (Unkn) | " | " |
| 102. | Pines, Sandra, 8/N | Citizen | " | 6:50P | Kercheval & Hibbard | " | Unkn |
| 103. | Taylor, Albert, 21/N | Looter | " | 6:50P | 5500 Helen | Cut | Police |
| 104. | Butler, Richard, 14/W | " | " | 7:00P | Kercheval & Holcomb | Shot | Unkn |
| 105. | Forbes, Ernest, 40/N | Citizen | " | " | Oakland nr Owen | " | " |
| 106. | Ford, Henry, 30/N | Looter | " | 7:15P | Mack & Montclair | " | Grdsmn |
| 107. | Hutton, Thomas | Police | " | 7:30P | 16041 Van Buren | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 108. | Rohdeman, Clarence, 26/N | -Looter | " | 8:00P | John R & Holbrook | Shot | Police |
| 109. | Ringo, William, 28/N | B & E | " | 8:15P | 2174 Scott | Inj. Foot | Self |

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| 110. | Stonefish, Chris, 35/Ind-Looter | 7/24 | 8:15P | 3905 Woodward | Shot | Police |
| 111. | Walker, Douglas, 35/N Prisoner | " | " | 13th Prect. Station-Inj. Arm | " | " |
| 112. | Wright, Freeman, 35/W Looter | " | " | 3905 Woodward | Cut | " |
| 113. | Chalut, Charles | Police | 8:30P | Crane & Kercheval | Stoned | Unkn |
| 114. | Ward, James, 30 | Firefighter | 9:10P | Mack & St. Jean | Cut | Self |
| 115. | Sims, Richard, 35/N(7163) B & E | " | 9:20P | 13106 Linwood | Shot | Police |
| 116. | Sawle, Edward | Police | 9:30P | Dexter & Collingwd- | Lost Hear'g | Gunfire |
| 117. | Gram, Roy L., 32/N | Looter | 9:35P | 8880 Gd River | Cut | Self |
| 118. | Moore, Calab, 32/N | Poss. Explosives | 9:40P | Davison & St. Aubin | " | " |
| 119. | Bennett, Charles | Police | 10:00P | Dexter & Atkinson | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 120. | Knight, Wesley, 25/N | Citizen | " " | Scotten & Jackson | Shot | Sniper |
| 121. | Smedley, George | Police | 10:15P | Bassett & Visger | Stoned | Unkn |
| 122. | Barron, Nettie, 41/N | Citizen | 10:30P | 5760 Van Dyke | Shot | Sniper |
| 123. | Brazil, Henry, 18/N | B & E | " " | Cadillac Mtrs nr Baker- | Cut | Self |
| 124. | Wynn, Zttie, 23/N/M | " " | " " | " " " " " " " " | " | " |
| 125. | Begin, Paul | Police | 10:40P | Charlevoix | Shot | Sniper |
| 126. | Calahan, Ronald | Grdsmn | " " | " " " " | " | " |
| 127. | Day, Russell | Police | 11:00P | 10th Prect. Sta. - | Broken finger | Grdsmn (Acc |
| 128. | Ragsdale, Alfred, 20/N | Citizen | " " | Gratiot & Forest | Shot | Unkn |
| 129. | O'Grady, Patrick | Police | 11:15P | 11309 Woodward | Cut | Looter |
| 130. | Summers, Charles, 18/N | Citizen | 11:20P | Leland & McDougall | Shot | Sniper |
| 131. | Gardner, Ganzel, 30/N | " " | 11:25P | Mack & St. Jean | " | Unkn |
| 132. | Cook, Larry | Grdsmn | 11:30P | Mack & Gratiot | " | Sniper |
| 133. | Germaine, Lawrence, | Police | 11:30P | Mack & St. Jean - | Injured Eardrums- | Sniper |
| 134. | Galen, Harry | " | 11:45P | Mack & Gratiot | Shot | Sniper |
| 135. | Mackay, Robert | " | " " | Fairview & Goethe | Inj. Eye | Sniper. |
| 136. | Wood, Gaylord, 29/W | Prisoner | 11:55P | (Unkn) | Cut | Unkn |
| 137. | Bell, Anthony, 18/N | Looter | Unkn | 3906 - 24th | " | Self |

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| 138. | Coulburn, Jimmy, 59/N | Citizen | 7/24 | Unkn | Mack & Mt Elliott | Shot | Sniper |
| 139. | Doe, Mary #102 | " | " | " | Unkn | Asltd | Unkn |
| 140. | Jordon, Althea, ?/N | B & E | " | " | 5th Prect. Station | Fainted. | Self |
| 141. | Payton, Earl, 25/N | Looter | " | " | 3906 24th | Cut | Self |
| 142. | Timson, Jerry, 15/N | Citizen | " | " | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 143. | Johnson, Grant, 17/N | Looter | 7/25 | 12:01A | 12715 Woodrow Wilson | " | Police |
| 144. | Gardner, Gonzalez, 32/N | Citizen | " | 12:14A | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 145. | Pettus, Jr., Sam, 18/N | Sniper | " | 12:30A | 3362 Illinois | Bruised | Police |
| 146. | Pettus, Sr., Sam, 44/N | " | " | " | " " " " | " " | " " |
| 147. | Smith, Floyd, 21/N | Citizen | " | " | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 148. | Dawsen, Charles, ?/N | Prisoner | " | 12:45A | Goethe & Lycaste | " | Grdsmn |
| 149. | Demonbruen, Ernest, 28/N | " " | " | 12:50A | 3023 Davison | " | Police |
| 150. | Smith, Carl (7164) | Fireman | " | " | Mack & St. Jean | " | Sniper |
| 151. | Siggins, Wm., 31/N | Looter | " | 1:00A | Gd River & 5th | Cut | Self |
| 152. | Cosby, Emanuel, 26/N(7165) | Looter | " | 1:04A | 4441 E. Nevada | Shot | Police |
| 153. | Palmer, Dane, 20/W | Prisoner | " | 1:10A | Gd Blvd & Chene | " | Unkn |
| 154. | Johnson, Donald, 29/N | Citizen | " | 1:15A | 19218 Livernois | " | Sniper |
| 155. | Powell, Ronald, ?/N | Prisoner | " | 1:26A | Lycaste & Goethe | " | Grdsmn |
| 156. | Dorsey, Julius, 55/N(7166) | Citizen | " | 1:30A | 1004 Field | " | Unkn |
| 157. | Klemet, Ross, 31/W | Fireman | " | " | Dubois & Frederick | Inj. Hip | Brng Bldg |
| 158. | Donohue, Joseph, 65/W | Citizen | " | 1:40A | Gd Blvd & 14th | Shot | Grdsmn |
| 159. | Roberts, Robert, 19/N | " | " | 1:50 A | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 160. | Sluttlefield, Moses, 24/N | " | " | " | " | Cut | " |
| 161. | Winfrey, Palmer, 40/N | Looter | " | 2:00A | 700 Conner | Shot | Grdsmn |
| 162. | Denson, Henry, 27/N(7167) | Citizen | " | 2:10A | Mack & Gd Blvd | " | " " |
| 163. | Johnson, Hezikiah, 20/N | " | " | 2:30A | 1615 Putnam | " | Unkn |
| 164. | Ball, Francis | Police | " | 2:45A | Virginia Pk & Linwd | " | Sniper |
| 165. | Hamilton, John | " " | " | " | " " " " " " | " | " " |
| 166. | Reece, Donald | " " | " | " | " " " " " " | " | " " |

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| 167. | Diebold, William | Police | 7/25 | 3:00A | Virginia Pk & Lnwd | Inj. Ankle | Looter |
| 168. | Johnson, Leroy, 30/N | Citizen | " | " | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 169. | Rycerz, Eugene | Police | " | " | 5133 Gd-River | Dogbite | Dog |
| 170. | Boyd, William, 28/N | Sniper | " | 3:45A | Montgomery & Linwood | Shot | St. Police |
| 171. | Evans, Ronald, 24/N (7168) | Looter | " | 3:50A | 4100 Pennsylvania | " | Police |
| 172. | Jones, Wm., 32/N (7159) | " | " | " | " " " " " " | " | " " |
| 173. | Phillips, Albert, 23/N | Citizen | " | 4:00A | Holbrook & John R | " | Unkn |
| 174. | Palmer, Wilfrey, 40/N | Looter | " | 4:20A | 700 Conner | " | Grdsman |
| 175. | Richards, Julius, 21/N | " | " | " | " " " | " | " " |
| 176. | Banks, Roy, 50/N (7207) | B & E | " | 4:45A | Rohns & Mack | " | Police |
| 177. | Tanner, Frank, 19/N (7169) | Citizen | " | 8:05A | 1481 E. Gd Blvd | " | Unkn |
| 178. | Williams, Fred, 49/N (7171) | " | " | 8:20A | Alley e. of Oakland | Electrocuted | Dn. Wires |
| 179. | Bank, Nathaniel, 24/N | Looter | " | 8:45A | Unkn | Cut | Police |
| 180. | Smith, Ernest, 40/N | " | " | 9:50A | 1000 Westminster | Shot | Store Owner |
| 181. | Champion, Herbert, 38/N | " | " | 10:00A | Lillibridge & Cnfld | Cut | Police |
| 182. | Woods, Wm. L., 25/N | Citizen | " | Unkn | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 183. | Lewis, Herbert, 15/N | Looter | " | 11:45A | Edsel Ford & 14th | Cut | Self |
| 184. | Olshove, Jerome (7172) | Police | " | 12:15P | 121 Holbrook | Shot | Prisoner |
| 185. | James, Junior, 19/N | Looter | " | 12:30P | John Lodge & Clairmt | Cut | Self |
| 186. | Jackson, Bobby, 13/N | Citizen | " | 1:55P | 589 Collingwood | Shot | Sniper |
| 187. | Barry, Steve C., 39/N | " | " | Unkn | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 188. | Kendricks, Jerome, 28/N | Prisoner | " | 2:20P | 12th & Gladstone | Bruised | Police |
| 189. | Mitchell, Crear, | Police | " | 2:45P | S/B Lodge Dr-Pingree | Bruised | Riot Duty |
| 190. | Johnson, Arthur, 36/N (7173) | Looter | " | 3:25P | 1401 Holbrook | Shot | Police |
| 191. | Williams, Perry, 33/N (7174) | " " | " | " | " " " " | " | " " |
| 192. | Anderson, Jackie, 33/N | Prisoner | " | 4:45P | Alexandrine & Cass | Cut | " " |
| 193. | Averitt, Hayes, 16/N | Citizen | " | " | Mack & Beals | " | Unkn |
| 194. | Edmonds, Nathaniel, 23/N (7170) | Citizen | " | 5:25P | 6478 Baldwin | Shot | Store Owner |

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| 195. | Cromer, George, 14/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 7:30P | Warren & 24th | Shot | Unkn |
| 196. | Patterson, Sherman, 23/N | Prisoner | " | 7:45P | 4638 Woodward | " | Police |
| 197. | Girchuway, Gloria, 38/N | Citizen | " | 8:30P | 2095 Pingree | " | Sniper |
| 198. | Hardman, James, 22/N | " | " | 9:00P | Gd River nr Gd Blvd | " | Unkn |
| 199. | McKinney, Wayne, 19/? | Prisoner | " | " | Unkn | Bruised | Police |
| 200. | Williams, Ronald, 30/N | Looter | " | " | 11th & Michigan | Cut | Unkn |
| 201. | Leatherman, Edward | Police | " | 9:15P | 2753 Hazelwood | " | Prisoner |
| 202. | McGinty, George | " | " | " | " " " " | " | " " |
| 203. | Pawlowski, Thomas | " | " | " | " " " " | " | " " |
| 204. | Robinson, Thomas | " | " | " | " " " " | Injured | " " |
| 205. | Poike, Roger | " | " | 9:45P | " " " " | Shot | Sniper |
| 206. | Sydnor, Jack, 38/N(7175) | Sniper | " | " | " " " " | " | Police |
| 207. | Lange, Jerome | St. Police | " | 10:00P | Hazelwood & Lawton | " | Sniper |
| 208. | Lewis, Robert, 18/N | Citizen | " | " " | Joy & Lawton | " | Unkn |
| 209. | Fleming, Lawrence, 45/N | Prisoner | " | 10:30P | Gd River & Warren | " | Police |
| 210. | Hayden, William | Police | " | 11:00P | Warren & Burnette | Cut | Looter |
| 211. | McGore, Michael, 15/N | Citizen | " | 11:10P | Conant & Stockton | Shot | Unkn |
| 212. | McDaniels, Willie, 23/N(7176) | " | " | 11:15P | Forest & Blvd-Mack | " | Sniper |
| 213. | Lowe, Bess, 42/W | Citizen | " | 11:30P | 11430 Mack | " | Unkn |
| 214. | Porter, Oscar, 22/N | " | " | 11:45P | 1923 W. Euclid | " | Grdsmn |
| 215. | Dooley, Roderick, 22/N | " | " | Unkn | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 216. | Hood, Bill, 19/N | " | 7/26 | 1:00A | 1756 W. Euclid | Cut | Sniper |
| 217. | Hood, Valerie, 21/N | " | " | " | " " " " " | Shot | " " |
| 218. | Blanding, Tanya, 4/N(7178) | " | " | 1:20A | " " " " " | " | Grdsmn |
| 219. | Hurley, Dale | Police | " | 1:30A | Webb & Livernois | Cut | Sniper |
| 220. | Newell, Willie, 46/N | Looter | " | " | Blvd & Lafayette | Bruise | Self |
| 221. | Rush, Steve, 20/W | " " | " | " | " " " " " | Burn | " |
| 222. | Cooper, Carl, 17/N(7181) | Citizen | " | 2:00A | 8301 Woodward | Shot | Unkn |

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| 223. | Pollard, Aubrey, 19/N(7180)-Citizen | 7/26 | 2:00A | 8301 Woodward | Shot | Unkn |
| 224. | Temple, Fred, 18/N(7182) Citizen | " | 2:00A | 8301 Woodward | Shot | Unkn |
| 225. | Hall, Helen, 51/W (7177) | " | 2:01A | 6500 John C Lodge | " | Sniper |
| 226. | Graustein, Wallace | Police | " | 2:20A | 10th Prect. Cellblock | Asltd Prisoner |
| 227. | Dalton, Wm., 19/N(7179) | Citizen | " | " | Gd River & Edmonton | Shot Sniper |
| 228. | Post, Larry (7201) | Grdsmn | " | " | Dexter & Richton | " " |
| 229. | Maryland, Harmon, 30/N | Citizen | " | 3:30A | Euclid & 14th | " Unkn |
| 230. | Vercomman, Paul | Grdsmn | " | 4:30A | Central High School | " Sniper |
| 231. | Wright, Raymond, 32/W | Citizen | " | " | Livernois & Elmhurst | Cut " " |
| 232. | Taylor, Ward | Police | " | 6:30A | 10th Prect. Cellblk | Asltd Prisoner |
| 233. | Baker, Isaac, 26/N | Prisoner | " | 6:45A | 13th Prect. Cellblk | " " " " /s |
| 234. | Jones, Lee, 29/N | Sniper | " | 6:50A | Elmhurst & Stoepel | Cut Unkn |
| 235. | Ritter, Alvin, 29/N | " " | " | " | " " " " " " " | " " " " |
| 236. | Phillips, Michael, 24/N | Citizen | " | 9:00A | 12th & Euclid | Shot Sniper |
| 237. | Alston, Virgil, ?/N | Sniper | " | 10:00A | 1644-46 Glynn | Cut Unkn |
| 238. | Grand, Paul Lee, 26/N | " " | " | " | " " " " | " " |
| 239. | Henry, Jr., Edd, 29/N | " " | " | " | " " " " | " " |
| 240. | Granger, Willie, ?/N | Prisoner | " | 11:00A | 5th Prect. Station | Bruise Police |
| 241. | Newson, Frank, 18/N | " " | " | " | " " " " " | " " |
| 242. | Orear, Ira, 27/N | " " | " | 11:10A | 9th floor of H.Q. | " Self |
| 243. | Ammon, Carl | Police | " | 11:25A | 14th Prect. Pkg Lot | Sprain Riot Duty |
| 244. | Hunter, Willie, 26/N(7183)-Citizen | " | " | 1:40P | 8202 12th | Asphyxiation Brnd Bldg |
| 245. | Williams, Prince, 31/N(7184) | " | " | " | " " " | " " " " |
| 246. | Allen, Francis | Police | " | 2:00P | 12th & Pingree | Asltd Prisoner |
| 247. | Stroker, Edward | " " | " | " | McKinley & Warren | Shot Sniper |
| 248. | Cry, David, 49/N | Citizen | " | 3:00P | Taylor & Mt Elliott | " Unkn |
| 249. | Boesky, Pete, 69/W | " " | " | 3:55P | 12000 Livernois | " Sniper |
| 250. | Luttman, Robert, 22/W | Grdsmn | " | 4:05P | " " " " " | " " " " |

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| 251. | Young, Gary | Grdsmn | 7/26 | 4:05P | 12000 Livernois | Shot | Sniper |
| 252. | Smith, Harold | Police | " | 4:15P | Frt of 10th Prec. | Cut | " " |
| 253. | Smith, Lance, 28/N | Citizen | " | 5:00P | LaSalle & Dunedin | Shot | Unkn |
| 254. | Talbot, George, 32/N | " " | " | " | " " " " " | " | " |
| 255. | Tolbert, Geo., 20/N(7192) | Sniper | " | 5:30P | " " " " " | " | Grdsmn |
| 256. | McGlaun, Edgar | Police | " | 6:30P | Junction & Buchanan | Bruise | Riot Duty |
| 257. | Purchiaroni, Eugene | " " | " | " | Gd River & Joy | Human Bite | Unkn |
| 258. | Widner, Edward | " " | " | " | Junction & Buchanan | Cut | Riot Duty |
| 259. | Sadler, George, 34/W | Prisoner | " | 7:00P | 2363 W. Davison | Cut | Grdsmn |
| 260. | McErlann, John, 20/W | Sniper | " | 7:30P | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 261. | Mezger, Gary, 21/W | " " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 262. | Schester, Ronald, 23/W | " " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 263. | Bery, John, 17/N | Prisoner | " | 7:50P | Livernois & Elmhurst | Shot | Unkn |
| 264. | Jackson, Willie, 25/N | Sniper | " | 9:00P | Dexter & Cortland | " | Grdsmn |
| 265. | Pauling, Eddie, 39/N | " " | " | " | " " " " " | " | " " |
| 266. | Hypio, Robert | Police | " | 9:25P | Virginia Pk & LaSalle | Inj.Back | Sniper |
| 267. | McGinty, George | " " | " | " | " " " " " " | Abrasions | " " |
| 268. | Pawlowski, Thomas | " " | " | " | " " " " " " | Inj.Back | " " |
| 269. | Sroka, Ronald | " " | " | " | " " " " " " | " " " | " " |
| 270. | Lust, Julius, Jr. 26/W(7185) | B&E | " | 10:00P | 17130 Joseph Campau | Shot | Police |
| 271. | Miller, Henry, 42/N | Sniper | " | 10:15P | 2353 W. Davison | Cut | Unkn |
| 272. | Pleasant, Arthur, 17/N | Prisoner | " | 10:20P | McKinley & Warren | Shot | Police |
| 273. | Stroker, Edward | Police | " | " | " " " " " " | Cut | Prisoner |
| 274. | Robinson, Albert, 38/N(7194) | Sniper | " | 10:45P | 13318 LaSalle | Shot | Grdsmn |
| 275. | Roberts, Roosevelt, 14/N | Citizen | " | 10:45P | 9014 Monica | " | Unkn |
| 276. | Weber, Michael, 15/W | " " | " | 11:15P | McKinley & Sunset | " | Police |
| 277. | Moore, Alton, 23/N | " " | " | 11:30P | Unkn | " | Unkn |
| 278. | Ciesiolka, Richard, 44/W | " " | " | 11:45P | 10640 Gratiot | Shot | Self (Acc) |

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| 279. | McNary, Robert, 22/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 11:50P | Pingree & 14th | Cut | unkn |
| 280. | Knieper, Thomas, 24/W | Arsonist | 7/27 | 12:25A | Riopelle & 7 Mile | Shot | Police |
| 281. | Williams, Lawrence, 21/N | Sniper | " | 12:30A | Melville & West End | " | " " |
| 282. | Brake, John, 50/W | Citizen | " | 12:40A | Braile & 6 Mile | Asltd | Unkn |
| 283. | Washington, Geo., 23/N | " " | " | " | 1184 Selden | Shot | Sniper |
| 284. | Bundy, Alfonso, 28/N | " " | " | 3:30A | Mt Elliott & Charlevx | Cut | Unkn |
| 285. | Grady, Gerald | Police | " | 4:00A | 10th Prect Station | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 286. | Etchison, Walter, 37/N | Looter | " | 7:10A | 3374 W. Warren | Shot | Police |
| 287. | Washington, Kenneth, 21/N | Citizen | " | 10:20A | 255 E. Edsel Ford | Bruise | Self |
| 288. | Alford, George, 32/N | " " | " | 10:30A | 4227 Mitchell | Bruise | Police |
| 289. | Ball, Peter, 25/N | " " | " | 11:15A | Unkn | Bruise | Unkn |
| 290. | Messerlian, Geo., 68/W(7186) | Citizen | " | 11:35A | 7711 Linwood | Asltd | B & E |
| 291. | Roberts, Napoleon, 27/N | Sniper | " | 12:15P | 3571 Edison | Trauma | Police |
| 292. | Walker, Henry, 18/N | " " | " | " | " " " | " " | " " |
| 293. | Young, Eddie, 28/N | " " | " | " | " " " | " " | " " |
| 294. | Tansil, Kevin, 8/N | Citizen | " | 3:55P | Marquette & 14th | Hit by Auto | Unkn |
| 295. | Krejci, Emil, 38/W | " " | " | 4:15P | 12th & Gd River | Asltd | " |
| 296. | Cromie, Fred | Police | " | 4:30P | Sheridan & St Paul | Cut | B & E |
| 297. | Lark, John | " " | " | 7:30P | 320 Kenilworth | Asltd | Prisoner |
| 298. | Patterson, Tyrone, ?/N | Prisoner | " | " | " " " " | Cut | Police |
| 299. | Bottany, Oscar, 45/N | Sniper | " | 10:30P | Warren & Gd River | Inj. Chest | Auto Acc. |
| 300. | Cross, Otis C., 23/N | Citizen | " | 11:55P | 2619 Montgomery | Shot | Sniper |
| 301. | Leroy, John, 30/N(7187) | Prisoner | 7/28 | 1:30A | Charlevoix & Lycaste | " | Grdsman |
| 302. | Dean, Edward (Major) | Army | " | 10:15A | 17825 Sherwood | Fainted | Self |
| 303. | Bradley, Charles | Police | " | 1:00P | Narcotics Bureau | Blood clot | Self |
| 304. | White, Alfonso, 20/N | B & E | " | 2:45P | 9630 Kercheval | Shot | Police |
| 305. | Alarie, Dennis | Police | " | 3:00P | 12th & Taylor | Stoned | Unkn |
| 306. | Williams, Fred, 13/N | Citizen | " | 5:00P | Curtis & Meyers | Shot | " |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|------|--------|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| 307. | Brook, Willie, 58/N | CCW | 7/28 | Unkn | Mack & Chrysler | Cut | Police |
| 308. | Charlie, David, 29/N | " | " | " | " " " " " | " | " " |
| 309. | Fry, Herbert, 22/N | " | " | " | " " " " " | " | " " |
| 310. | Siebert, Lawrence, 39/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 9:30A | Recorders Court Bldg | " | Self |
| 311. | Richardson, Frank, 27/N | Citizen | " | 6:45P | Unkn | Shot | Unkn |
| 312. | Dotson, William, 23/N | " " | " | 7:15P | 4944 - 33rd | " | " |
| 313. | Coleman, Diane, 13/N | Prisoner | " | 7:40P | 3484 St. Jean | " | Army |
| 314. | Lawson, Ulysses, 18/N | " " " | " | " | " " " " | " | " |
| 315. | Moore, Sharlene, 17/N | " " " | " | " | " " " " | " | " |
| 316. | Roquemore, Ernest, 19/N (7190) | Looter | " | " | " " " " | " | " |
| 317. | Gajiski, Richard | Police | " | 8:20P | Mack & Meldrum | Human Bite | Prisoner |
| 318. | Hunt, John D., 23/N | Prisoner | " | " | " " " " | Cut | Police |
| 319. | Rybicki, Richard, 19/W | " " " | " | " | 11th Prec Cellblk | " | Self |
| 320. | Landry, Ronald | Police | " | 9:30P | Chrysler & Mack | Asltd | Unkn |
| 321. | Adams, Charles, 48/N | Citizen | " | 10:30P | 2612 Carter | Shot | Sniper |
| 322. | Stevens, Ralph | Police | 7/31 | 4:45A | Clairmount & 12th | Inj. Ankle | Veh. Accident |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|---------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Adams, Charles, 48/N | Citizen | 7/29 | 10:30 P | 7/29-#11 | 321 | |
| Alarie, Dennis, Patr., 24 | Police | 7/28 | 3:00 P | 7/28-#4 | 305 | |
| Alford, George, 32/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 10:30 A | 7/27-#10 | 288 | |
| Allen, Francis, Sgt., 37 | Police | 7/23 | 2:00 P | 7/26-#50 | 246 | |
| Alston, Virgil, /N | Sniper | 7/26 | 10:00 A | 7/26-#19 | 237 | |
| Ammon, Carl, Patr. | Police | 7/26 | 11:25 A | 7/30-#15 | 243 | |
| Anderson, Jackie M., 33/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 4:45 P | 7/25-#36 | 192 | |
| Ashby, John, 26 | Firefighter | 7/24 | 7:00 A | 7/24-#16 | 65 | #7191 |
| Averitt, Hayes, 16/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 4:45 P | 7/25-#37 | 193 | |
| Baker, Isaac, 26/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 6:45 A | 7/26-#13 | 233 | |
| Ball, Francis, Patr., 32 | Police | 7/25 | 2:45 A | 7/25-#19 | 264 | |
| Ball, Peter, 25/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 11:15 A | 7/28-#22 | 289 | |
| Banks, Nathaniel, 24/N | Looter | 7/25 | 8:45 A | 7/25-#27 | 179 | |
| Banks, Roy, 50/N | B & E | 7/25 | 4:45 A | 7/25-#26 | 176 | #7207 |
| Banner, Cecil, 15/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:00 A | 7/24-#5 | 50 | |
| Barron, Nettie, 41/N/F | Citizen | 7/24 | 10:30 P | 7/28-#14 | 122 | |
| Barry, Steve C., 39/N | Citizen | 7/25 | Unkn | 7/25-#35 | 187 | |
| Beal, Robert, 49/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:25 P | 7/24-#7 | 79 | #7156 |
| Begin, Paul, Patr., 25 | Police | 7/24 | 10:40 P | 7/24-#54 | 125 | |
| Bell, Anthony, 18/N | Looter | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#56 | 137 | |
| Bennett, Charles, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 10:00 P | 7/24-#52 | 119 | |
| Benson, Yanuist, 44/N | Looter | 7/23 | 3:57 P | 7/23-#6 | 15 | |
| Bery, John, 17/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 7:50 P | 7/26-#34 | 263 | |
| Bettis, James E., 24/N | Looter | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/25-#58 | 101 | |
| Blanding, Tanya, 4/N/F | Citizen | 7/26 | 1:20 A | 7/26-#29 | 218 | #7178 |
| Boesky, Pete, 69/W | Citizen | 7/26 | 3:55 P | 7/26-#24 | 249 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|------------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Bolger, William, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 11:30 A | 7/29-#12 | 71 | |
| Booth, George, Sgt., 43 | Police | 7/23 | 1:00 P | 7/26-#49 | 9 | |
| Boottany, Oscar, 45/N | Sniper | 7/27 | 10:30 P | 7/27-#20 | 299 | |
| Foyd, William, 28/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 3:45 A | 7/25-#21 | 170 | |
| Brace, Joseph, Patr., 43 | Police | 7/23 | 4:30 P | 7/23-#14 | 18 | |
| Bradley, Charles, Patr. | Police | 7/28 | 1:00 P | 7/28-#2 | 303 | |
| Brake, John, 50/W | Citizen | 7/27 | 12:40 A | 7/27-#4 | 301 | |
| Branham, Clarence | Citizen | 7/23 | 6:34 P | 7/23-#8 | 24 | |
| Brazil, Henry, 18/N | B & E | 7/24 | 10:30 P | 7/24-#60 | 123 | |
| Brook, Willie, 58/N | CCW | 7/28 | Unkn | 7/28-#7 | 307 | |
| Brown, Walter, 47/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 1:00 AM | 7/24-#3 | 51 | |
| Buckmann, Chester, 51/N | Looter | 7/23 | 7:15 PM | 7/23-#18 | 26 | |
| Bundy, Alfonso, Jr., 28/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 3:30 A | 7/27-#5 | 284 | |
| Butler, Richard, 14/W | Looter | 7/24 | 7:00 P | 7/24-#41 | 104 | |
| Calahan, Ronald, PFC. | Guardsmen | 7/24 | 10:40 P | 7/24-#62 | 126 | |
| Canty, Herman, 46/N | Arsonist | 7/24 | 2:45 P | 7/24-#8 | 85 | #7157 |
| Carlson, Charles E., Patr. | Police | 7/23 | 11:45 A | 7/30-#2 | 3 | |
| Carr, Johnny, 24/N | B & E | 7/24 | 3:00 A | 7/24-#13 | 60 | |
| Chalut, Charles, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 8:30 P | 7/28-#17 | 113 | |
| Champion, Herbert, 38/N | Looter | 7/25 | 10:00 A | 7/25-#29 | 181 | |
| Chandler, Joseph, 34/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 1:45 P | 7/24-#6 | 81 | #7155 |
| Charlie, David, 29/N | CCW | 7/28 | Unkn | 7/28-#6 | 308 | |
| Ciesiolka, Richard, 44/W | Citizen | 7/26 | 11:45 P | 7/26-#47 | 278 | |
| Clifford, Raymond, Patr., 22 | Police | 7/23 | 1:00 P | 7/23-#12 | 10 | |
| Coleman, Diane, 13/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 7:40 P | 7/29-#5 | 313 | |
| Coleman, Ronald, 23/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:45 A | 7/24-#8 | 56 | |
| Collins, Raymond, 24/N | B & E | 7/24 | 2:00 P | 7/24-#26 | 82 | |

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| Cook, Henry, 16/N | Looter | 7/24 | 4:35 A | 7/24-#14 | 63 | |
| Cook, Larry, | Guardsmen | 7/24 | 11:30 P | 7/24-#65 | 65 | |
| Cooper, Carl, 17/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:00 A | 7/26-#32 | 222 | #7181 |
| Cosby, Emanuel, 26/N | Looter | 7/25 | 1:04 A | 7/25-#15 | 152 | #7165 |
| Coulburn, Jimmy, 59/N | Citizen | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#59 | 138 | |
| Criswell, James, 26/N | Looter | 7/24 | 2:15 P | 7/24-#28 | 83 | |
| Cromer, George, 14/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 7:30 P | 7/25-#39 | 195 | |
| Cromie, Fred, Patr., 24 | Police | 7/27 | 4:30 P | 7/27-#15 | 296 | |
| Cross, Otis C., 23/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 11:55 P | 7/28-#23 | 300 | |
| Cry, David, 49/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 3:00 P | 7/26-#23 | 248 | |
| Culbrech, Lewis, 23/N | Looter | 7/24 | 3:15 P | 7/24-#30 | 86 | |
| Dalton, William N., 19/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:20 A | 7/26-#30 | 227 | #7179 |
| Davis, Larther, 24/N | Looter | 7/23 | 11:10 P | 7/23-#33 | 42 | |
| Dawson, Charles, /N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 12:45 A | 7/25-#4 | 148 | |
| Day, Russell, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 11:00 P | 7/30-#10 | 127 | |
| Dean, Edward, Major | Army Officer | 7/28 | 10:15 A | 7/28-#1 | 302 | |
| Demonbruen, Ernest L., 28/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 12:50 A | 7/25-#5 | 149 | |
| Denson, Henry, 27/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 2:10 A | 7/25-#17 | 162 | #7167 |
| Dickerson, John, Sgt., 42 | Police | 7/23 | 3:00 P | 7/23-#13 | 14 | |
| Diebold, William, Patr. | Police | 7/25 | 3:00 A | 7/25-#20 | 167 | |
| Dimitrie, Paul, 17/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 12:01 A | 7/24-#2 | 45 | |
| Doe, John, #377 | Citizen | 7/24 | 11:30 A | 7/24-#20 | 72 | |
| Doe, Mary, #101 | Looter | 7/24 | 1:15 P | 7/25-#56 | 75 | |
| Doe, Mary, #102 | Citizen | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#58 | 139 | |
| Donahue, Joseph, 65/W | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:40 A | 7/25-#11 | 158 | |
| Dooley, Roderick, 22/N | Citizen | 7/25 | Unkn | 7/25-#54 | 215 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Dorsey, Julius L., 55/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:30 A | 7/25-#16 | 156 | #7166 |
| Dotson, William, 23/N | Citizen | 7/29 | 7:15 P | 7/29-#3 | 312 | |
| Dougherty, Robert, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 12:45 P | 7/23-#5 | 5 | |
| Dugan, Jack, Patr., 38 | Police | 7/23 | 10:30 P | 7/23-#31 | 40 | |
| Ector, Herman T., 30/N | Looter | 7/24 | 10:05 A | 7/24-#4 | 68 | #7153 |
| Edmonds, Nathaniel, 23/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 5:25 P | 7/25-#21 | 194 | #7170 |
| Eizak, Leon, Patr., 40 | Police | 7/24 | 11:25 A | 7/24-#19 | 70 | |
| Etchison, Walter, 37/N | Looter | 7/27 | 7:10 A | 7/27-#8 | 286 | |
| Evans, Ronald, 24/N | Looter | 7/25 | 3:50 A | 7/25-#18 | 171 | #7168 |
| Fleming, Lawrence, 45/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 10:30 P | 7/25-#48 | 209 | |
| Forbes, Ernest T., 40/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 7:00 P | 7/24-#42 | 105 | |
| Ford, Henry, 30/N | Looter | 7/24 | 7:15 P | 7/24-#43 | 106 | |
| Fry, Herbert, 22/N | CCW | 7/28 | Unkn | 7/28-#8 | 309 | |
| Fuller, Nathaniel, 21/N | Looter | 7/24 | 10:50 A | 7/24-#18 | 69 | |
| Galen, Harry, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 11:45 P | 7/24-#66 | 134 | |
| Gajiski, Richard, Patr., 31 | Police | 7/29 | 8:20 P | 7/29-#8 | 317 | |
| Gardner, Ganzel, 30/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 11:25 P | 7/24-#64 | 131 | |
| Gardner, Gonzalez, 32/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 12:14 A | 7/28-#19 | 144 | |
| George, Ross, 23/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 12:01 A | 7/24-#1 | 46 | |
| George, Sharon, 23/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 1:35 A | 7/24-#2 | 54 | #7151 |
| Gerlach, William, Sgt. | Police | 7/24 | 12:30 A | 7/28-#11 | 48 | |
| Germaine, Lawrence, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 11:30 P | 7/28-#18 | 133 | |
| Gillory, Benjamin, 27/N | Looter | 7/23 | 4:00 P | 7/23-#7 | 16 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
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| Gipson, Wallace, 16/N | Looter | 7/23 | 9:15 P | 7/23-#27 | 36 | |
| Gitchuway, Gloria, 38/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 8:30 P | 7/25-#41 | 197 | |
| Godboldo, Joe L., 19/N | Looter | 7/23 | 7:44 P | 7/23-#10 | 30 | |
| Good, Raymond, Lieut, 47 | Police | 7/23 | 4:30 A | 7/23-#1 | 1 | |
| Grady, Gerald, Patr., 23 | Police | 7/27 | 4:00 A | 7/27-#6 | 285 | |
| Gram, Roy L., 32/N | Looter | 7/24 | 9:35 P | 7/24-#50 | 117 | |
| Grand, Paul Lee, 26/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 10:00 A | 7/26-#17 | 238 | |
| Granger, Willie, /N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 11:00 A | 7/26-#20 | 240 | |
| Graustein, Wallace, Det. | Police | 7/26 | 2:20 A | 7/26-#7 | 226 | |
| Grazanka, Walter, 45/W | Looter | 7/24 | 12:25 A | 7/24-#1 | 47 | #7150 |
| Green, Wellington, 25/N | B & E | 7/24 | 6:15 P | 7/24-#38 | 100 | |
| Hall, Helen, 51/W | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:01 A | 7/26-#28 | 225 | #7177 |
| Hall, Wilfred, 57/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 4:35 P | 7/24-#35 | 94 | |
| Hamilton, John, Patr., 25 | Police | 7/25 | 2:45 A | 7/25-#16 | 165 | |
| Hardman, James, 22/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 9:00 P | 7/25-#44 | 198 | |
| Harriss, Robert, 28/N | Looter | 7/24 | 11:30 A | 7/24-#21 | 73 | |
| Hayden, William, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 11:00 P | 8/6-#4 | 210 | |
| Henry, Jr., Edd, 29/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 10:00 A | 7/26-#18 | 238 | |
| Herron, Willie, 29/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:35 A | 7/24-#7 | 55 | |
| Hintzke, Frank, Patr., 37 | Police | 7/23 | 8:30 P | 7/23-#25 | 33 | |
| Hood, Bill, 19/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 1:00 A | 7/26-#2 | 216 | |
| Hood, Valerie, 21/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 1:00 A | 7/26-#1 | 217 | |
| Howard, James, 19/N | Looter | 7/24 | 2:15 P | 7/24-#27 | 84 | |
| Howard, Johnson, 42/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 8:15 A | 7/24-#17 | 66 | |
| Hunt, John D., 23/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 8:20 P | 7/29-#9 | 318 | |
| Hunter, Willie, 26/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 1:40 P | 7/26-#34 | 244 | #7183 |

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| Hurley, Dale, Patr., 40 | Police | 7/26 | 1:30 A | 7/26-#5 | 219 | |
| Hutton, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 7:30 P | 7/30-#8 | 107 | |
| Hypio, Robert, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 9:25 P | 7/30-#17 | 266 | |
| Jackson, Bobby, 13/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:55 P | 7/25-#33 | 186 | |
| Jackson, Willie, 25/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 9:00 P | 7/26-#35 | 264 | |
| James, Junior, 19/N | Looter | 7/25 | 12:30 P | 7/25-#32 | 185 | |
| Jenkins, Roger, 37/N | Looter | 7/24 | 3:15 P | 7/24-#31 | 87 | |
| Jennings, Daniel, 36/N | B & E | 7/24 | 1:15 P | 7/24-#5 | 76 | #7154 |
| Jodbon, Joel, 19/N | Citizen | 7/23 | 7:30 P | 7/23-#20 | 28 | |
| Johnson, Arthur, 36/N | Looter | 7/25 | 3:25 P | 7/25-#24 | 190 | #7173 |
| Johnson, Donald, 29/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:15 A | 7/25-#8 | 154 | |
| Johnson, Grant C., 17/N | Looter | 7/25 | 12:01 A | 7/25-#1 | 143 | |
| Johnson, Harold, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 4:30 A | 7/28-#12 | 62 | |
| Johnson, Hezikiah, 20/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 2:30 A | 7/25-#15 | 163 | |
| Johnson, Leroy, 30/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 3:00 A | 7/25-#19 | 168 | |
| Jones, Lee, 29/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 6:50 A | 7/26-#14 | 234 | |
| Jones, William, 32/N | Looter | 7/25 | 3:50 A | 7/25-#19 | 172 | #7159 |
| Jordon, Althea, /N/F | B & E | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#57 | 140 | |
| Katina, Richard, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 4:05 P | 7/28-#9 | 17 | |
| Keith, Henry, 20/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 4:30 P | 7/24-#34 | 92 | |
| Kemp, Charles, 35/N | Looter | 7/24 | 5:20 P | 7/24-#12 | 97 | #7162 |
| Kendricks, Jerome, 28/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 2:20 P | 7/25-#34 | 188 | |
| Klemet, Ross, 31 | Firefighter | 7/25 | 1:30 A | 7/25-#10 | 157 | |
| Knieper, Thomas, 24/W | Arsonist | 7/27 | 12:25 A | 7/27-#2 | 280 | |
| Knight, Wesley, 25/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 10:00 P | 7/24-#53 | 120 | |

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| Kohls, John P., Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 4:30 P | 7/28-#13 | 93 | |
| Krejci, Emil, 38/W | Citizen | 7/27 | 4:15 P | 7/27-#16 | 295 | |
| Krichke, Robert, Patr., 26 | Police | 7/23 | 10:00 P | 7/23-#30 | 38 | |
| Krupsky, Konstantine, 60/W | Citizen | 7/24 | 5:30-A | 7/24-#15 | 64 | |
| Landry, Ronald, Patr., 25 | Police | 7/29 | 9:30 P | 7/29-#10 | 320 | |
| Lange, Jerome, Trooper | St. Police | 7/25 | 10:00 P | 7/25-#46 | 207 | |
| Lark, John, Sgt., | Police | 7/27 | 7:30 P | 7/27-#18 | 297 | |
| Lask, Frank, Patr., 28, | Police | 7/23 | 12:45 P | 7/23-#3 | 6 | |
| Lawson, Ulysses, 18/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 7:40 P | 7/29-#4 | 314 | |
| Leatherman, Edward, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 9:15 P | 7/30-#11 | 201 | |
| Leroy, John, 30/N | Fel. Aslt. | 7/28 | 1:30 A | 7/28-#38 | 301 | #7187 |
| Lesser, Robert, Patr., 25, | Police | 7/23 | 12:45 P | 7/23-#2 | 7 | |
| Lewis, Herbert W., 15/N | Looter | 7/25 | 11:45 A | 7/25-#31 | 183 | |
| Lewis, Joseph, 25/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:30 A | 7/24-#4 | 53 | |
| Lewis, Robert, 18/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 10:00 P | 7/25-#47 | 208 | |
| Lowe, Bess, 42/W | Citizen | 7/25 | 11:30 P | 7/25-#51 | 213 | |
| Lust, Jr., Julius L., 26/W | B & E | 7/26 | 10:00 P | 7/26-#36 | 270 | #7185 |
| Luttman, Robert, 22/W | Guardman | 7/26 | 4:05 P | 7/26-#26 | 250 | |
| Lynch, Ronald, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 5:45 P | 7/30-#7 | 98 | |
| McDaniels, Willie, 23/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 11:15 P | 7/25-#27 | 212 | #7176 |
| McErlann, John, 20/W | Sniper | 7/26 | 7:20 P | 7/26-#30 | 260 | |
| McGinty, George, Lieut., | Police | 7/25 | 9:15 P | 7/30-#12 | 202 | |
| McGinty, George, Lieut., | Police | 7/26 | 9:25 P | 7/30-#18 | 267 | |
| McGlaun, Edgar, Sgt., | Police | 7/26 | 6:30 P | 8/6-#1 | 256 | |
| McGore, Michael, 15/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 11:10 P | 7/25-#50 | 211 | |

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| McKenney, Arnold, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 1:30 P | 7/30-#4 | 13 | |
| McKenney, Arnold, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 4:40 P | 7/30-#5 | 21 | |
| McKinney, Wayne, 19/ | Prisoner | 7/25 | 9:00 P | 7/25-#43 | 199 | |
| McNary, Robert, 22/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 11:50 P | 7/26-#48 | 279 | |
| MacIntire, Lawrence, 24/N | Looter | 7/23 | 1:30 P | 7/25-#55 | 12 | |
| Mackay, Robert, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 11:45 P | 7/28-#16 | 135 | |
| Madden, William, PFC. | Guardsmen | 7/23 | 11:00 P | 7/23-#32 | 41 | |
| Maryland, Harmon, 30/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 3:30 A | 7/26-#9 | 229 | |
| Melvin, Charles, Patr., 30, | Police | 7/23 | 5:40 P | 7/23-#16 | 23 | |
| Messerlian, George, 68/W | Citizen | 7/27 | 11:35 A | 7/27-#37 | 290 | #7186 |
| Mezger, Gary, 21/W | Sniper | 7/26 | 7:20 P | 7/26-#31 | 261 | |
| Miller, Henry, 42/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 10:15 P | 7/26-#38 | 271 | |
| Miller, Jimmie L., 22/N | Looter | 7/24 | 3:45 P | 7/25-#57 | 89 | |
| Mitchell, Crear, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 2:45 P | 7/28-#21 | 189 | |
| Moore, Alton, 23/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 11:30 P | 7/26-#46 | 277 | |
| Moore, Calab, 32/N | Posses.Explosive | 7/24 | 9:40 P | 7/24-#51 | 118 | |
| Moore, Sharlene, 17/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 7:40 P | 7/29-#6 | 315 | |
| Murphy, Jr., George, 36/N | B & E | 7/24 | 6:00 P | 7/24-#37 | 99 | |
| Nelson, Robert, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 9:30 A | 8/6-#7 | 67 | |
| Newell, Willie, 46/N | Looter | 7/26 | 1:30 A | 7/26-#4 | 220 | |
| Newson, Frank, 18/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 11:00 A | 7/26-#21 | 240 | |
| O'Grady, Patrick, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 11:15 P | 7/29-#13 | 129 | |
| Olshove, Jerome, Patr., 32 | Police | 7/25 | 12:15 P | 7/25-#23 | 184 | #7172 |
| Orear, Ira, 27/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 11:10 A | 7/26-#22 | 242 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Palmer, Dane, 20/W | Prisoner | 7/25 | 1:10 A | 7/25-#7 | 153 | |
| Palmer, Wilfrey, 40/N | Looter | 7/25 | 4:20 A | 7/25-#23 | 174 | |
| Patterson, Sherman, 23/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 7:45 P | 7/25-#38 | 196 | |
| Patterson, Tyrone, /N | Prisoner | 7/27 | 7:30 P | 7/27-#17 | 298 | |
| Pauling, Eddie, 39/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 9:00 P | 7/26-#36 | 265 | |
| Pawlowski, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 9:15 P | 7/30-#13 | 203 | |
| Pawlowski, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 9:25 P | 7/30-#19 | 268 | |
| Payton, Earl, 25/N | Looter | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#55 | 141 | |
| Peachlum, Alfred, 35/N | Looter | 7/24 | 4:00 P | 7/24-#10 | 90 | #7160 |
| Peterson, Thomas F., Patr. | Police | 7/23 | 4:30 A | 7/30-#1 | 2 | |
| Pettus, Sam Jr., 18/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 12:30 A | 7/25-#3 | 145 | |
| Pettus, Sam Sr., 44/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 12:30 A | 7/25-#2 | 146 | |
| Phillips, Albert, 23/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 4:00 A | 7/25-#22 | 173 | |
| Phillips, Michael, 24/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 9:00 A | 7/26-#16 | 236 | |
| Pines, Sandra, 8/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 6:50 P | 7/24-#40 | 102 | |
| Pleasant, Arthur, 17/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 10:20 P | 7/26-#40 | 272 | |
| Poike, Roger, Patr., 33, | Police | 7/25 | 9:45 P | 7/25-#45 | 205 | |
| Follard, Aubrey, 19/N/M | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:00 A | 7/26-#31 | 223 | #7180 |
| Porter, Oscar, 22/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 11:45 P | 7/25-#52 | 214 | |
| Post, Larry, Sgt., 26/W | Guardman | 7/26 | 2:20 A | 7/26-#8 | 228 | #7201 |
| Powell, Ronald, /N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 1:26 A | 7/25-#9 | 155 | |
| Price, William, 45/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 1:30 P | 7/24-#25 | 80 | |
| Fryor, Clifton, 23/W | Sniper | 7/24 | 4:00 A | 7/24-#3 | 61 | #7152 |
| Furchiaroni, Eugene, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 6:30 P | 7/30-#16 | 257 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Palmer, Dane, 20/W | Prisoner | 7/25 | 1:10 A | 7/25-#7 | 153 | |
| Palmer, Wilfrey, 40/N | Looter | 7/25 | 4:20 A | 7/25-#23 | 174 | |
| Patterson, Sherman, 23/N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 7:45 P | 7/25-#38 | 196 | |
| Patterson, Tyrone, /N | Prisoner | 7/27 | 7:30 P | 7/27-#17 | 298 | |
| Pauling, Eddie, 39/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 9:00 P | 7/26-#36 | 265 | |
| Pawlowski, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 9:15 P | 7/30-#13 | 203 | |
| Pawlowski, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 9:25 P | 7/30-#19 | 268 | |
| Payton, Earl, 25/N | Looter | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#55 | 141 | |
| Peachlum, Alfred, 35/N | Looter | 7/24 | 4:00 P | 7/24-#10 | 90 | #7160 |
| Peterson, Thomas F., Patr. | Police | 7/23 | 4:30 A | 7/30-#1 | 2 | |
| Pettus, Sam Jr., 18/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 12:30 A | 7/25-#3 | 145 | |
| Pettus, Sam Sr., 44/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 12:30 A | 7/25-#2 | 146 | |
| Phillips, Albert, 23/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 4:00 A | 7/25-#22 | 173 | |
| Phillips, Michael, 24/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 9:00 A | 7/26-#16 | 236 | |
| Pines, Sandra, 8/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 6:50 P | 7/24-#40 | 102 | |
| Fleasant, Arthur, 17/N | Prisoner | 7/26 | 10:20 P | 7/26-#40 | 272 | |
| Poike, Roger, Patr., 33, | Police | 7/25 | 9:45 P | 7/25-#45 | 205 | |
| Follard, Aubrey, 19/N/M | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:00 A | 7/26-#31 | 223 | #7180 |
| Porter, Oscar, 22/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 11:45 P | 7/25-#52 | 214 | |
| Post, Larry, Sgt., 26/W | Guardsmen | 7/26 | 2:20 A | 7/26-#8 | 228 | #7201 |
| Powell, Ronald, /N | Prisoner | 7/25 | 1:26 A | 7/25-#9 | 155 | |
| Price, William, 45/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 1:30 P | 7/24-#25 | 80 | |
| Fryor, Clifton, 23/W | Sniper | 7/24 | 4:00 A | 7/24-#3 | 61 | #7152 |
| Furchiaroni, Eugene, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 6:30 P | 7/30-#16 | 257 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Ragsdale, Alfred, 20/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 11:00 P | 7/28-#15 | 128 | |
| Reece, Donald, Patr., 39, | Police | 7/25 | 2:45 A | 7/25-#17 | 166 | |
| Reeves, Warren A., 33/N | Looter | 7/23 | 4:30 P | 7/23-#15 | 19 | |
| Richards, Julius, 21/N | Looter | 7/25 | 4:20 A | 7/25-#25 | 175 | |
| Richardson, Frank, 27/N | Citizen | 7/29 | 6:45 P | 7/29-#2 | 311 | |
| Ringo, William, 28/N | B & E | 7/24 | 8:15 P | 7/24-#47 | 109 | |
| Ritter, Alvin, 29/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 6:50 A | 7/26-#15 | 234 | |
| Roberts, Napoleon, 27/N | Sniper | 7/27 | 12:15 P | 7/27-#11 | 291 | |
| Roberts, Robert, 19/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:50 A | 7/25-#12 | 159 | |
| Roberts, Roosevelt, 14/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 10:45 P | 7/26-#43 | 275 | |
| Robinson, Albert, 38/N | Sniper | 7/26 | 10:45 P | 7/26-#37 | 274 | #7194 |
| Robinson, Thomas, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 9:15 P | 7/30-#14 | 204 | |
| Rohdeman, Clarence, 26/N | Looter | 7/24 | 8:00 P | 7/24-#44 | 108 | |
| Roquemore, Ernest, 19/N | Looter | 7/29 | 7:40 P | 7/29-#40 | 316 | #7190 |
| Rose, Mavri, Pvt., 26/W | Guardisman | 7/24 | 12:47 A | 7/24-#9 | 49 | |
| Rudas, Paul A., Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 4:30 P | 7/28-#10 | 20 | |
| Rush, Steve, 20/W | Looter | 7/26 | 1:30 A | 7/26-#3 | 221 | |
| Rybicki, Richard, 19/W | Prisoner | 7/29 | 8:20 P | 7/29-#7 | 319 | |
| Rycerz, Eugene, Patr., | Police | 7/25 | 3:00 A | 7/28-#20 | 169 | |
| Sadler, George, 34/W | Prisoner | 7/26 | 7:00 P | 7/26-#33 | 259 | |
| Samp, Vernon, Patr., 28/ | Police | 7/23 | 12:45 P | 7/23-#4 | 8 | |
| Sawle, Edward, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 9:30 P | 7/30-#9 | 116 | |
| Scharr, Raymond, 16/W | B & E | 7/24 | 2:45 A | 7/24-#12 | 59 | |
| Schester, Ronald, 23/W | Sniper | 7/26 | 7:20 P | 7/26-#32 | 262 | |
| Schmedding, William, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 11:45 P | 7/23-#35 | 44 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|------------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Schurr, David, Sgt., 45, | Police | 7/24 | 2:30 A | 7/24-#10 | 57 | |
| Shumaker, Lary, 29/W | Firefighter | 7/24 | 2:30 A | 7/24-#11 | 58 | |
| Siebert, Lawrence, 39/N | Prisoner | 7/29 | 9:30 A | 7/29-#1 | 310 | |
| Siggins, William, 31/N | Looter | 7/25 | 1:00 A | 7/25-#6 | 151 | |
| Sims, Richard, 35/N | B & E | 7/24 | 9:20 P | 7/24-#13 | 115 | #7163 |
| Skrocki, Ronald, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 8:30 P | 7/23-#26 | 34 | |
| Sluttlefield, Moses, 24/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 1:50 A | 7/25-#13 | 160 | |
| Smedley, George, Patr., | Police | 7/24 | 10:15 P | 7/26-#51 | 121 | |
| Smith, Alphonso, 35/N | Looter | 7/24 | 5:00 P | 7/24-#11 | 96 | #7161 |
| Smith, Carl, 30/W | Firefighter | 7/25 | 12:50 A | 7/25-#14 | 150 | #7164 |
| Smith, Eddie, 32/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:15 P | 7/24-#24 | 77 | |
| Smith, Ernest, 40/N | Looter | 7/25 | 9:50 A | 7/25-#28 | 180 | |
| Smith, Floyd, 21/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 12:30 A | 7/25-#24 | 147 | |
| Smith, Harold, Sgt., | Police | 7/26 | 4:15 P | 7/26-#27 | 252 | |
| Smith, John, Sgt., | Police | 7/23 | 1:00 P | 7/23-#11 | 11 | |
| Smith, Lance, 28/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 5:00 P | 7/26-#28 | 253 | |
| Smith, Simon, 23/N | Looter | 7/24 | 4:00 P | 7/24-#32 | 91 | |
| Spencer, Joe L., 18/N | Looter | 7/23 | 11:10 P | 7/23-#34 | 43 | |
| Sroka, Ronald, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 9:25 P | 7/30-#20 | 269 | |
| Stevens, Ralph, Patr., | Police | 7/31 | 4:45 A | 8/8-#1 | 322 | |
| Stonefish, Chris, 35/Ind. | Looter | 7/24 | 8:15 P | 7/24-#45 | 110 | |
| Stopczynski, Thaddeus, Patr. | Police | 7/24 | 1:00 A | 7/24-#6 | 52 | |
| Stroker, Edward, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 2:00 P | 7/26-#6 | 247 | |
| Stroker, Edward, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 10:20 P | 7/26-#39 | 273 | |
| Strollon, Edmund, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 8:20 P | 7/23-#23 | 32 | |
| Styrk, Clifford, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 7:00 P | 7/23-#17 | 25 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|---------------------------|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Summers, Charles, 18/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 11:20 P | 7/24-#63 | 130 | |
| Swain, James, 24/N | Citizen | 7/23 | 7:30 P | 7/23-#21 | 29 | |
| Sydnor, Jack, 38/N | Sniper | 7/25 | 9:45 P | 7/25-#26 | 206 | #7175 |
| Talbut, George, 32/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 5:00 P | 7/26-#29 | 254 | |
| Tanner, Frank, 19/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 8:05 A | 7/25-#20 | 177 | #7169 |
| Tansil, Kevin, 8/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 3:55 P | 7/27-#14 | 294 | |
| Taylor, Albert, 21/N | Looter | 7/24 | 6:50 P | 7/24-#39 | 103 | |
| Taylor, Ward, Patr., | Police | 7/26 | 6:30 A | 7/26-#12 | 232 | |
| Temple, Fred, 18/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 2:00 A | 7/26-#33 | 224 | #7182 |
| Timson, Jerry M., 15/N | Citizen | 7/24 | Unkn | 7/24-#69 | 142 | |
| Tolbert, George, 20/N | Fel.Aslt. | 7/26 | 5:30 P | 8/4-#42 | 255 | #7192 |
| Ulman, Theodore, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 5:15 P | 7/30-#6 | 22 | |
| Veil, Ronald, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 12:40 P | 7/30-#3 | 4 | |
| Vercomman, Paul, Pvt., | Guardsmen | 7/26 | 4:30 A | 7/26-#10 | 230 | |
| Walker, Douglas, 35/N | Prisoner | 7/24 | 8:15 P | 7/24-#48 | 111 | |
| Walker, Henry, 18/N | Sniper | 7/27 | 12:15 P | 7/27-#12 | 292 | |
| Ward, James, 30 | Firefighter | 7/24 | 9:10 P | 7/24-#49 | 114 | |
| Ware, James, 46/N | Looter | 7/24 | 11:35 A | 7/24-#22 | 74 | |
| Washington, George, 23/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 12:40 A | 7/27-#3 | 283 | |
| Washington, Kenneth, 21/N | Citizen | 7/27 | 10:20 A | 7/27-#9 | 287 | |
| Washington, Robert, 23/N | Looter | 7/24 | 1:15 P | 7/24-#23 | 78 | |
| Weber, Michael, 15/W | Citizen | 7/26 | 11:15 P | 7/26-#45 | 276 | |
| Weghi, Walter, Patr., 24 | Police | 7/23 | 7:20 P | 7/23-#19 | 27 | |
| Wells, Victor, Sgt., 46 | Police | 7/23 | 8:30 P | 7/23-#24 | 35 | |

| NAME | CLASSIFICATION | DATE | TIME | DAILY FILE NO. | INDEX FILE NO. | HOMICIDE FILE NO. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Whelton, Lawrence, Sgt. | Police | 7/23 | 8:00 P | 7/23-#22 | 31 | |
| White, Alfonso, 20/N | B & E | 7/28 | 2:45 P | 7/28-#3 | 304 | |
| Widner, Edward, Sgt. | Police | 7/26 | 6:30 P | 8/6-#2 | 258 | |
| Williams, Fred, 49/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 8:20 A | 7/25-#22 | 178 | |
| Williams, Fred, 13/N | Citizen | 7/28 | 5:00 P | 7/28-#5 | 306 | #7171 |
| Williams, Lawrence C., 21/N | Sniper | 7/27 | 12:30 A | 7/27-#1 | 281 | |
| Williams, Michael, 16/N | Looter | 7/24 | 3:15 P | 7/24-#68 | 88 | |
| Williams, Perry, 33/N | Looter | 7/25 | 3:25 P | 7/25-#25 | 191 | #7174 |
| Williams, Prince, 31/N | Citizen | 7/26 | 1:40 P | 7/26-#35 | 245 | #7184 |
| Williams, Ronald, 30/N | Looter | 7/25 | 9:00 P | 7/25-#42 | 200 | |
| Williamson, C., 32/N | Citizen | 7/24 | 4:50 P | 7/24-#36 | 95 | |
| Winfrey, Palmer, 40/N | Looter | 7/25 | 2:00 A | 7/25-#14 | 161 | |
| Wood, Gaylord, 29/W | Prisoner | 7/24 | 11:55 P | 7/24-#67 | 136 | |
| Woods, William L., 25/N | Citizen | 7/25 | 10:00 A | 7/25-#30 | 182 | |
| Wright, Freeman, 35/W | Looter | 7/24 | 8:15 P | 7/24-#46 | 112 | |
| Wright, Raymond, 32/W | Citizen | 7/26 | 4:30 A | 7/26-#11 | 231 | |
| Wynn, Zttie, 23/N | B & E | 7/24 | 10:30 PM | 7/24-#61 | 124 | |
| Wypych, Francis, Patr., | Police | 7/23 | 10:00 P | 7/23-#29 | 39 | |
| Young, Eddie, 28/N | Sniper | 7/27 | 12:15 P | 7/27-#13 | 293 | |
| Young, Gary, Pvt., | Guardsmen | 7/26 | 4:05 P | 7/26-#25 | 251 | |
| Zeilinger, Robert, Trpr | St. Police | 7/23 | 9:40 P | 7/23-#28 | 37 | |

| <u>CITIZENS</u> | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Shot by Unknown Persons | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| Shot by Sniper | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| Cut by Unknown Person | 5 | | 5 |
| Shot by Guardsmen | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Shot (Self, accidentally) | 3 | | 3 |
| Assaulted by Unknown Persons | 3 | | 3 |
| Injured by Police (Resisting arrest) | 2 | | 2 |
| Cut by Sniper | 2 | | 2 |
| Asphyxiation (Burned Building) | | 2 | 2 |
| Unknown Injury (Possible B & E Man) | 1 | | 1 |
| Cut Self (Possible B & E Man) | 1 | | 1 |
| Assaulted by Holdup Men | 1 | | 1 |
| Dog Bite | 1 | | 1 |
| Electrocuted (Fallen Wires) | | 1 | 1 |
| Shot by Store Owner | | 1 | 1 |
| Shot by Police | 1 | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Injury (Self) | 1 | | 1 |
| Bruised (Unknown) | 1 | | 1 |
| Assaulted by B & E Youths | | 1 | 1 |
| Hit by Auto Fleeing Police | 1 | | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| TOTALS: | 72 | 17 | 89 |

| <u>POLICE</u> | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stoned - (Unknown persons, unruly mobs) | 23 | | 23 |
| Cut - (Either by or because of looters) | 16 | | 16 |
| Assaulted by Prisoners | 10 | | 10 |
| Shot by Snipers | 9 | | 9 |
| Dept. Veh. Accidents because of Snipers | 6 | | 6 |
| Injured - Miscellaneous | 5 | | 5 |
| Cut by Prisoners | 4 | | 4 |
| Cut by B & E Men | 2 | | 2 |
| Cut by Snipers | 2 | | 2 |
| Miscellaneous (accidental) | 2 | | 2 |
| Bite (Human) | 2 | | 2 |
| Injured - Burning Building | 1 | | 1 |
| Assaulted by Looter | 1 | | 1 |
| Injured because of Looters | 1 | | 1 |
| Assaulted by Unknown Persons | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot by Prisoner | | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 85 | 1 | 86 |

LOOTERS

| | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Shot by Police | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Cut (Self) | 17 | | 17 |
| Injured Resisting Arrest (Police) | 4 | | 4 |
| Shot by Guardsmen | 4 | | 4 |
| Shot by Unknown Persons | 3 | | 3 |
| Shot by Store Owners | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shot by State Police | 2 | | 2 |
| Injured Resisting Arrest (Guardsmen) | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot by Store Employee | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot by Private Guard | | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Injury (Unknown) | 1 | | 1 |
| Lacerations & Abrasions (Unknown) | 2 | | 2 |
| Burned - (Self) | 2 | | 2 |
| Shot by Army | | 1 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| TOTALS: | 50 | 12 | 62 |

PRISONERS

| | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Resisting Arrest (Police) | 5 | | 5 |
| Shot by Police | 4 | | 4 |
| Shot by Guardsmen | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Cut by Police (Gun butts, etc.) | 3 | | 3 |
| Shot by Army | 3 | | 3 |
| Shot by Unknown | 2 | | 2 |
| Cut (Self) | 2 | | 2 |
| Cut self (Possession of Explosives) | 1 | | 1 |
| Cut (Unknown perpetrator) | 1 | | 1 |
| Assaulted by another Prisoner | 1 | | 1 |
| Bruised (Self) | 1 | | 1 |
| Cut by Guardsmen (Resisting Arrest) | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 26 | 1 | 27 |

SNIPERS

| | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cut (Unknown perpetrators) | 9 | | 9 |
| Shot by Guardsmen | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Resisting Arrest (Police) | 5 | | 5 |
| Shot by Police | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shot by State Police | 1 | | 1 |
| Injured - Auto Accident Fleeing Police | 1 | | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| TOTALS: | 19 | 4 | 23 |

BREAKING & ENTERING

| | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Shot by Police | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Cut (Self) | 3 | | 3 |
| Miscellaneous Injury (Self) | 2 | | 2 |
| Shot by Store Owner | | 1 | 1 |
| Resisting Arrest (Police) | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 10 | 4 | 14 |

| <u>GUARDSMEN</u> | <u>Injured</u> | <u>Fatal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cut by Looter | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot by Sniper | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| TOTALS: | 7 | 1 | 8 |

| <u>FIREFIGHTERS</u> | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Overcome by Smoke (Arson) | 1 | | 1 |
| Burned - (Arsonist) | | 1 | 1 |
| Cut (Self) | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot by Sniper | | 1 | 1 |
| Fell from Burning Building | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 3 | 2 | 5 |

| <u>C.C.W.</u> | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Cut - Resisting Arrest | 2 | | 2 |
| Unknown Injury | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 3 | | 3 |

| <u>STATE POLICE</u> | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Cut - (Looter) | 1 | | 1 |
| Shot - (Sniper) | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTALS: | 2 | | 2 |

| <u>ARSONIST</u> | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Shot by Police | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| <u>ARMY</u> | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Fainted while on riot duty | 1 | | 1 |

GRAND TOTALS: 279 43 322

(GUARDSMEN
(FIREFIGHTERS
(C.C.W.
(STATE POLICE
(ARSONIST
(ARMY

DRAFT

CRS # 7

MEMORANDUM:

TO: George Roberts

July 21, 1967

FROM: Stanley Webb

SUBJECT: Detroit, Mich.

start of
CRS contract

George Roberts, area coordinator for Detroit was in Detroit Thursday well as July 20. We reviewed operational procedures of CRS as/philosophy of CRS and the general employee conducts specified for governmental employees. This was a continuation and finalization of the orientation period.

Contact was made by myself and George Roberts with the Attorney General, Lawrence ~~Lawrence~~ *Shore* and we were ~~introduced to a~~ *introduced to a* Mr. ~~Shore~~ *Shore* who has the responsibility of summer programs in the Detroit area. Contact was also made with the Director of Commission of Community Relations. Several calls were received later on in the evening from staff members of the Commission asking that I meet them individually or privately today, Friday, July 21 to discuss informally the relationship between my being with the CRS and working with the Commission on Community Relations which I plan to do today Friday, July 21.

Also the home phone number that I will be working from 861-6110. There will be nobody at that telephone number so calls for me today should go to TO. 5-5219.

Code-a-Phone---jat
7/21/67

11
65)
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mrs M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 File

TO : FILES

DATE: August 3, 1967

FROM : Jon Gellman

SUBJECT: War Room Report - Detroit

Ned Burkhardt reported a rumor of Federal troops pulling out of Detroit by August 5. "Black power" people will then try to re-start the riot. Allegedly, they have two concealed arms caches and are trying to make contact with Stokely Carmichael.

JG/HW/8-3-67

74 76.

ADJ
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DRAFT

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Roberts

July 24, 1967

FROM: Stanley Webb

SUBJECT: Daily Report for Sunday and Monday - Detroit, Michigan

Police raids were made on an after-hours gambling establishment on the near westside of Detroit at 4:00 a.m. A large crowd assembled outside as the police were arresting about 74 people. This arrest took place on 12th St. in the heart of the poorest section of the city. This section is known for the vice, prostitution, gambling, etc. and which seems to flourish. After the arrests, the crowd gathered and started breaking into places in the immediate area.

A description of what was going on is as follows. Incidentally, this is typical for 12th St., Lynnwood, Dexter and the other streets going west from 12th St. When I arrived, around 2:00 p.m., on 12th St. police officers with riot guns were deployed about 12 men every two blocks. As the officers stood their positions, looters broke into businesses up and down the streets. Officers would only move to protect firemen as they moved from block to block to put out fires. A fire was started in one area of the extreme end of the block and the officers and fire equipment would move down to that area and then the breaking in would start from where they left. This extended from West Grand Boulevard down to Claremont - about a ten block area. Many things were proceeding simultaneously. The officers made no

attempt to stop looting, no shots were fired, no arrests were made, there was no real contact between the police officers and the citizens.

On the scene were Congressmen Conyers and Diggs. Attempts were made by them, from the top of a sound truck to talk to the people but they were either ignored, booed, or generally run out of the area.

A meeting was called by the Mayor and Arthur Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, (formerly Deputy Director of the Civil Rights Commission), Conrad Mallet, a Mayor's assistant and Hubert Locke, assistant to the police commissioner. This meeting was held in the 10th precinct police station at 5:00 p.m., Sunday afternoon. This station is in the precinct that serves the general destruction area. I attended the meeting. There were about 75 people present and the Mayor chaired the meeting. In attendance were Norman Flocker, superintendent of schools, Rev. Hood, Charles Diggs, John Conyers, Attorney Damon Keith (co-chairman, Civil Rights Commission), Richard Marks, staff director of city commission, Horace Sheffield (UAW representative and vocal in the community as head of the TULC-Trade Union Leadership Council, a Negro organization), Rev. Fred Saunders, Charles Colden (a youngster about 18 years old who was the leader of the student boycott at Northern High School when the students walked out of school last year), Arthur McClron, Fred Pryer (staff man under Francis Corenigo of the Urban League), a Mr. Scott (of the Block Club area), Hubert Holly UAW employee, Willy Baxter, Al Simms from the Grace Episcopal Church, Clyde Cleveland, (president of CORE), Rev. Chambers,

president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Julian Witherspoon, chairman of the inner-city organization (a rough militant group), Rev. Brokington, Willie Fowler and Rev. Paterson. Those were the people that I recognized. There were about 40 other people who I have no immediate identification on.

The Mayor made an appeal asking what he could do in the situation and the answer came back loud and clear from several participants in the meeting that he should "do everything you have to do, just bring peace and order to our city." Mr. Arthur Johnson and Horace Sheffield made several appeals saying we have to have law and order and that the Mayor should do whatever is absolutely necessary.

These speeches, made by Sheffield and Johnson, were supporting a very strong crack down. The Mayor told of asking the Governor for the National Guard and that he has planned to issue curfew orders - which were accepted by the group. There was total agreement from the group and the Mayor that this should be done. However, _____ included in the general plan for the crack down were suggestions of assisging citizens with the National Guard and police groups that are helping to maintain law and order. These suggestions went unheeded. The main thrust of the meeting was for a crack down and not for any citizens being involved.

Resulting from the meeting were:

1. That the Mayor would use Army, National Guard and State police and any other form to quell this riot. Any other form except citizens being involved in the front line.

2. That another meeting of ministers and concerned people meet at, Rev. Audrey's church Monday at 10:00 a.m. to discuss what to do. The meeting was then adjourned.

There were no real follow ups other than a suggestion of another meeting. The Mayor left before the meeting was over. The sense of the group was that something has to be done. At the adjournment of the meeting I made contact with Lawrence Gubow's office and spoke with Joel Shere. I contacted our office and spoke with George Roberts and attempted to maintain some sort of contact with him throughout the evening. The curfew was imposed upon the city. It came out over the radio and different mass media that at 9:00 everyone was suppose to be off the streets. This curfew was imposed upon the city, the Governor came on later on and imposed the curfew not only in the Detroit area but on the suburbs of Detroit as well as Highland Park.

Monday morning looters were being arrested throughout the area as looting continued. I attended the meeting held at St. Paul AME Church at 10:00 a.m. This was Rev. Audrey's church located on Dexter and Lawrence which is about 8 blocks over from 12th St. Dexter had been looted and it was still burning. In fact the market right across the street was being looted as police officers were arresting looters on the other side of the street. From my observations young people were being handcuffed and held against the wall as evidently the police called for re-enforcements, but in my estimation it was a very poor thing to hold people if for 15 to 25 minutes awaiting the arrival of the paddy wagon. For, as they held the people that

they had arrested, crowds were beginning to gather around the police officers who were making the arrests. There were about 12 officers that had arrested about 14 persons, but I think they were held entirely too long at that point. It caused crowds to gather. Eventually, the paddy wagon came, but the sense of the mood of the group was that these people should not be arrested.

I then went into the meeting. Notably in attendance were:

Lawrence Doss, Deputy Director of Internal Revenue, Detroit, Congressman Diggs, Rev. Allen, Rev. Chambers (chaired the meeting), Rev. Boom, Rev. Stevens, Rev. Potts, Staff Director of the Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity, Mark Step, UAW employee, Rev. Spotworth, Clyde Cleveland, Director of CORE, Dave Needlehots, Director of the West Central Organization, a militant group, Joe Williams, Michigan Employment Service Commission and generally vocal on Negro problems in the city, Attorney Charles Brown, former aid of Governor Williams, Rev. Red, Rev. Butler (he also seemed to hold some control in this meeting), Curtis Rogers, staff employee of the Commission on Community Relations, Rev. Louie Johnson, Clarence Harris, sort of vocal on school affairs here, Rev. Caper, Rev. Cameron Byrd, Jim Boyce, teacher at Wayne University who has been involved in the grass roots programs, Rev. Milburn; an Episcopal and Rev. White, concerned with Negro problems.

From the meeting which lasted about 2½ hours recommendations and a press release was prepared. The recommendations were in the form of suggesting to the Mayor that there be peace patrols, that there

be strong crack down, that the Mayor utilize citizen help. One of the groups that was concerned with area help suggested that Negroes form a group that would dispense medical supplies in other words that food, shelter, etc., be dispensed from the school areas instead of through the Catholic Church's where the Red Cross is now established. There was quite a bit of resentment about the Catholic Church being used when there were a group of Negro ministers that had several large churches that could be used in the area. It is also the feeling that some of the people who really need it wouldn't go to the Catholic Church to get it.

Also prepared was the press release and the essence of the press release was a condemnation of the riot because:

- 1) they opposed lawlessness and
- 2) that all of this was imposed upon Negroes who are now the ones suffering from the damage that is being done.

These recommendations, the help plan and the press release would be talked over with the Mayor at 4:00 p.m. today. A meeting has been "sort of arranged."

One point that came out during the meeting that impressed me was that there was a Mr. Moore (could not get his address or phone number) one of the people from the general area, and he suggested that communication be established with a Rev. Albert Cleage and that Rev. Cleage would have contact with grass roots people and he is the only one among the members that could stop this business. He gave the number of a boy that we could contact (832-6632) and

that this boy would know about 30 or 40 people that might be in the van guard of the riot. In other words he was saying that there were about 30 or 40 boys that would prepare Molotov cocktails and toss them in places, that they would precede larger groups riding around in cars and breaking the windows so that other people could get in and loot. He had the feeling that this outfit intended to destroy the city and this is what they were doing. This was only one person's opinion.

I can't judge this as being the situation or not. However, he did suggest that this boy should be contacted and these ministers if they really wanted to do something they should bring Clay into their group. Thus far, in the city of Detroit, Rev. Cleage has been an outsider, he's been a strong Black Nationalist supporter and his church has been the center of black resistance. His philosophy is that we should have a black nation, that we should support this nation, we should do this economically, politically, etc.

I left the meeting and I am now at Lawrence Gubow's office (226-3107). I plan to attend the meeting of the group with the Mayor - if it should come to pass.

FIELD COMMUNITY TENSION FACTOR REPORT

Detroit, Michigan

August 18, 1967

1. General Impression of Tensions

The city is alive with rumors and speculations as to when and how the riot will start again. One very significant point is that none of the "Black" people are either commenting on, or spreading the rumors.

2. Result from August 17 interview with Bureau Members of the Citizens Complaint Bureau of the Detroit Police Department. Currently there are 85 cases under investigation (35 pre-riot, 50 post-riot). The Bureau is staffed by two Inspectors, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant and 15 Patrolman-investigators. Some of the "established leaders" feel that the Complaint Bureau is not investigating complaints resulting from the riot. They feel that the Police Commissioner has instructed the Bureau to go slow as he is trying to build the image and morale of the Police Department and compliment officers on "tremendous job during riot." Bureau members claim complaints are not being processed as fast as they desire because complainants cannot identify or adequately point out offending officers (During riot days some officers would tape over numbers on scout cars, remove badges, etc.)

3. Officer's Union is insisting that there will be no cooperation with Complaint Bureau investigators as they feel results are shared with Justice Department (FBI; C.R. Division) and Michigan Civil Rights Commission. A ruling by Police Commissioner will be made available August 22, 1967.

Agencies other than Citizens Complaint Bureau investigating complaints:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Michigan Civil Rights Commission | - | 18 complaints |
| NAACP | - | 8 complaints |
| Congressman John Conyers' Office | - | 200 complaints |

4. The former New Black Establishment Committee held its first committee meeting Wednesday, August 16, 1967. In attendance were

about 100 people. The Rev. Albert B. Cleage and his slate were elected to all key positions. Cleage's group has been renamed the Citizens Action Committee. Their next meeting will be held August 30th. This has caused a division and a pulling out of some of the other leaders. Julian Witherspoon, Chris Alston, and Jim Boyce have joined together to make a success of the Virginia Park Rehabilitation Citizens Committee for planning the re-building of 12th Street.

5. Under the threat of resignation, the Mayor of Flint has been able to focus attention to Open Housing. Governor Romney has chosen the Civil Rights Commission as the appropriate vehicle to resolve open housing problems. A ruling from Atty. General Kelly will determine whether or not the Commission has jurisdiction and can or cannot impose penalties. Although this issue has been front-page stories, the black community has shown very little interest in open housing.

6. The Detroit Urban League has published two articles from a sociological survey they conducted in the riot area. It is too soon to measure the impact on the community.

7. The Hudson Committee (New Detroit Committee), is having discussions with various facets of Negro community. There has been some speculation that the committee will come up with an acceptable plan for the re-building of 12th Street. It is also the feeling that Mr. Parsons, President of Commonwealth Bank, is serious about permitting Negro ownership and Negro builders for 12th St. It must be noted that Mr. Parsons expressed a desire to "gut" the buildings in the 12th Street area and rebuild decent living quarters and stores early in 1965. Parsons is a member of Housing Committee of Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity.

8. A "far right" group (McArthur Post #375 American Legion, United War Veterans for Defense of the U.S. Constitution, Breakthrough, Citizens Committee for Civil Defense, Police and Fireman Association, and Chaldean Committee for Preservation of Liberty) is holding a meeting to discuss causes of riot. Copy of flier turned over to U.S. Atty. Gubow.

9. The text of the Mayor's testimony before the President's Civil Disorder Committee has been filed in the Data Center, CRS.

Fred A. Love

Code-a-phone -- gsg
8/25/67

TO: George L. Roberts

FROM: Stanley Webb -- Detroit Michigan

SUBJECT: August 25 Daily report

Detroit is a city of organizations and groups. Third group has been formed titled Detroit Council of Organizations. The chairman Rev. Roy A. Allen of Chapel Hill Baptist Church. ~~YILYIL/YIYI/OTGARI:YYIYI~~
~~YIYI/YIYI/YYIYI~~ The organization reportedly represents 350,00 Negroes in the city of Detroit allegedly. They had a meeting yesterday Thursday 24 and formed their organization they claimed to represent those that the Rev. Cleage group does not represent. Rev. Cleage's committee is entitled Citizen Action Committee. Cleage is more represented of the black community, renouns group representative of the middle class establishment Negroes. Within Rev. Allens group the 26 organizations could be the IMA (Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance) the Wolverine Bar Association, Core, the Cotillion, several state representatives. Representative Holmes, Bradley, the NAACP, UAW, etc,. The indentified objectives were: adequate housing, education employment, re-organization of the police department, 1,000 more Negroes on the police force, elimination of exploitation, and other unethical business practices. I would say this group representative of much of the same kinds of things that was suggested prior to the riot. However, they received very good press coverage, they were played up well.

Another group the Virginia Park Citizens Service Corporation which is representative of the people living in the 12th St. Westgrand Boulevard Clairmont large freeway area approach the common council to see if the

council would finance the cooperation chairman Mr. James Boyce. The council deal locked the voting on whether or not to accept the proposal that was being presented before them. This deadlock indicated to Mr. Boyce and his group that the council didn't consider Detroit to have gone through the crisis kind of situation that would require them to accept the change by having a representative of the citizens' group do research and implement plans for the re-building of 12th St. It may appear to me as though Boyce's group which splintered with Cleagues group earlier is no longer really recognized by the white power structure as being the vehicle to re-build 12th Street. It must be noted also that the Hudson committee made up of the white power structure is moving very strongly ahead at least in making statements as they are committed to open housing in the city of Detroit. It should also be noted at this point that by enlarge the community the Negro community is not that concerned with open housing. In my estimation they are more concerned with the _____ and _____ issue and sharing in the power making decision itself.

I have a meeting today with Roy Allen who is the chairman of this Detroit Council of Organizations. We are going to have lunch together so you will not be able to contact me if you call my house I will check with you at the house. I also plan to meet with the Rev. P _____ who is the chairman of the Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity to discuss with him some of the persons proposals that appeared in my report the second volume of clippings.

2nd file

Code-a-phone -- gsg
8/28/67

TO: George L. Roberts
FROM: Stanley Webb
SUBJECT: Stanley Webb Daily report

Yesterday Rap Brown spoke in Detroit to an audience of about ~~200~~ 1200 people inside of the Dexter theater. Outside of the theater there was a gathering of roughly 2,500 to 3,000 people. Those are the accounts of the audience inside and the audience outside was ~~2000~~ 3 block area on the sidewalk as well as in the middle of the street the police department had to order traffic from the area. There were no incidences following Rap Brown's presentation. Newspaper accounts are somewhat different to what actually transpired such as windows _____ of the Detroit _____ claims that band of Negroes swarmed toward a cleaning store at Dexter in Burlingame but the attempt at looting died. I was standing on the corner of Dexter in Burlingame where there was a fight between newspaper writers and Negro fellows there was not an attempt to loot and the fight was over in two or three minutes. However, the press didn't interpret that as people going to the cleaners to start loot and what have you.

Police activity in the immediate area was not at all the renewal officers in the three block area. It seems to be a wise move on the part of the police department not to enter the area. Mr. Brown's presentation I am sure can be picked up in all the press releases that will be received in Washington.

I have an appointment with Joe Barron who lives at 239 Tyler, phone no. 866-5197. Joe Barron is a close associate of Grace Lebobs and Rev.

Cleague he asked that I come by and see him this afternoon. His intentions I don't know but I will try to meet with him this afternoon.

Code-a-phone -- gsg
9/14/67

TO: George L. Roberts

FROM: Stanly Webb

SUBJECT: 9/13/67 -- Daily report

Yesterday evening which was Wednesday September 13, I attended a meeting of the city wide citizen action committee, chairman Rev. Albert Cleage. The meeting was held to announce to all grant people in the city of Detroit the progress of the city wide citizen action committee. There were about 300 people present. White people were excluded from the meeting. They were stopped at the door and told not to enter. Those who were in the meeting hall prior to the meeting were asked to leave. Those ^{putting} during the people out was Sgt. of Arms who very forceful verbally in letting the white people there know that they weren't to be there. One of the people asked to leave was a white female about 35 years, very large. I had met her when Louie Lomax was here in Detroit during the riot. I think she is one of the writers for Lomax and it's interesting that she was asked to leave by those who were not aware that she was there to write on their activities. The some total of the meeting was to form strong organizations to get more members in the organization as far as solicit for funds. They have an extensive drive to have people join them for \$2.00, \$5.00 & 10.00 a year. One of the speakers Milton Henry who is heading their legal sub-committee is pushing to get more attorneys involved in cases coming out of the riot. He said that many of the cases have been faced before the justice department, but, that the

The meeting ended with very few additional people joining up and another meeting has not been set as of yet.

A Miss Dianne Howland from the civil rights commission is in Detroit. She called yesterday and I have an appointment to see her this afternoon, Thursday 2 pm,.

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM:

TO: George L. Roberts

October 2, 1967

FROM: Stanley Webb

SUBJECT: Detroit, Mich.

Yesterday evening, October 1, there was ^a highly tense situation around 6:00 PM. A grocery store owner, white, allegedly slapped a three year old Negro boy. The boy went home, got his mother, and they both returned. As they returned, a crowd gathered, an estimated 50 people. The police department was right on the scene immediately. This took place on the corner of Linwood and Elmhurst. As the crowd gathered the police department sent out what they call E-cars, emergency cars. There were about 13 E-cars sent out to the scene. The police dispersed the crowd saying that there was nothing going on, everything is alright, please go home. There was no arrests made. The crowd dispersed about 8:15 PM. The policemen saturated the area with TMU tactical mobile unit car as well as other unmarked scout cars.

As it was growing cold around 8:20 the crowd did go home. I will check to find out further what happened in detail with the slapping of the child; the reason why and so forth.

Inquiries were made with Conrad Mallet, Assistant to the Mayor. He was very helpful to me in directing me to some of the offices involved as well as some of the people. Further suggested that I contact Inspector Ware and Lt. Kowalski of the Special Investigation Bureau as he felt that they had a lead on some of the people in the crowd that were exciting the people.

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- 2 -

I went out in the area around 9:15 pm yesterday and the streets were deserted at that time. The corner of Linwood and Elmhurst is in the heart of the riot area of July 23.

Code-a-Phone --- jat
10/2/67

DETROIT

9/1/67

Current Activities - The AUSA reports that E. Rap Brown spoke on August 27 to a group of approximately 3,000 Negroes at the Dexter Theatre in the heart of last month's riot area. Also, on August 30, at the same theatre, a "People's Tribunal" headed by one Milton Henry "tried" the police officers who allegedly murdered the three Negro youths at the motel during the course of the riot.

Recent Violence - Reportedly, there occurred some stoning of cars and roughing up of television men during Brown's speech on August 27. No serious incidents followed.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that "... no one really can say what the future holds in store for Detroit. There appears to be much bitterness and hatred in both the Negro and white communities."

Coming Events - None reported.

DETROIT

8/25/67

Current Activities - UPI sources reveal that on August 23, two policemen and a private guard were charged with conspiracy to "beat, abuse, and intimidate" in the Algiers Motel on July 26. These indictments resulted from the same incidents surrounding the three fatal shootings at the motel during Detroit's recent violence.

Recent Violence - None reported.

Evaluation - None reported.

Coming Events - None reported.

Miscellaneous - The Detroit News reported that the contingent of city officials which testified before the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders presented the following statistics:

- 6,345 male arrests
- 862 female arrests
- 3,595 arrestees had previous arrest records
- 558 whites arrested
- 5,154 Negroes arrested
- 9 Mexicans arrested
- 17-29 year age group contained the most arrestees
- 622 juveniles arrested
- 320 juveniles arrested for looting
- 477 buildings on 86 streets destroyed or damaged
- \$250 million fire damage
- \$150 thousand damage to fire equipment

DETROIT

7/14/67

Current Activities - None reported.

Recent Violence - None reported.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that the communities of Detroit, Ypsilanti, Pontiac and Warren reveal "no discernible racial tension."

Coming Events - None reported.

DETROIT

7/21/67

Current Activities - None reported.

Recent Violence - None reported.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that the situation in Detroit "remains calm." A representative of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission concurs with this opinion. Unemployment and poor housing remain problem areas.

Coming Events - None reported.

DETROIT

8/18/67

Current Activities - None reported.

Recent Violence - None reported.

Evaluation - None reported.

Coming Events - None reported.

Miscellaneous - The AUSA in Detroit has forwarded the five Detroit News articles (August 6-10) written by Louis E. Lomax concerning the Detroit riots.

DETROIT

7/7/67

Current Activities - The Commission on Community Relations instituted project SISEP designed to detect and control racial incidents. A communication network with public and private agencies and civil rights groups is to be set up to develop "communication and analysis of problems" along with solutions.

Recent Violence - The AUSA reports that on June 30 there was a stone-throwing incident in Ypsilanti involving approximately 20 Negro teenagers. The cause of the single incident was unknown and no further disturbance followed.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that "Detroit remains calm and quiet and at the present time no racial tension is apparent."

Coming Events - The scheduled appearance of Elijah Mohammed has been cancelled.

DETROIT

6/30/67

Current Activities - The Superintendent of Detroit schools recently announced that approximately 10 more elementary schools will be placed on an "open" basis in the fall. That is, regardless of the location of the homes, children may opt to enter these schools if such admission would further the Board of Education's desegregation policy.

Recent Violence - The AUSA reports that on the night of June 24, a Negro male was shot to death in Rouge Park while attempting to protect his pregnant wife from being raped by a group of white men ranging in age from 18 to 25. A 23 year old white male has been arrested and appeared in court on June 27 for examination on first degree murder charges.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that the swift arrest of the white youths peratively involved in the murder probably was instrumental in keeping things under control. There was no loud cries among Negroes of neglect of duty on the part of police or incitations to violence. The AUSA believes this to be a healthy sign of the "stability of the Negro community."

Coming Events - None reported.

By June 20 more than 800 of Detroit's 4,400 police officers had called in sick and by that time there had been 244 suspensions. Police ended their strike on June 21 under the terms of a 10-day truce which promised a hearing for their complaints by a panel of community leaders. Suspensions were lifted and disciplinary actions against the strikers were put off.

Current Activities - None.

Recent Violence - On June 12, a Negro man and his white wife moved into a new expensive subdivision of Warren, a city just north of Detroit. The AUSA reports that late that night between 60-100 persons gathered at the home shouting threats and obscenities, and unknown individuals throw rocks, breaking three windows. Although city officials called a peace meeting and 500 state police were on hand, the next night about 350 persons again gathered. No new violence occurred, however, and within the following two days, tensions subsided. Reportedly the group's leader agreed to only "legal opposition" to the "mixed" marriage in the future.

Evaluation - The AUSA reports that there has been no rioting or racial disturbances in Detroit this year as the lines of communication between the Negro community and city officials are excellent. Mr. Tom Johnson, Director of Tension Control for the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, informed the AUSA that the situation appeared under control in Warren. However, Mr. Robert Tindal, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, is seeking to encourage the family to file complaints against the Warren Police Department for "inciting to riot." The Michigan Chronicle, a weekly Negro newspaper, stated that Mr. Tindal called the police protection afforded a "travesty of justice" . . . and "an example to other elements who might want to take illegal action." He stated that "if the mob had been of Negroes, massive arrests would have occurred." And Richard Marks, Director of the Commission on Community Relations, reportedly called the Warren incident "a classic case of suburban conspiracy to prevent housing integration." He reportedly stated "it illustrates the inability to change, the rigidity in response, the priority of behavior which set up a riot in a community. Peace is not enough. There must be a new priority of action if we are to expose and overthrow this suburban conspiracy."

Going Events - None.

Miscellaneous - The UPI reported that the Detroit Police Department last week staged a six-day undeclared strike to indicate their grievances. By Saturday, June 17, more than 300 had called in "sick" and Detroit Mayor Cavanagh warned them that they could be individually cited for contempt of court, in the light of the Wayne County Circuit Court's issuance of a temporary restraining order. There were no reports of increased crime because of the police manpower shortage.

PERROTT

Justice Dept
Summer Project

#4

Current Activities - There have been no demonstrations or racial disturbances in Detroit this year and a May 30 article in the Detroit News called the city a "Racial Model" to which other cities ought to look for ways of achieving progress. There are 17 human relations councils active, and 27 in the metropolitan area. There is greater flexibility of movement for the Negro here, states the article, and a choice of better housing within the city.

Recent Violence - None reported.

Evaluation - The mayor and the press have denounced any talk of a "long, hot summer" and the AUSA reports that there is presently no specific issue which is a point of contention between the Negro community and the administration. The presence of Hubert G. Locke, a Negro, as Special Assistant to the Police Commissioner, has done much to ease tensions.

Coming Events - Elijah Mohammed is scheduled to speak in Detroit next weekend but whites will not be permitted to attend the meeting.

The Bureau reports that "Forum 66," a fraternal black nationalist organization, is preparing to hold their national conference June 28 through July 2. The conference is to be held under the title of the "Second Annual Black Arts Convention," its major area of concern purporting to be African and Afro-American history.