

No matter what their excuse, pedestrians should not be allowed on the streets and sidewalks during curfew hours. They should either be detained until police arrive for questioning them, or, if the distance is not far, directed to move quickly to their place of business. Their risk should be explained to them; obviously, they do not understand the situation if they are out needlessly on the streets.

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Licenses of cars which do not stop at established roadblocks or questioning points are taken down and sent forward to higher headquarters, along with careful descriptions of the cars and their occupants. Mere violation of curfew or an attempt to escape from arrest for curfew violation never justifies the use of firearms to detain such violators.

Withdrawal From Area of Responsibility

When order has been re-established in the operational area, the major commander of troops will provide guidance for the withdrawal of federal units from their areas of responsibility. The withdrawal will be accomplished gradually and, as in Detroit, the initial redeployment will most likely be to a site near the operational area.

Even before preliminary withdrawal guidance is issued, the company commander and his subordinates may be able to gauge a gradual improvement in their AOR. At this time bayonets are sheathed on weapons. Later they are removed altogether. The number of on-duty patrols diminishes, though the mobile reserve remains on alert. The company commander may direct regular training classes be held for off-duty personnel; PT is held in the mornings, and, if space is available, athletics provide a good diversion for the troops.

An effective withdrawal is characterized by close liaison with the new occupying units, if any. Liaison is carried on down to the lowest practical levels. National Guardsmen, if taking over responsibility from regular troops, are briefed as fully as possible on all aspects of their new area of responsibility.

Upon receipt of the withdrawal order, patrol/squad leaders should compile lists of items lost by troops; these lists should be sent to the company CP early enough to allow a careful search of the area before the company pulls out. In addition, a careful police call is held in all areas occupied by the company's elements. Where possible, patrol leaders, platoon leaders, and the company commander thank civilians who have been particularly helpful during the period of our operations in their neighborhoods.

An exit survey for possible damage should be conducted upon withdrawal from buildings used by troops. Representatives of the Corps of Engineers will usually help in this survey; however, in the absence of engineer assistance, unit officers should conduct a survey and record the results for future reference in the event of damage claims.

INTELLIGENCE

General

Control of civil disorder requires adequate intelligence data at all levels. Individual soldiers and small-unit leaders must constantly look for useful information and "indicators" within their assigned sectors of responsibility. Plans are based on intelligence -- and a company control plan, for example, is largely based on the information the company commander has received about his AOR. Normally the reduced "hostile" activities of daylight hours free junior leaders to move through their sectors, looking for critical areas, likely places for concealment of snipers, and potential targets for snipers and looters. Civilians, particularly those who own small businesses in the area, should be questioned about previous lawless acts that have occurred near their places of business. They should be encouraged to report hostile phone calls, threats, and all acts of looting, vandalism, sniping, as well as rumors of plans for similar acts. "Tips" from civilians may indicate serious danger to stores and houses. In such cases small-unit leaders may recommend positioning of troops to guard against the possibility, although troop commitments to specific locations should be minimized. The individual soldier must report to his immediate superior any information which may have any possible value to the commander in his planning. As in combat, troops should use the key word "S A L U T E" (Size, activity, location, unit, time, equipment) in reporting information. Each patrol must be debriefed by the patrol leader at its conclusion. He in turn reports to the CP and presents his findings to the company commander or platoon leader, where they are noted in the intelligence journal.

Likewise, relevant intelligence is disseminated down to lowest levels during patrol briefings, e.g., intelligence about suspected cars moving across several sectors of responsibility.

The Recorder

Control of civil disorder has, as shown above, a continuing need for up-to-date intelligence data. To insure its benefits be used, it must be written down by a soldier appointed as a recorder. Each patrol (or squad-sized element) is assigned a recorder from the patrol or from company headquarters. The recorder stays with the patrol leader and records in detail all actions of the patrol and information of possible intelligence value. He includes as much detail as time permits, and re-checks his record at the conclusion of the patrol. It is then used by the patrol leader in his report to the unit commander and turned in to the company recorder (a clerk) who keeps an accurate and up-to-date journal of the company's activities. Collected records of unit activities may later be used for:

- Their intelligence value.
- To set the record straight in the face of inaccurate or slanted reporting.
- To improve future operations.

Reports

179 In addition to written reports of intelligence data and small-unit activities, patrols report by radio to company headquarters as often as the company commander may direct, but never less frequently than once each hour, and always at the first indication of disorder. Regular reports may vary from a brief "situation negative" to a fairly detailed accounting of the patrol's activities during its last hour (excluding, of course, any information which would compromise the unit's plans if unfriendly elements were monitoring the net). In general, the company commander directs what radio reports should include. He in turn forwards hourly "SITREPS" (situation reports) to battalion.

Detention of Suspects; Tagging of Weapons and Alleged Stolen Objects; Women Prisoners

Higher headquarters will furnish guidance for the detention of individuals by federal troops (the laws vary from state to state). In the absence of police forces, however, the patrolling unit may have to detain individuals (those, for instance, caught in the act of looting or vandalism). Though more explicit guidance will be given by the commander of troops in the city, the general rule is that troops do not fire at suspects who attempt to escape, though they may load their weapons as a precaution. Wherever possible, troops surround the suspect, and, if necessary, use minimum physical force to restrain him. He should never be threatened with a weapon: This will prevent the soldier's "bluff" being called by an individual foolish enough (or shrewd enough!) to attempt escape with a weapon trained on him.

In the meantime, a radio report is immediately sent to the CP, and police are called in.

The detainee is immediately searched. Concealed weapons and loot are taken from him and tagged, to be turned over to the police.

Women will not be searched under any circumstances, and will be physically restrained only as a last resort, to prevent their escape. There are several reasons for this, one being that women suspects, when captured, tend to become martyrs to other lawless elements; it is also obvious what the repercussions of any physical contact between troops and women could be when embellished by hostile witnesses.

A written report giving a detailed description of the circumstances under which each detention occurs will be made at the earliest practical time after detention. Statements from at least two witnesses should be obtained when possible.

SUMMARY

The 82d Airborne Division paratrooper is recognized by the public as one of America's finest fighting men. In the future he may be called on to expose the reputation he has earned as a combat soldier to the hazards of controlling civil disorders in his own country. There is no doubting his ability to serve with as much courage, maturity, and skill in such a situation as he has in combat against an enemy. 180

In a civil disorder, he continues to serve his country by restoring law and order, and by providing an atmosphere where the rule of law will prevail. The successful accomplishment of this mission with a minimum of force must be recognized by the trooper as one of great honor and service to his country.

The accomplishment of this mission, of necessity, differs from the situation where the trooper is committed against a hostile enemy on a foreign soil. In a civil disturbance, the individuals he deals with are fellow American citizens entitled to the protection of the US Constitution, even though they may be acting without regard for the Constitutional guarantees of others.

And so the keynote of all operations aimed at the curtailment of civil disorder is restraint. The soldier acts confidently and with firmness, but he must gauge his action to the seriousness of the disorder he seeks to deter or contain.

It is on the shoulders of the individual paratrooper and his small unit leaders that the main burden of the task falls. The mission in Detroit was accomplished in a magnificent manner -- should another occasion arise, the 82d Airborne Division remains ready to perform it "ALL THE WAY".

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EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods
- (b) (2) materials related solely to the internal rules and practices of the FBI
- (b) (3) information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (see continuation page)
- (b) (4) privileged or confidential information obtained from a person, usually involving commercial or financial matters
- (b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency documents which are not available through discovery proceedings during litigation; documents, the disclosure of which would have an inhibitive effect upon the development of policy and administrative direction; or documents which represent the work product of an attorney-client relationship
- (b) (6) materials contained in sensitive records such as personnel or medical files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b) (7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would: (A) interfere with law enforcement proceedings; (B) deprive a person of the right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, or give one party of a controversy an undue advantage by exclusive access to such information; (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person; (D) reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information furnished only by the confidential source; (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, thereby impairing their future effectiveness; and (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel
- (b) (8) information collected by Government regulatory agencies from financial institutions
- (b) (9) geological and geophysical information, including maps, produced by private companies and filed by them with Government agencies.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding
- (j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals, except records of arrest
- (k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods
- (k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which would reveal the identity of an individual who has furnished information pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence
- (k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056
- (k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records
- (k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence
- (k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process
- (k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence.



original
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
 July 26, 1967

*In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.*

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

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

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

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

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

Total fires to date: 680
 Major fires currently in progress: 1
 Fires still unattended: None known.
 Arrests: 2,115

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

Total injuries to date: 196

Fatalities:
By gunshot: 22
By fire: 1

Total fatalities: 23

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

(b7c) [redacted] Intelligence Officer, United States Army, advised that as of approximately 12:00 noon, July 25, 1967, 4,000 United States Army troops are on standby at strategic locations in Detroit and 1,000 United States Army troops are on the streets of Detroit with Detroit Police officers.

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

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

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

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

Also concerning injuries and fatalities, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, furnished the following concerning a specific incident:

[redacted] advised that at 3:30 a.m., July 25, 1967, #13 cruiser, manned by Patrolmen [redacted] and Jerome Olshove and [redacted] responded to a radio run to John R and Holbrook Streets, where an A&P Market was being looted. On arrival at the A&P located at 121 Holbrook, the officers observed that the windows were broken and that a Negro male was standing in front of the building bleeding from the face. As the police car stopped at the curb, the bleeding man collapsed on the sidewalk and the officers noted inside the store [redacted].

The officers ordered [redacted] and [redacted] from the building and against a wall. [redacted] was hesitant about moving against the wall and Officer [redacted] pushed [redacted] to the wall, being assisted by Patrolman [redacted] who was armed with a shotgun.

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[redacted] attempted to grab the gun from [redacted] and during the struggle the weapon discharged, striking Patrolman Olshove in the stomach.

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

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

At approximately 2:30 p.m., July 25, 1967 [redacted]

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

(b7c)

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

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As of 2:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, [REDACTED] mentioned above, advised the following statistical data existed: (b7c)

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

Arrests: 2,266

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

Total injuries: 203

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

Total deaths: ¹³ 33

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

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

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

At 9:35 p.m., July 25, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. there were sporadic incidents of looting, burning and sniping confined to the 10th Precinct area in the near northwest section of Detroit where this disturbance was initiated. He also advised that the Michigan State Police at the State Border posts are carefully checking all vehicles and public transportation into Michigan. To date no information has developed regarding outsiders entering Michigan to participate in this incident. (b7c)

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

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

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

At 11:00 p.m., July 25, 1967, [REDACTED] Highland Park, Michigan, Police Department, advised that within the City of Highland Park, a community surrounded by the City of Detroit, there have now been over 200 arrests for looting, sniping and curfew violations. He said that 69 such arrests have been entered on the books and the median age of those entered is 21 to 22 years. He said of those arrested 63 were males, six were females, 11 were Caucasians and 53 were Negroes.

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised as of 1:20 a.m., July 26, 1967, that since the late evening hours of July 25, 1967, to that time there had been an appreciable decline in the number of lootings and burnings. He said that there had been some reports of fires on the west side of Detroit, however, firemen were responding to them and were not being fired upon. He said that sniper activity has increased, particularly in the 10th and 13th Precincts of the Detroit Police Department. From 11:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., July 25, 1967, there were 52 reported incidents and from 11:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnight 41 incidents were reported. From 12:00 midnight to 12:30 a.m., July 26, 1967, 55 incidents were reported and from 12:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, 61 incidents were reported. He advised that as of 12:55 a.m., July 26, 1967, the 10th Precinct Station was under sniper fire for the second time since the beginning of this disturbance. He said that at approximately 1:00 a.m., on this date snipers shooting from the top of the R. L. Polk Company building, Milwaukee and the expressway in the downtown Detroit area shot into the Harlan House Motel and injured two individuals there. (b7c)

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

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

[REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised as of 1:50 a.m., July 26, 1967, there were 2,494 recorded arrests and an estimated 100 arrests not yet recorded. He also advised that there have been to this time 100 injuries to prisoners, 47 to Detroit Police, four to Michigan State Police, 13 to National Guardsmen, 29 to firemen and 76 to civilians. Also, there is a total of 23 fatalities thus far and, according to [REDACTED] there have been 1,110 fires reported thus far.

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

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

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

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

(b7c) [redacted] mentioned above, advised that as of 6:00 a.m., July 26, 1967, the disturbance areas in Detroit are quiet. He said that between 4:00 a.m. and 4:30 a.m., there were seven incidents, between 4:30 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. there were five incidents, between 5:00 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. there were three incidents and between 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. there were no incidents.

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

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

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

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
July 27, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

original
/B

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

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

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

On July 26, 1967, [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that the Detroit Police Department is receiving hundreds of anonymous tips regarding locations of buildings where loot is being stored or offered for sale. He said because of the present emergency and the lack of manpower no immediate action is being taken with regard to these tips except in the case of reported storing or sale of firearms. He advised that the Detroit Police Department is currently awaiting a ruling regarding authority on searches and seizures. [redacted] advised that as of 12:00 noon, July 26, 1967, there were 2,632 booked arrests. He furnished the following statistical data growing out of instant disturbance as of noon, July 26, 1967:

(b)(7)

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

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

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

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

(b7c) According to [REDACTED] at 4:10 p.m., July 26, 1967, all police personnel were told to leave the 10th Precinct area since Army heavy equipment was being moved there. He said that sniper activity was continuing as of 4:30 p.m. and there was also heavy sniper activity in the Detroit Police Department 13th Precinct.

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

[REDACTED], Detroit Police Department, advised of the following sniping, looting and fire incidents during the period 6:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., July 26, 1967:

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

██████████ said there were a total of 534 such incidents reported.

(b7c) The majority of the above reported incidents, according to ██████████ are sniping and many upon being checked out are not substantiated. He said that in addition, from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on this date there had been a total of 109 reported fires to make a grand total of 1,260. According to ██████████ during the normal such period there would be about 75 fires reported. He said there has been a continuing increase in sniper fire in the 12th Street area and the Detroit Police Department has been flooded with calls concerning further rumors of disturbance but so far none have been substantiated.

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

According to [REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, as of 8:00 p.m., July 26, 1967, there have been 2,873 recorded arrests.

[REDACTED] mentioned above, advised at 11:05 p.m., July 26, 1967, that according to a report received from the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct at approximately 8:45 p.m. this date a Detroit Police Officer arrested three Caucasian youths at Lasalle and Lamothe, Detroit, for sniping. These youths were identified as [REDACTED]

It was also reported that the only firearm recovered was one .22 caliber Marlin rifle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[redacted] mentioned above, advised as of 7:05 a.m., July 27, 1967, of the following incidents:

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

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

Most arrests during the past evening were for curfew violations.

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

originally to Mr. [redacted] Criminal Division, on 7/26/67

(b7c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
July 31, 1967

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

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

At 6:05 AM, July 28, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, Police Department Headquarters, furnished the following incidents during the periods shown: (b7c)

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

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

[REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, stated that as of 6:15 AM, July 28, 1967, there were 3,374 recorded arrests since the beginning of the disturbance. (b7c)

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

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1c

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, on July 28, 1967,

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

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

[REDACTED] advised at 10:15 PM of the following incidents during the periods shown:

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

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

(b7c)

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

According to [REDACTED] as of 10:30 PM, July 28, 1967, there have been 3,403 arrests recorded in connection with the disturbance which began on July 23, 1967. (b7c)

[REDACTED] advised of the following incidents up to 12:30 AM, July 29, 1967:

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that there was relatively little activity during the aforementioned period; that most of the reported incidents, which would include sniping, looting and burning, were unconfirmed. He stated that only eight sniper incidents had been confirmed; that fire runs were normal and there had been (b7c)

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

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

[REDACTED] 113th Military Intelligence Group, stated that as of the evening of July 28, 1967, the National Guard had three brigades in Detroit, Michigan. One was located east of Woodward, another was west of Woodward and one brigade was located in various disturbance areas on the east and west side of Detroit, particularly in the 12th and Grand River area. (b7c)

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

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

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

1c

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

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

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

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

(b7c)

At 12:30 AM, July 30, 1967, [redacted] advised of the following incidents during the periods shown:

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

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

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

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

Shortly after 7:10 PM, July 29, 1967, two scout cars of the Detroit Police Department with two regular Army Airborne soldiers in each, responded to a looting run at 3434 St. Jean, which is located on the lower east side of Detroit. Upon arrival at the scene, officers armed with riot weapons proceeded to the portion of this two-family flat which was the porch, at which time they observed a Negro male with a chrome revolver in his hand coming downstairs from the upper flat. The officers ordered this person to raise his hands whereupon he ran back up the stairs into the flat. Officers pursued this individual into the flat whereupon they encountered other individuals in the flat and shots from the riot guns were fired. Shortly thereafter the Airborne soldiers, who remained on the street, observed four Negro males and three Negro females coming out of a side door of this two-family flat. One of the four Negro males had a chrome revolver. The soldiers ordered these seven individuals to halt at which time they started to flee. The unidentified Negro male with the chrome revolver turned around and pointed the revolver in the direction of the soldiers. The rifles of the soldiers were not loaded and at this time one of the soldiers put a clip into his rifle and fired two shots, both of which struck and fatally wounded Ernest Rocquemore in the back. Ernest Rocquemore is a Negro male, 19 years of age, and is the subject of Detroit Police Department arrest record number 256702. Rocquemore

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

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

At approximately 4:00 PM on July 30, 1967, [REDACTED] furnished the following summary of incidents which occurred during the period from 3:00 AM, July 29, 1967, to 3:30 AM, July 30, 1967:

During the aforementioned period, there was very little activity. Most reported incidents were unconfirmed. The number of fire runs was normal and no looting was reported. Recorded arrests as of 3:00 AM, July 30, 1967 are 3,732; total injuries to Detroit Police Department officers are 68; four to officers of the Michigan State Police; 19 to members of the National Guard. As of this time, 40 fatalities have been reported to the Detroit Police Department. (b7c)

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

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
August 1, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

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

At 4:15 p.m. on July 31, 1967, [REDACTED] (b7c)
Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, furnished the following information concerning the period from 3:00 a.m., July 31, 1967, to 4:00 p.m., on this date. There were no reported lootings, burnings, or sniper activity during the above period. There were a relatively small number of arrests, mostly for curfew violations and fire runs during the above period were normal. There were no major fires during the pertinent period and the fatalities at the present time are reported as being about 40. Additionally, it is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the estimated more than 4,000 persons arrested in the rioting have had their bonds reduced or been released on personal bond. Federal troops have been withdrawn and National Guard troops continue to patrol the streets but their patrols have been appreciably decreased in size.

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

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2040
NACCD Detroit, Michigan
Box 32

1/D

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

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

[REDACTED], Special Investigations, Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that as of 1:00 a.m., August 1, 1967, that 4,733 recorded arrests have been made since the inception of the riot on July 23, 1967. He further stated that it is anticipated that the total number of recorded arrests of rioters will reach approximately 5,500. He stated that beginning at midnight, July 31, 1967, the Detroit Police Department will return to regular eight hour shifts. However, no furloughs or leave days are being granted at this time. No incidents of looting, arsons, or sniper activity have been reported during the period from 4:00 p.m., July 31, 1967, up until the present time. He stated that conditions at this time appear to be almost normal, that all Detroit Street Railways buses are operating on regular schedules, and that Belle Isle, a recreation area located on the lower East Side of Detroit, continues to be closed inasmuch as it is being utilized as a temporary prison camp for some of the individuals arrested during the rioting. (b7c)

The following is the injury report as of this time:

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

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

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

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

As of 10:50 a.m., August 1, 1967, [REDACTED] (b7c)
[REDACTED], Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that the situation at this time continues to be favorable. He stated that few arrests were made during the preceding 12 hour period beginning at approximately 12:01 a.m., August 1, 1967, and most of these arrests were for curfew violations and only a normal amount of fires were reported. He stated that during the aforementioned period no confirmed incidents of sniper activity occurred and there were no reported lootings. He advised that no additional fatalities or injuries have been reported to the Detroit Police Department at this time and that as of this time 4,900 recorded arrests have been made by the Detroit Police Department. He advised that officers of the Detroit Police Department are returning to their regular eight hour work schedule and that the curfew as of this time between 12:00 midnight and 5:30 a.m., continues to remain in effect. He advised that Detroit Police Department officers anticipate no further disturbances and regard the situation at the present time as being normal.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1E

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
August 2, 1967

IV

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

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

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

I-I

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

III

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

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1E

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

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

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

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

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

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

August 9, 1967

1F

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

By communication, dated August 7, 1967, Mr. Lawrence
Cubow, United States Attorney, Detroit, advised that on the morning
of August 7, 1967, he had received a telephone call from [redacted]

[redacted] to the
effect that

[redacted] had reported that they,

[redacted] had learned from a person, unknown to [redacted] that:

1. The word around the Street is "they're not finished
yet".

II

2. Rap Brown was in town on the Friday prior to the
riots.

3. The raid was "fingered".

4. Those who were directing the raid disappeared from
the scene soon after the riot started.

5. They wished they were smarter before.

6. The "toughs" are hanging around the Chrysler Freeway
area and Linwood.

Mr. Cubow requested that [redacted] and anyone
else they could name as having "hard" information in this matter
be interviewed.

On August 8, 1967, [redacted]

[redacted] furnished the
following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

157-6-15-2090

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157-6-15-2090 pages 2-3

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C

IF

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

On August 8, 1967, [REDACTED]

advised that the only information he had concerning this matter is limited to that furnished to him by [REDACTED]

(b7c)

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

IE

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
August 10, 1967

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

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

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

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RIOTING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

On October 20, 1967, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that

[REDACTED] This source stated that when registering for the Selective Service, [REDACTED] stated he had been a member of an organization which was against registering under the Selective Service Act of 1948. He did not name the organization to which he belongs.

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

The following is a physical description furnished by the source:

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

157-6-15-2105

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REPORTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

On August 8, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised no identification record was located therein for [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7d)
(b7e)

The Criminal Docket of Superior Court of Decatur County, Bainbridge, Georgia, as examined on August 8, 1967, by a Special Agent of the FBI reflected no identification record for [REDACTED] between 1946 and the present date. However, the Criminal Docket of Superior Court, Decatur County, Georgia, does reflect that [REDACTED]

(b7c)

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

On August 8, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that no record for [REDACTED] was located in his office.

(b7c)
(b7d)
(b7e)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IH

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 15, 1967

CG 157-2059

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

On August 10, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available information to the
Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

[REDACTED] information was to the effect that [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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6007, 5017
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan

AUG 15 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

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

[REDACTED] advised that the warrants against [REDACTED] resulted from his participation on three separate instances, mainly at 4:15 a.m. and between 5:00 and 5:15 a.m., on July 23, 1967, in the vicinity of 9125 12th Street, Detroit. He advised that [REDACTED] was one of an estimated two hundred spectators who congregated in this area, at which time a "blind pig" was being raided by officers of the Detroit Police Department. [REDACTED] was among one of two individuals in the crowd who shouted obscenities at Detroit Police Department officers and exhorted the crowd to physically attack the officers. (b7c)

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7d)

[REDACTED]

(b7d)

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DETROIT LHM dated 8-15-67 pgs 3-4

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15
Re: Rioting,
Detroit, Michigan,
Beginning July 23, 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1K-

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
August 19, 1967

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

[REDACTED]

H-1

(b7C)
(b7D)

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

2129

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1K

"Outside Revolutionaries for Detroit Riots", "Dallas News" August 6, 1967; and "Inciting to Riot Door to Door", "Philadelphia News" August 8, 1967.

[REDACTED]

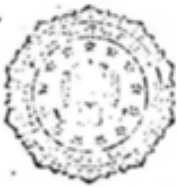
(b7c)
(b7D)

They stated that to their knowledge there is not one shred of truth to the allegations made by Louis E. Lomax.

[REDACTED]

They reiterated that to their knowledge there was not one shred of truth to the allegations made.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

August 21, 1967

14.

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

157-6-19-410

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Re: DETROIT RACIAL RIOTING

Negroes in the area and [redacted] believes this candor created the trust and respect of the Negroes.

She claimed rumors of rioting were widely discussed by the Negroes in the area for several months prior to the actual July riot. She stated this was all "street corner gossip" and neither she nor [redacted] had information of specific riot plans other than the above rumors.

[redacted] she indicated knowledge of "plans" for the riot which occurred a month later. She stated this information was simply an expansion of the rumors she had heard and which she personalized to her own situation [redacted]

[redacted]

b7c

She stated the majority of her claims have been untrue.

[redacted] advised she has been impressed by some of the logic and arguments used by her friends [redacted] and other groups, some of whom are presumed by [redacted] to be Communistic in their ideology, with regard to the way problems of poverty, race, and war should be handled. She advised she has attended various meetings of organizations which she assumed were "composed of Communists and their sympathizers" simply to broaden her intellectual horizons. She would not reveal the identity of such groups.

ID

[redacted]

She stated she would not comment as to whether she had participated in the use of narcotics or indulged in acts of

Re: DETROIT FACIAL RIOTING

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

She refused to identify [REDACTED] acquaintances or to discuss their activity or to further elaborate upon her activity in Detroit. [REDACTED]

(b7c)

[REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1
M

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 2, 1967

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

On September 2, 1967, [REDACTED] (b7c)
Detroit Police Department, Records Section, advised
that the number of persons arrested during the civil
disorder in Detroit, the period July 23, 1967 through
July 31, 1967, inclusive are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2132

13
M

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

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

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Detroit, Michigan
July 24, 1967

1. Copy, Please Refer to
SAC/NA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Detroit, Michigan
July 24, 1967

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

[REDACTED]
Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised on July 23, 1967, that at approximately 4:00 AM, on this date, Detroit Police Officers raided a "blind pig", located at 9215 12th Street, Detroit. Approximately 70 individuals were found engaging in illegal drinking at the place of the raid and it took nearly one hour to effect the arrest and transportation of the various participants involved. During this time, a crowd of about 500 Negroes congregated in the area of the arrests, which is situated in an older section of the City of Detroit, and where nearly all individuals are Negroes. During the course of the arrests, many bystanders were verbally insulting the police officers and were mocking some of the persons arrested, who were obviously friends of the individuals observing their arrests. Some in the crowd began throwing bottles and breaking windows and, thereafter, the disturbance began spreading and looting took place in the immediate area; however, according to [REDACTED] this initial disturbance was brought under control by Detroit Police Officers at approximately 7:00 AM; that is, within about three hours after the arrests were initiated.

Thereafter, at approximately 11:00 AM, July 23, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that this initial disturbance appeared entirely spontaneous and there are no known "hate type" groups and/or individuals connected with same.

On July 23, 1967, source number one, source number two and source number three, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised they were unaware of any type sponsorship for this disturbance, which they stated was spreading rapidly from the focal point; namely, the arrests made at the "blind pig" mentioned above.

CONFIDENTIAL
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

157-6-15-1964

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

[REDACTED] advised that in anticipation of further trouble, a twelve square block area surrounding the point of the initial disturbance had been sealed off in an effort to contain the looting, which was taking place. He said that the majority of the participants were male teenagers, although some older persons; all Negroes; both male and female, were beginning to take part in the looting. He stated that it was felt the Detroit Police Department, at this time, had sufficient manpower available to cope with the situation and, as a precautionary measure, a local recreation area utilized extensively by Negroes in Detroit, namely the Belle Isle park, had been closed. He pointed out that the Belle Isle area had been a focal point of rioting in Detroit, which occurred in the early 1940s.

According to [REDACTED] sporadic looting continued through the late morning and early afternoon hours of July 23, 1967, and that at approximately 3:00 PM, on this date, fires were being reported spreading out from the focal point of the disturbance and looting was becoming heavier. At this point, Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh requested 200 Michigan State Police personnel to aid the Detroit Police Department in controlling this outbreak of violence. Also at this time, the Michigan National Guard was alerted and dispatchment of some guard personnel to the Detroit disturbance area was begun. At this point, approximately 16 local stores had been looted and an unknown quantity of weapons had been taken from local pawn shops. Also, at approximately 12:18 PM, a crowd of Negroes had attempted to break into a bank located at 12th and Clairmount Streets in Detroit, still in the immediate area of the initial disturbance. Numerous arrests were being made, based upon charges such as "Malicious Destruction of Property", "Inciting to Riot" and "Looting."

At approximately 5:20 PM, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised the looting was continuing and spreading to an area of approximately eight to ten blocks in all directions from the original trouble spot. He said that one business block running from the intersection of 12th and Clairmount Streets, Detroit, was completely on fire.

Source number two, mentioned above, advised that at approximately 4:15 PM, he observed carloads of Negroes driving through the 12th Street area in Detroit, looking for and looting stores not previously touched. Source advised most looters appeared to be intoxicated and were threatening persons not participating with bodily harm if they attempted to interfere. According to this source, the participants appeared disorganized and acting on their own."

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

X

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

[redacted] advised that responsible members of the Negro community have attempted to dissuade looters and rioting participants to stop their illegal acts. They have been met with jeers and threats of bodily harm.

[redacted] Detroit Police Department, advised that as of 6:45 PM, July 23, 1967, the conditions were worsening. [redacted] pointed out that looting had spread to include an approximate six mile radius from the initial trouble point, including the downtown business district. As of this time, in excess of 50 looters had been arrested and extensive property damage had been reported, including three bank breakings and enterings. Some fires were burning out of control from which the Detroit Fire Department had to withdraw, particularly from one fire at 12th and Euclid Streets, since the police department could not furnish sufficient protection. [redacted] opined that with the coming of darkness this disturbance would increase in intensity. (b7c)

[redacted] Detroit Police Department, advised that as of 8:00 PM, over 120 individuals had been arrested on various charges, all linked to the rioting. He advised that Mayor Jerome Cavanagh was issuing a proclamation that all persons within the geographical boundaries of the City of Detroit, excepting those essential to health, welfare and safety were to desist from traveling the streets, thoroughfares and sidewalks, or any place of public assembly within Detroit after the hour of 9:00 PM, July 23, 1967, until 5:30 AM, July 24, 1967. The following is a verbatim copy of this proclamation:

"Whereas under the powers invested in me by the appropriate sections of the Detroit City Charter, and particularly Title 4, Chapter 3, Section 7, and such State laws as may be appropriate, the citizens of the city of Detroit, and all other people within the geographical boundaries of this city are herewith ordered and directed to, on this day, Sunday, July 23, 1967, abide by the following content:

"I herein declare all persons except those essential to the health, welfare, and safety of this community are hereby ordered not to be upon any streets, thoroughfares, sidewalks, right-of-way, or in any place of public assembly within this city after the hour of 9:00 PM, July 23, 1967 and until 5:30 AM on Monday, July 24, 1967.

"The above proclamation and order shall be enforced and enforced by any law enforcement officers."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan
Beginning July 23 1967

Also, all establishments selling alcoholic beverages and the local theaters were being closed at approximately 9:00 PM, July 23, 1967.

Also, Wayne County, Michigan, Sheriff Peter B. ... declared a curfew effective immediately in all of Wayne County at approximately 9:30 PM.

According to [redacted], as of this time approximately 1,200 Detroit Police Department officers were on duty and approximately 850 members of the Michigan National Guard and 300 Michigan State Police officers were assisting the Detroit Police Department in an effort to control the disturbance and to clear the streets in view of the local curfews.

At 10:30 PM, 70 National Guardsmen were dispatched to Highland Park, Michigan, a separate community within the confines of Detroit, at the request of the Highland Park Police Department, to assist in squelching disturbances and burnings that were taking place there.

At 11:00 PM, July 23, 1967, [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, gave a resume of events occurring thus far. He pointed out that in excess of 659 individuals had already been arrested and that fires were raging uncontrolled in the 12th Street area of Detroit. He pointed out that approximately at 9:30 PM there had been some "sniping" reported in the 1500 block of Seward, Detroit, and streets in the area of Woodward, Stimson and Charlotte, were being looted. Looting was also being reported in the area of Michigan Avenue and 32nd Streets, Peterboro and Third Streets and in the 2600 block of John R Street, all Detroit. Some of the looters were reported to have shotguns with them and the following immediate incidents were being reported as occurring in Detroit:

At 9:36 PM, there was a report of snipers shooting at firemen at Hamilton and Lawrence Streets.

At 9:37 PM, looting was reported at Second and Euclid Streets.

At 9:38 PM, there was a report of Negro gang activities on Broadway Street near the downtown business district.

At 9:40 PM, there was a report of looting on ...
... Streets.

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

At 9:46 PM, there was a report of a riot at 1944 West Forest.

At 9:50 PM, fires were reported in the Grand River - Hudson Streets area.

At 9:52 PM, there was a report of looting of stores in the Greenlawn-Wyoming area.

At 9:54 PM, there was a report of fire bombs being thrown at 805 Grand River Avenue.

At 10:02 PM, there was a report of shooting at firemen from rooftops at the 12th - Collingwood Streets area.

At 10:08 PM, there was a report of looting of Saks Fifth Avenue store, Second and Bethune, and at 10:10 PM, there was a report of looting in the area of Griswold and Russell Streets.

There had been no major injuries reported and the shooting up to this time was described as sporadic. [REDACTED] (b7C) advised that the situation at this time was critical and that the disturbance was spreading through much of the Detroit City area. He pointed out that the tunnel and bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, Canada, had been closed to all vehicular traffic except those individuals returning to their homes.

As of approximately 11:30 PM, Governor George Romney, State of Michigan, issued a proclamation declaring a state of emergency short of martial law. The following is a verbatim account of the proclamation issued by Governor Romney:

"I GEORGE ROMNEY GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN BEING DULY ADVISED AND INFORMED THAT A PUBLIC STATE OF EMERGENCY RIOTING AND CIVIL DISTURBANCES EXIST WITHIN THE CITY OF DETROIT MICHIGAN WITHIN THE CITY OF FISHLAND P. L. MICHIGAN AND WITH THE CITY OF HAMTRAC MICHIGAN IN THE COUNTY OF WAYNE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN AND THAT INJURIES TO PERSONS HAVE OCCURRED AND THAT GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY HAS OCCURRED AND THERE IS PROBABILITY THAT THE SAME WILL CONTINUE TO OCCUR AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY BEING THEREBY IMPERILED AND THE APPROPRIATION OF FURTHER IMMEDIATE DANGER TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY BEING APPARENT AND IN APPEALING THAT LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE UNABLE TO PROTECT THE PERSONS AND PROPERTY THIS EMERGENCY DO HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 20 OF THE PUBLIC ACT OF 1943 AND THE VEHICULAR TRAFFIC TUNNEL AND BRIDGE

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

"BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 5. SECTION 12 OF THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION OF 1963 A STATE OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY EXISTS IN THE CITY OF DETROIT ~~THE~~ THE CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK AND IN THE CITY OF HAMTRAMCK ALL IN THE COUNTY OF WAYNE STATE OF MICHIGAN EFFECTIVE SIX PM EDT JULY 23RD, LIXX 1967.

"I DO FURTHER PROCLAIM AND ANNOUNCE THAT I SHALL PROMULGATE SUCH REASONABLE ORDERS RULES AND REGULATIONS AS I DEEM NECESSARY TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY OR TO BRING THE EMERGENCY ~~STIXX~~ SITUATION WITHIN THE AFFECTED AREAS UNDER CONTROL."

[REDACTED]
Detroit, advised at 11:55 PM, July 23, 1967, that the arrested looters were being arraigned before two Detroit Recorder's Court Judges with eight Assistant Wayne County prosecutors participating and charging the strongest possible violation and recommending \$5,000.00 bonds as the minimum bond in all cases.

As of 12:30 PM, July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that approximately 1,000 individuals had been arrested. He said that a Detroit Police officer shot one looter in the leg during an apprehension of four men found in the act of looting a men's store in downtown Detroit. (b7c)

As of 1:20 AM, July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised there had been a slight decrease in the looting activities and the crowds on the streets in the troubled areas appeared to be diminishing. He said there were three or four major fires raging out of control, both on the east and west sides of the city, and sporadic shooting was continuing in the disturbance area. He stated at approximately 1:50 AM, an unidentified individual was shot to death by a store owner in the Fourth Street and Temple area. Damage at this time was already being estimated in the millions.

As of 2:55 AM, July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] said that actually there had been little if any lessening of the looting and burning taking place. He pointed out that a second "command post" was initiated in an effort to further control the situation which had been set up at the Southeastern High School on the east side of Detroit. As of 3:00 AM, on this date, there had been a report of two homicides and an estimate of in excess of 1,200 persons arrested thus far in connection with this disturbance.

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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

National Guard, Detroit Police, and Wayne County Sheriff's Officers are arresting all individuals on foot or in vehicles for curfew violation if they cannot account for themselves.

[REDACTED] Detroit, advised that as of approximately 2:30 AM, July 24, 1967, eight persons arraigned in Recorders Court had bonds of \$10,000.00-\$15,000.00 minimum set.

A local newscast at approximately 2:30 AM, July 24, 1967, recommended that all persons employed in the Detroit area call their places of employment before reporting to work on Monday morning since, according to the newscast, it was indicated many employers would close their businesses.

According to [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, as of 4:00 AM, July 24, 1967, the looting was continuing and the situation was still not under control and considered critical. By this time, three persons had been reported killed, including one female caucasian, who was shot while traveling through an area populated predominately by Negroes and one caucasian "sniper" was shot by a National Guard officer. A fire was reported still burning out of control, covering approximately a one block area in the vicinity of Kercheval and Sheridan, Detroit, and a fire was reported in progress on the third and fifth floors of one building at Brewster housing project, located on the near east side of Detroit. Arrests were continuing and as of 4:00 AM, were in excess of 1,300. (b7c)

Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, Detroit, was requesting that all businesses voluntarily close for business on July 24, 1967.

According to [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, as of 5:45 AM, July 24, 1967, the situation was not under control, looting and sporadic sniping were continuing, and there were extensive uncontrolled fires in the lower east side of Grand River Avenue, Livernois and 12th Street areas of Detroit. The gasoline station in the Van Dyke-East Nevada area, Detroit, was found selling gasoline in cans and jugs and the Detroit Police officers halted the sales and closed the station. All theaters, gasoline stations and liquor establishments have been closed until further notice in Detroit. As of 5:45 AM, five persons were reported killed, many injured and approximately 1,500 individuals had been arrested in connection with this widespread disturbance.

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~~C~~
CONFIDENTIAL

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

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department,
advised one of these individuals arrested, in the Livernois area
of Detroit during the early morning hours of July 24, 1967, on a
routine search, was [REDACTED]

(b7c)

A characterization of RAM appears in the appendix hereto.

According to [REDACTED] it does not appear
this disturbance will be brought under control at this time and he
anticipates looting and other illegal acts will continue throughout
the day.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the
property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

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see Michigan Detroit, 1974
Michigan July 13, 1977

1.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1984, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1983 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1981, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1980, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source in September, 1984, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialist system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, existence in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Sinking World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONT'D)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

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FBI

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Detroit, Michigan
July 25, 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

July 25, 1967

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Reference is made to a memorandum at Detroit, Mich., dated July 24, 1967, and captioned as above.

(b7c) [REDACTED]
Detroit, Mich., Police Department, advised that as of 6:45 a.m., July 24, 1967, the Detroit Fire Department has responded to over 300 fires since the start of captioned incident. It is estimated that 800 business establishments have been completely destroyed with property damage estimated in excess of 100 million dollars. Sporadic looting and shooting is continuing and the situation is not under control. One fire then in progress encompasses the entire block area on East Jefferson Avenue in Detroit near the bridge leading to the Belle Isle Recreation Area.

A conference of state, city, Michigan National Guard and other interested individuals was held at the Detroit Police Department Headquarters between 6 and 7 a.m. on July 24, 1967. During the conference Michigan Governor George Romney requested the United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark to send federal troops to the Detroit area. However, it was indicated that federal troops could not be supplied unless Governor Romney declared that a state of insurrection existed

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

157-6-15-1943

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and could show the Attorney General that the Michigan National Guard, State and local law enforcement authorities were unable to cope with the situation.

Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh and Governor George Romney at 10:10 a.m., July 24, 1967, advised that regarding captioned matter there were at present known four dead but the Detroit Fire Department is of the opinion there are other unknown dead in the rubble from the burned buildings. Also, the total Michigan National Guard strength is 8,000, but only 3,500 to 4,000 can be on the street at any one time. The maximum Detroit Police Department strength is 1,500 on the street and Michigan State Police strength is 350. According to Mayor Cavanagh all Detroit fire apparatus were then on the street and the fire situation has improved during the past six hours. Looting is on the increase and it was reported that the Wayne County Jail in Detroit is filled to capacity and the jail of the First Precinct, Detroit Police Department, is also filled. Use will be made of the bullpen at the Detroit Records Court Building and other prisoners will be held in the Detroit Police Department Precinct Stations.

As of 9:30 a.m. known injuries of law enforcement officers consisted of 26 Detroit Police Officers, one Michigan State Policeman and four National Guardsmen.

(b7c) [REDACTED] On July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] City of Detroit, advised that Michigan Governor Romney sent the following telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson:

"WITH FURTHER REFERENCE TO PRESENT DETROIT PROBLEM COVERED IN MY EARLIER TELEGRAM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

"AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, I DO HEREBY OFFICIALLY REQUEST THE IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO MICHIGAN TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN RE-ESTABLISHING LAW AND ORDER IN THE

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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"CITY OF DETROIT. I AM JOINED IN THIS REQUEST BY JEROME P. CAVANAGH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DETROIT. THERE IS REASONABLE DOUBT THAT WE CAN SURPRESS THE EXISTING LOOTING, ARSON, AND SNIPING WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS. TIME COULD BE OF THE ESSENCE."

Milton J. Trumbauer, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, Detroit, Mich., advised on July 24, 1967, that approximately 5,000 federal troops are being sent to Detroit under the command of General Turner.

(b7c) [REDACTED], mentioned above, advised the following teletype was being sent to the United States Attorney General Mr. Ramsey Clark:

"AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICH. I DO HEREBY OFFICIALLY RECOMMEND THE IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO MICHIGAN TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN REESTABLISHING LAW AND ORDER IN THE CITY OF DETROIT. I AM JOINED IN THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JEROME P. CAVANAGH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DETROIT. THIS RECOMMENDATION FOLLOWS PERIOD OF OVER TWENTY FOUR HOURS IN WHICH UNCONTROLABLE ARSON, LOOTING AND THREAT TO HUMAN LIFE BY SNIPERS HAVE PREVAILED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CITY AS WELL AS IN THE CITIES OF HAMTRAMCK AND HIGHLAND PARK. LAST NIGHT THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF FOURTEEN HUNDRED MICH. NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, TWO THOUSAND STATE AND DETROIT POLICE, AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF DETROIT AND OVER THREE HUNDRED SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES WERE UNABLE TO CONTAIN THIS MASSIVE OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE, FIRE, THEFT AND GENERAL DISREGARD FOR LAW AND ORDER. DURING THE PAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS THERE HAVE BEEN FOUR KNOWN DEATHS AND EIGHT HUNDRED WOUNDED. OVER THREE

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"HUNDRED FIRES, MANY OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS, HAVE GUTTED SECTIONS OF THE CITY AND CAUSING OVERALL DAMAGE INITIALLY ESTIMATED IN EXCESS OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. ARRESTS NOW EXCEED ONE THOUSAND. ALL THIS HAS OCCURRED IN JUST ONE DAY AND THE EXPERIENCE OF SIMILAR OUTBREAKS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, MOST NOTEABLY IN LOS ANGELES AND NEWARK, INDICATES THAT THEY ARE RARELY LIMITED TO A PERIOD OF ONE DAY AND NIGHT. IT IS THE JUDGMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND THE MICHIGAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT THAT OUR SITUATION MAY CONTINUE AT LEAST THROUGH TONIGHT. EXAMINATION OF OUR PRESENT MANPOWER INDICATES THAT AT BEST FIFTY EIGHT HUNDRED TO SIX THOUSAND MEN ARE AVAILABLE FOR DUTY AT ANY GIVEN TIME IN THE HOURS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD. THIS INCLUDES FOUR THOUSAND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, FIFTEEN HUNDRED DETROIT POLICE OFFICERS AND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED STATE TROOPERS. MANY OF THESE ARE MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY PULLED AN EXCESS OF THEIR NORMAL EFFECTIVE WORK LOADS. THESE MEN MUST COVER A CITY OF ONE HUNDRED THIRTY NINE SQUARE MILES AND WE MEAN JUST THAT. FOR OUR SITUATION IN DETROIT IS NOT CONFINED TO ONE AREA OF THE CITY AS HAS USUALLY BEEN THE CASE ELSEWHERE. SERIOUS INSTANCES OF ARSON, LOOTING AND SHOOTING HAVE BEEN AND EVEN NOW ARE OCCURRING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY. AND ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS WE FACE IS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR OUR FIREMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONSTANTLY HARASSED BY SHOOTERS AND CROWDS TO THE POINT OF PHYSICAL INJURY.

"MAYOR CAVANAGH AND I HAVE JUST COMPLETED PERSONAL INSPECTION OF SOME OF THE MOST EXPLOSIVE AREAS. WE CANNOT SAY WITH CERTAINTY THAT AVAILABLE PERSONNEL WILL BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH CONTROL. BASED UPON OUR PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND THE FACTS CITED WE BELIEVE

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"THAT FIVE THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS ARE REQUIRED BEYOND OUR COMBINED CAPACITY TO PROVIDE. WE BELIEVE THAT TIME CAN BE OF THE ESSENCE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT ANY ORGANIZED STATE OF INSURRECTION PRESENTLY EXISTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT HERE. THERE IS ALSO NO EVIDENCE THAT IT DOES NOT. WE CANNOT STATE UNEQUIVOCALLY THAT THE SITUATION WILL NOT SOON BE CONTAINED: WE MOST EMPHATICALLY CANNOT SAY IT WILL BE, UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES. PAST EXPERIENCE IN BOTH DETROIT AND ELSEWHERE HAS PROVEN THAT THE SECOND NIGHT OF THE OUTBREAK IS USUALLY MORE VIOLENT THAN THE FIRST. IF SUCH DEVELOPES IN DETROIT WE SHALL BE CONFRONTED WITH A MOST DANGEROUS SITUATION WHICH OUR CURRENT FORCES CANNOT HANDLE. IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE THE FAILURE TO SUPPLY FEDERAL TROOPS AT THE CRITICAL PERIOD IN DETROIT CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF UNNECESSARY BLOOD-SHED. THE FURNISHING OF FEDERAL TROOPS, IN TIME, COULD IN OUR JUDGMENT QUELL THIS OVERT THREAT TO LIFE, LIMB AND PROPERTY AND INSURE THE RETURN OF LAW AND ORDER TO THIS CITY AND ITS ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND INHABITANTS."

At 12:15 p.m., July 24, 1967, Charles Harmon, Press Secretary for Governor Romney, stated that word had been received from President Johnson that the request for federal troops had been granted and that Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the United States Secretary of Defense was en route to Detroit to confer with local officials today.

(b7c) [REDACTED] also advised that no orders had been given to Detroit Police Officers to shoot looters, but no command had been given not to shoot them.

On July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that early today at the Detroit Bank and Trust Company Branch located at 10355 Hamilton

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in Detroit, Michigan State Police Officers and Highland Park, Mich., Police Officers, a community which adjoins this area of Detroit, arrested 10 individuals who were in process of taking miscellaneous items from this bank. These individuals all of whom are Negroes and three of whom are females, were being arraigned in Records Court, Detroit, on a charge of "Entering Without Breaking with Intent to Commit a Larceny Therein."

b7c) At 1:20 p.m., July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised at this time four fires in various locations in the City of Detroit were still burning out of control. Firemen were being stoned at each of these locations and police were endeavoring to give assistance. He said there is currently widespread looting in the shopping center at Van Dyke and Harper Streets and gasoline delivery trucks are being attacked by looters. Some live wires have been torn down in one area and gas escaping from supply lines was burning in another location. [REDACTED] said the curfew would continue at 9 p.m. that evening and the border crossings into Canada from Detroit will remain closed.

[REDACTED] advised at 1:55 p.m., July 24, 1967, there were at that time seven known dead and additional killings are believed to be as yet unreported.

[REDACTED] City of Detroit, advised at 2:05 p.m., July 24, 1967, that Governor Romney had received the following telegram from President Johnson:

"IN RESPONSE TO YOUR OFFICIAL REQUEST JOINED BY MAYOR CAVANAGH THAT FEDERAL TROOPS BE SENT TO ASSIST LOCAL AND STATE POLICE AND THE EIGHT THOUSAND GUARDSMEN UNDER YOUR COMMAND AND ON THE BASIS OF YOUR REPRESENTATIONS THAT THERE IS REASONABLE DOUBT THAT YOU CAN MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER IN DETROIT, I HAVE DIRECTED THE TROOPS YOU REQUESTED TO PROCEED AT ONCE

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"TO SELFRIDGE AFB, MICH., AND THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT AS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT AND ASSIST POLICE AND THE MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD FORCES. THESE TROOPS WILL ARRIVE AT SELFRIDGE THIS AFTERNOON. I HAVE INSTRUCTED CYRUS VANCE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MAC NAMARA, TO PROCEED TO DETROIT FOR CONFERENCES WITH YOU AND TO MAKE SPECIFIC PLANS AND PROVIDE YOU WITH SUCH SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE NECESSARY."

[REDACTED] Wayne County Sheriff's Office, advised that the Western Wayne County Municipality mayors and chiefs of police were meeting at 4 p.m. on this date to discuss ways and means of confining the looting and rioting to the City of Detroit.

(b7c) According to [REDACTED] on July 24, 1967, fires were continuing to be reported at the rate of 10 to 12 per hour. He estimated property loss at 150 million dollars and pointed out that 35 suburban fire departments as well as the Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Fire Department were assisting the Detroit Fire Department.

[REDACTED], Detroit Police Department, advised at 3:50 p.m., July 24, 1967, that 483 fires had been reported since 1 p.m. on the previous day. He said that 140 fires had been reported between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on July 24, 1967.

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised at approximately 4 p.m., July 24, 1967, that at least 100 fires in the City of Detroit were at the present time visible from the air. At 5:15 p.m., July 24, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that at this time Cyrus Vance, Governor Romney and Mayor Cavanagh along with a legal staff were making a survey of the City of Detroit. They pointed out that the Detroit Police

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Department is currently on a 12 hour shift using 812 men per shift. They said this comprises all available police officers and those on vacation are being recalled to duty. They pointed out that all Police Department available weapons have been issued, that looting and burning is continuing in a widespread area of the city and the situation is not improving.

At 5:30 p.m., July 24, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a total of 14 persons have been reported as fatally shot since the beginning of the rioting in Detroit. He said two of these persons were Caucasians and 12 were Negroes and they were described as looters. Also, 29 policemen have been listed as injured as have three State Policemen, three National Guardsmen, 14 firemen, 26 civilians and 47 prisoners. The total number of persons arrested up to this time has been placed at 1,800.

(b7c) According to [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, as of 6 p.m., July 24, 1967, the present law enforcement personnel on the street consisted of 812 Detroit Police Officers, 825 National Guardsmen, 200 Michigan State Police and 200 additional State Police being held in reserve.

On July 24, 1967, at 8 p.m. it was announced that a proclamation had been issued by the Mayor of the City of Harper Woods, a suburb of Detroit, that this city will observe the same curfew as the City of Detroit. Also that no alcoholic beverages will be sold and no gasoline or inflammable material will be sold in containers.

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised at 8:05 p.m., July 24, 1967, that at approximately 7:30 p.m. the fires and looting in the City of Detroit were on the increase. He said many arrests were being made but police officers were finding it difficult to transport prisoners thus causing additional danger from the menacing

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crowds gathering on the streets. [redacted] said information had been received that a truck bearing Alabama plates had been reported on Inkster Road outside the City of Detroit and that weapons were being sold from the truck to Negroes. He said the truck and its occupants had been taken into custody.

According to [redacted] Wayne County Sheriff's Office, the City of Detroit curfew had been extended to all communities in Wayne County, Mich., all bar rooms had been ordered closed and all gasoline stations had been ordered to sell no gas in containers.

[redacted] Detroit Police Department, advised that Mr. Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to Secretary of Defense Mac Namara, held a press conference from 8 to 8:15 p.m. July 24, 1967. Mr. Vance stated he would study the situation in the City of Detroit before federal troops would be used. (b7c)

At 8:50 p.m. [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised the situation was continuing to deteriorate and become more widespread. He said some officers were now shooting at looters and the looters were returning the fire. He said there were numerous fires, many of which were out of control as of that time.

At 9:30 p.m., July 24, 1967, a conference was held in the Detroit Police Department Command Post in which Governor Romney participated. It was reported that incidents were on the increase on the East Side of Detroit which was indicated as a significant upward trend at this early evening hour. These incidents were of looting, shooting and burning. Governor Romney made a statement at this conference that incidents were running four hours ahead of the peak reported on the previous evening.

According to [redacted] mentioned above, incidents then being reported included a looter fatally shot at 8:35 p.m. at Buena Vista and Linwood Avenues, substantial

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sniping from buildings in the area of Collingwood and Dexter, Detroit Fire Department request for assistance in the area of Trumbull and West Grand Boulevard and sniper fire on the east side of Detroit.

At 9:57 p.m. on this same date, [REDACTED] stated that the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct, had approximately 300 prisoners to be processed. He said as of 10:10 p.m. sniper fire was reported on the northwest side of Detroit at several locations including one Detroit Fire Department under fire. He said at 10:15 p.m. there was sniper fire reported at Joy Road and Dexter and at Six Mile Road and Livernois Street.

[REDACTED] advised at approximately 10 p.m., 80 buses had arrived at the Selfridge Air Force Base, Mt. Clemens, Mich., outside Detroit, at 3:15 p.m. on this date to be used in transporting federal troops to Detroit when needed.

According to [REDACTED] the incidents of reported lootings, burnings and shootings were now being recorded on a half hour basis by the Detroit Police Department. He said that during the period from 9 to 9:30 p.m., July 24, 1967, there were approximately 50 incidents reported and from 9:30 to 10 p.m. approximately 108 incidents reported. He said as of 10:25 p.m. there had been a significant increase in the incidents reported. He also pointed out that in some instances there had been reports of Detroit Police Department and/or National Guard Officers firing at one another due to the darkness and state of general confusion.

Further, on July 24, 1967, according to [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, at 10:55 p.m. a school was reported on fire at Sylvester and Holland Streets on the East Side of Detroit with no fire department units available. As of 11:05 p.m. injuries to Detroit Police Department personnel were reported as 32

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injuries to state policemen as three, and injuries to National Guardsmen as four. Also reported were 14 known fatalities, 15 injured firemen and 32 injured civilians.

[REDACTED] Highland Park, Mich., Police Department, advised at 11 p.m. there were no incidents of fire or shootings, but that 20 individuals have been arrested in his city for violation of the curfew.

At 11:55 p.m. [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that federal troops were reported in the Detroit area, however, they had not as yet been engaged in quelling the disturbance. He said armored units had been dispatched to the Seventh Precinct, Detroit Police Department, where officers were lying on the floor in the station to avoid being shot. As of this time, according to [REDACTED], numerous fires were raging out of control and firemen and law enforcement officers were being fired upon by snipers. During the period from 11 to 11:30 there were 94 incidents of lootings, burnings and sniping reported. He described the situation at this time as critical.

(b7c)

On July 25, 1967, at 12:10 a.m. [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised of the following incidents all in Detroit:

The fire station at Mack and Chene was under fire and two men including one fireman had been shot.

At 12:15 a.m. the area of Montgomery and Linwood was under heavy fire.

As of 12:18 a.m. the Seventh Precinct had been freed of sniper fire.

At 12:18 a.m. the Fifth Precinct was reported as being fired upon with a sub-machine gun and at 12:35 a.m. the Fifth Precinct was still undergoing fire.

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

At 12:35 a.m. the Detroit Fire House at Linwood and Vicksburg Streets was under fire.

Between 11:30, July 24, 1967, and 12 midnight there were 105 incidents reported;

Between midnight and 12:30, July 25, 1967, 88 incidents of fires, looting and sniping were reported. In excess of 1,700 arrests had at this time been recorded since the start of the disturbance. Most arrests were for looting, breaking and entering and curfew violations.

At 12:25 a.m. [redacted], Hamtramck, Mich., Police Department, a city adjacent to the City of Detroit, advised there had been 15 arrests made by his department during the evening of July 24, 1967. He pointed out these arrests were mostly for concealed weapons and curfew violations. At 12:40 a.m. [redacted] Highland Park, Mich., Police Department, advised that since the curfew went into effect on the evening of July 24, 1967, there had been approximately 40 persons arrested mostly for curfew violations. He said there had been no shootings reported in Highland Park.

(b7c)

At approximately 2:30 a.m., July 25, 1967, [redacted] Detroit Police Department, advised that numerous snipings, fires and lootings were continuing during the early morning hours. He said that in one instance there were two snipers shooting at a fire station at Byron and Tuxedo and two persons with guns were taken into custody at 12th and Hazlewood Streets. He pointed out that three Command Posts were then being operated, one at the Central High School, one at the Southeastern High School and one at the Herman Kiefer Hospital in Detroit. 92 incidents were reported during the period from 12:30 to 1 a.m. while 53 incidents were reported from 1 to 1:30 a.m. As of 1:45 a.m. the number of reported fires was decreasing, however, the shooting and looting incidents were continuing unabated.

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[REDACTED] Records Court Police Detail, Detroit, advised there had been 553 arraignments since the start of the disturbance.

(bc) [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised at 3:15 a.m., July 25, 1967, that between 1 and 3 a.m. there were widely scattered areas subjected to sniper fire and Detroit firemen appeared to be the primary target of the snipers. At 1:25 a.m. two National Guardsmen were shot in the vicinity of 14th and Woodrow Wilson and the sniper was captured. At 2:15 a.m. two Detroit Police Officers were shot by a sniper in the area of Livernois and Virginia Park.

In a radio broadcast in Detroit at 3 a.m., July 25, 1967, General John Throckmorton announced that federal troops under his command were augmenting city, state police and National Guardsmen to quell the disturbance in the City of Detroit with instructions to utilize only that force necessary to restore law and order and to protect persons and property.

[REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, advised that during the period 1:30 to 2 a.m. there were 81 incidents reported; from 2 to 2:30 48 incidents were reported; from 2:30 to 3 a.m. 34 incidents reported and from 3:30 to 4 a.m. 33 incidents were reported. He also advised of the following current incidents of fire, shooting and looting:

At 3:50 a.m. in the Pennsylvania-Sylvester Avenue area two looters were shot.

At 4:09 a.m. the fire department requested protection in fighting a fire at Hazel and Harrison Streets where the entire residential block was in flames.

At 4:48 a.m. the Riviera Motion Picture Theater and other business establishments in the area of Grand River and Joy Roads were in flames.

RIOTING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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During the period from 4 a.m. to 6 a.m. there were a total of only 28 incidents reported and [redacted] pointed out this was a definite decrease. A total of 1,890 arrests had been recorded since the beginning of the disturbance. Some persons arrested due to the overcrowded local jail facilities have been arraigned and transported for incarceration to State Police facilities at Jackson, Mich.

[redacted], Intelligence Officer, 18th Airborne Unit, United States Army, advised that federal troops have been patrolling in the City of Detroit in the disturbance areas since early morning hours July 25, 1967, and are under the command of Lieutenant General John Throckmorton. The United States Army has established brigade headquarters at the Southeastern and Central High Schools in Detroit.

(b7c)

[redacted] Homicide Bureau, Detroit Police Department, furnished the following figures as of 8:30 a.m. concerning injuries and fatalities:

Injured prisoners	94
Injured DPD Officers	37
Injured State Police	3
Injured National Guardsmen	6
Injured Firemen	17
Injured Civilians	39
Fatalities	21

According to Source Number One on July 25, 1967, who has furnished reliable information in the past, the Detroit Police Department Precincts Five, Six, Seven 12 and 13 are experiencing incidents of fires, sniping and looting to a lesser degree than is the 10th Precinct. Source noted that the 10th Precinct covers the 12th Street area where this disturbance originated and this is an area populated almost entirely by Negroes. The other Precincts enumerated are also heavily populated by Negroes. According to the source

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BEGINNING JULY 23, 1967

the majority of persons arrested thus far have been Negroes. Source noted that the precincts mentioned above covered the "inner city" area of Detroit and thus far nearly all incidents have occurred in this area. The looters have traveled in small groups, three to four to an automobile or walking and have looted stores indiscriminately in a wide area. According to the source, there has appeared to be no pattern or planning to this entire disturbance and there have been no incidents or information to indicate same was organized or participated in by outsiders.

Source Number Two and Source Number Three, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 25, 1967, they have learned of no information which would indicate this rioting incident is other than a spontaneous occurrence.

Source Number Four, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised on July 25, 1967, that this appears to be a spontaneous disturbance. Source did note, however, that several automobiles bearing out of state licenses from the surrounding states such as Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, have been reported in the disturbance areas. According to the source the occupants of these cars have been Negroes and in some instances they have been observed to participate in the breaking into and looting of stores.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Detroit, Michigan
July 28, 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 28, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

At 11:30 a.m., July 27, 1967, Michigan Governor George Romney and Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh advised Federal authorities at Washington, D.C., that conditions in Detroit are now greatly improved and it was requested that Detroit should be considered a disaster area. Governor Romney stated this riot disturbance is different from that which occurred in 1943 in that instant disturbance never became a racial situation. Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Lieutenant General Throckmorton, United States Army, after a tour of the City of Detroit at 2:00 p.m., July 27, 1967, stated that somewhat routine conditions now exist, however, no request has been made for withdrawal of Federal Troops.

(b7c) [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that as of 4:00 p.m., July 27, 1967, the total number of fires reported were 1,348, booked arrests 3,743, total injuries 333 and total fatalities 37. He said that the 37th death was that of a man who initially had been injured on July 23, 1967, by an unidentified person.

[redacted] advised at 6:30 p.m., July 27, 1967, that conditions in the City of Detroit were at this time approaching normal. He advised that Detroit Police officers are being received better in the Negro community than they have been for many years. He said that some stolen property has now been recovered as a result of searches being conducted but no firearms have been located. [redacted] said searches will be continued through daylight hours.

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GROUP 1
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declassification

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

[REDACTED]
Detroit Police Department, advised of the following incidents during the periods shown:

(b7c)

4:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.	- 11
4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	- 10
5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.	- 11
5:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	- 16
6:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	- 12
6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.	- 14
7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.	- 17
7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	- 24
8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	- 36
8:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.	- 27
9:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	- 37
9:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.	- 39

[REDACTED] said the majority of these incidents occurred in the 12th Street-Grand River area in Detroit and of these there were only three confirmed sniper attacks and one looting incident.

[REDACTED] as of 10:25 p.m., July 27, 1967, stated there had been a marked decrease in incidents as compared to the previous evening. He said that the total number of fires reported as of 8:00 p.m., July 27, 1967, are 1,370. There were at present no major fires in progress and the fire department was now making a normal number of runs.

[REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, stated that as of 10:25 p.m., July 27, 1967, there have been 3,346 recorded arrests and 37 recorded fatalities.

Governor Romney in an announcement at 12:44 p.m., July 27, 1967, rescinded the curfew in the City of Detroit but at 8:00 p.m., on this same date he reinstated the curfew. The explanation given for reinstatement of the curfew was that hordes of sightseers were driving through the riot affected area hampering clean up operations and causing a situation which could be detrimental and possibly incite further activity in the area.

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

[REDACTED] advised at 12:25 a.m., July 28, 1967, that from 10:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. there were 46 incidents reported, from 10:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. there were 32 reported incidents, from 11:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. there were 30 reported incidents and from 11:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnight there 26 reported incidents. [REDACTED] said that prior to that night some arrests had been made mainly for the curfew violation. He said that shortly after midnight some sniper activity broke out in the 12th Street and Euclid Avenue area which is in the immediate vicinity of the original disturbance. (b7c)

He said that at 1:40 a.m., July 28, 1967, teargas was used by National Guardsmen in the 12th Street-Taylor Street area in an effort to stop snipers.

According to [REDACTED] Michigan State Police, a telegram was sent to President Johnson, Governor Romney and Mayor Cavanagh by Milton Henry and Henry's brother, Richard Henry, leaders of the Malcolm X society in Detroit, submitting a list of demands and stating that if these demands were met the society would attempt to stop the riot.

According to an article which appeared in the July 25, 1967, issue of "The Detroit News", a Detroit daily newspaper, the society is a "black nationalist group which has advocated Negro insurrection in the United States to gain full equality for Negroes".

Source #1 and source #2, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Milton Robinson Henry on May 22, 1964, spoke at a Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Detroit Chapter on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". According to these sources, Henry's speech advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

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

A characterization of the FNSF and the Detroit Branch SWP appears in the appendix hereto.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At 6:05 a.m., July 28, 1967, [REDACTED] advised of the following incidents:

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

[REDACTED] stated the last sniper report was received at 2:35 a.m. He stated that many of the reported incidents have been found false due to the rainfall occurring during the period which may have shorted the burglar alarm systems. He said there were no reported incidents in the Detroit Police Department 10th Precinct, the scene of the original disturbance for the past couple of hours and conditions appear calm in that area.

[REDACTED] mentioned above, stated as of 6:15 a.m., July 28, 1967, there were 3,374 recorded arrests since the beginning of the disturbance.

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APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan, with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM

On May 12, 1966, a source advised that the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) is a name used by the Detroit, Michigan, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in sponsoring forums, socials and other functions which are open to the public. Primarily, FNSF pertains to weekly public forums held at SWP headquarters, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, for the purpose of spreading propaganda of the SWP, developing contacts, facilitating recruitment and members into the SWP, and presenting subjects of a controversial nature in the social, political and economic fields. Usually speakers are members of the SWP and they give the socialist viewpoint of the subject discussed. The money collected at these FNSFs goes into the SWP treasury in Detroit.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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FBI

C O N F I D ~~E~~ N T I A L

Detroit, Michigan
August 2, 1967

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NACCD Detroit, Michigan
Box 32

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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C O N F I D ~~X~~ N T I A L

Detroit, Michigan
August 9, 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

Detroit, Michigan
 August 9, 1967

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

Reference is made to letterhead memorandums,
 at Detroit, dated July 24, July 25, July 26, July 27,
 July 28, July 31, August 1, and August 2, 1967,
 respectively, concerning captioned matter.

Hereinafter set forth is an overall summary
 of information concerning the disturbance and/or
 rioting which occurred in the Detroit area commencing
 on July 23, 1967.

I. Incident Which Triggered the Disturbance and/or Rioting

At approximately 4:00 a.m. on July 21, 1967,
 officers of the Detroit Police Department raided a "blind
 pig" located at 9215 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.
 Approximately 70 individuals, almost all of whom were
 Negroes, were arrested as a result of this raid and due
 to the amount of participants involved it required nearly
 one hour to effect the transportation of those arrested
 to the Tenth Precinct of the Detroit Police Department
 located at Livernois and Elmhurst. During this period
 a crowd estimated at approximately 500 persons congregated
 and verbally insulted police officers and taunted some
 of the persons arrested who were obviously friends of the
 crowd. For no known reason several individuals in the
 crowd began throwing bottles and breaking windows. The area
 of 9215 12th Street is occupied almost exclusively by
 places of business such as bars, pawn shops, clothing
 stores, restaurants and nearly all of the residents in this
 area are Negroes. Shortly after the crowd hurled the
 bricks and other objects, they began spreading to other
 business establishments in this immediate area where they
 broke the windows and began looting.

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

This initial disturbance was reportedly brought under control by the Detroit Police Department at 7:00 a.m. However, during the late morning of July 23, 1967, and early afternoon the disturbance again began in the same area. The participants were primarily male Negro teenagers and some older persons, all Negroes, became active in breaking windows and looting the various stores in the immediate area of 9215 12th Street. At this time, the Detroit Police Department sealed off a 12 square block area surrounding the initial disturbance point and attempted to contain the participants in this sealed off area.

During the early afternoon hours of July 23, 1967, fires were set in the 12th Street area and the disturbance area was reportedly becoming more widespread.

As of 5:20 p.m., July 23, 1967, the looting and burning was spreading to an area of approximately eight to ten blocks in all directions from the initial point of disturbance at 9215 12th Street, Detroit.

On August 4, 1967, [REDACTED] (b7c)
Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that he had developed the following information relative to the raid of the "blind pig" at 9215 12th Street, Detroit, during the early morning of July 23, 1967, and which raid precipitated the disturbance and/or rioting. He stated that the fact that the premises at 9215 12th Street was operating as a "blind pig" has been known to the Detroit Police Department and many residents of the area for a number of months. He stated that it was raided once before approximately one year ago and 14 persons were arrested. He stated that this location has been under surveillance by the Detroit Police Department as an after hours spot on numerous occasions during the past year.

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

He advised that the only reason that a raid had not been conducted at this location previously was that the Detroit Police Department was unable to get an undercover officer into the "blind pig".

He advised that undercover officers of the Detroit Police Department had attempted to gain admittance to the "blind pig" during the late evening of July 22, 1967, however, they were unsuccessful.

He stated that officers of the Detroit Police Department at approximately 3:00 a.m. on July 23, 1967, observed a number of men and women enter and depart the "blind pig". Sometime thereafter officers of the Detroit Police Department working under cover observed three unescorted women approaching the "blind pig" at which time these officers joined the women in conversation and were successful in gaining entrance to the "blind pig". Shortly thereafter, the "blind pig" was raided and upon gaining entry it was determined that in excess of 70 patrons were in the "blind pig".

In making the raid the Detroit Police Department did not anticipate that they would encounter such a crowd and were required to call the Tenth Precinct of the Detroit Police Department for additional vehicles to transport the prisoners.

Ordinarily those arrested would have been transported to the Tenth Precinct of the Detroit Police Department from the alley of the "blind pig". However, the Detroit Police Department was unable to unlock or break down the heavy door at the rear of the "blind pig". As the first load of prisoners were being placed into the police van a small crowd gathered. The crowd gradually became larger as the prisoners were being brought down the front stairs of the "blind pig".

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

and the crowd at first seemed to be jovial. They exchanged wisecracks back and forth between those on the sidewalk and the persons arrested being loaded into the police vans. As the last van returned to transport the remaining prisoners, the mood of the crowd changed. They hurled insults at the police officers and someone in the crowd tossed a bottle which smashed near a policeman. More objects were thrown, and one smashed the rear window of a police cruiser. The police after having loaded the last of the prisoners left the area and the crowd at that time appeared to be restrained. Shortly thereafter the crowd, after the departure of the police, began throwing bricks and other objects through the windows of business establishments in the immediate area and looting these establishments.

II. The Duration of the Disturbance

The disturbance and/or rioting took place during the approximate period from the early morning hours of July 23, 1967, to the early morning hours of July 31, 1967.

III. Area Involved and the Racial or Ethnic Composition Thereof

The disturbance and/or rioting was confined to the following precincts of the Detroit Police Department:

Precinct Number Five, which is located at Jefferson Avenue and St. Jean, on the lower east side of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 8.66 square miles, and an estimated population of 142,000.

Precinct Number Seven, which is located at Mack and Gratiot Avenues also on the east side of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 6.81 square miles, and an estimated population of 94,000.

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Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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Precinct Number Ten, which is located at Livernois and Elmhurst, on the northwest side of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 6.52 square miles, and an estimated population of 146,000.

Precinct Number Six, which is located at Mc Graw and Martin, on the west side of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 6.79 square miles, and an estimated population of 90,000.

Precinct Number 13, located at Woodward and West Hancock in the Wayne State University area of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 9.66 square miles, and an estimated population of 81,000.

Precinct Number 12, located in the area of Palmer Park, which is on the northwest side of Detroit, composing an area of approximately 13.21 square miles and an estimated population of 130,000:

The 12th Precinct, which is located on the far northwest side of Detroit, is mentioned because of the fact that the business establishments in the Seven Mile and Livernois area were broken into and looted during the disturbance.

The areas of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, and 13th Precincts of the Detroit Police Department are predominantly occupied by members of the Negro race according to Detroit Police Department officials and there is no breakdown available as to the percentage of Negroes residing in the aforementioned areas.

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

IV. Estimated Property Damage

[redacted] advised that his department, along with the assistance of fire departments of suburban communities of Detroit, during the disturbance period responded to an estimated 1,617 fire alarms and actually fought an estimated 1,516 fires. The Detroit Fire Department used in excess of 100 pieces of equipment of its own and borrowed an estimated more than 50 pieces of fire fighting equipment from suburban communities. The Detroit Fire Department estimates that in excess of 250 million dollars damage was suffered as a result of the fires.

V. Number of Deaths and Injuries and Racial Breakdown

(b7c) Since the inception of the disturbance and up to the present time, August 7, 1967, according to [redacted], Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, 41 fatalities were reported. Of these fatalities, 32 were Negroes and eight were whites. He further advised that his department does not have any breakdown as to race of persons injured. However, as of 12 noon, July 31, 1967, a total of 386 injuries had been reported to the Detroit Police Department. Of the aforementioned total, the following is a breakdown of the injuries:

Prisoners	139
Detroit Police Officers	91
Michigan State Police Officers	4
Michigan National Guard Members	19
Detroit Firemen	29
Civilians	104

[redacted] stated that undoubtedly more than 386 persons were injured during the disturbance. However, his department was not advised of these injuries since many of these individuals reported to private hospitals and/or their own family physician for required medical attention.

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

VI. Number of Law Enforcement Officers Involved
and Action Taken by Them to Restore Law and Order

Hereinafter set forth are estimates of law enforcement officers involved which were obtained from the below indicated sources.

According to [REDACTED] the Detroit Police Department during the disturbance had an estimated 3,000 police officers on the street in an attempt to quell the rioting. He stated that these officers worked in two 12 hour shifts and only 1,500 were on the street at any given period.

According to [REDACTED] the Michigan State Police had a maximum estimated 750 men in the Detroit area during the disturbance. He stated that these officers also worked 12 hour shifts and only one-half of them would be on the street during a 12 hour period. In addition, he advised that a number of these officers, in excess of 75, were withdrawn from the Detroit area to assist other police departments in handling disturbances in cities in the State of Michigan.

(b7c)

On August 3, 1967, Special Agent [REDACTED] 113th Intelligence Group, Region Two, Detroit, advised that 8,000 members of the Michigan National Guard had been originally committed to the Detroit area to assist in quelling the disturbance. He stated, however, that an undetermined number of National Guardsmen were withdrawn from the Detroit area shortly after being committed in order to assist other communities in Michigan, which were having disturbances.

He stated that the United States Army had dispatched 7,000 men to assist in bringing an end to the rioting. However, only an estimated 4,000 of these men actually came to the Detroit area. He advised that the rest of these troops remained at Selfridge Air Force Base, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

Of the 4,000 troops of the United States Army that came to the Detroit area, only an estimated 2,000 of them were on the street during any given period. The remainder were encamped at the Michigan State Fairgrounds on a stand-by basis. Troops of the regular Army assisted Detroit Police Department officers in quelling the disturbances on the lower east side of Detroit and in the area east of Woodward Avenue, Detroit, which was the dividing line between regular Army and National Guard personnel. Members of the National Guard worked with officers of the Detroit Police Department on the west side of Detroit primarily in the 12th Street, Linwood, Dexter and Grand River areas. In addition, both regular Army and National Guard personnel assisted the Detroit Fire Department by providing protection for them from snipers at the scene of the fires.

In an effort to quell the rioting, military, state and local officials made numerous arrests, enforced the curfew in effect during the disturbance, and forbade a group of more than five to congregate.

VII. Number of Arrests and General Breakdown of the Charges

[REDACTED] advised that as of July 31, 1967, 4,733 recorded arrests had been made by officers of the Detroit Police Department since the inception of the disturbance and/or riot. He stated that no figures are available as to the number of Caucasians or Negroes arrested. However, the Detroit Police Department estimates that 92 to 95 per cent of all those arrested were Negroes. (b7c)

On August 2, 1967, [REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, provided a general breakdown of charges against those arrested since the inception of the disturbance and/or rioting on July 23, 1967:

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

1. Entry without breaking with intent to commit larceny
2. Breaking and entering
3. Possession of stolen property
4. Assault with intent to commit murder
5. Arson
6. Violation of Michigan Governor George Romney's proclamation (curfew violation).

He stated that the majority of the arrests during the early part of the rioting were for entry without breaking with intent to commit larceny. He stated that during the later stages of the rioting the majority of the arrests were for curfew violation. He stated that almost an equal amount of arrests were made for breaking and entering and for possession of stolen property.

(b7c) On August 3, 1967, [REDACTED] Detroit Police Department, furnished the following report relative to the number of weapons seized by the Detroit Police Department in connection with the recent rioting in the Detroit since its eruption on July 23, 1967:

Rifles:

62 being held as evidence
2 found
119 being held for safekeeping

Shotguns:

74 being held as evidence
94 being held for safekeeping

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

Pistols:

231 being held as evidence

All makes and models both foreign and domestic.

He further advised that to date no automatic weapons or machine guns have been received at the Property Room of the Detroit Police Department, and in addition, no explosive devices such as Molotov Cocktails have been received as evidence. However, a number of small containers containing gasoline have been seized and are being held as evidence.

**VIII. Information in the Files of the Detroit Office
Relative to Individuals Involved and/or
Arrested During the Disturbance**

[REDACTED] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised on July 25, 1967, at approximately 12:50 a.m. on July 24, 1967, [REDACTED] were arrested in the vicinity of Albert's Market located at 12002 North Martindale, Detroit, Michigan. According to [REDACTED] both [REDACTED] were sitting in a vehicle in the immediate area of this market and Detroit Police Department officers observed an unidentified Negro woman leaving Albert's Market, which was in the process of being looted, carrying an armful of loot. This woman approached the vehicle, a 1960 Mercedes, the property of [REDACTED] in which [REDACTED] were sitting; however, upon observing the police officers she immediately dropped the loot and ran. At this time the officers arrested [REDACTED] for curfew violation. (b7c)

They were subsequently arraigned in the Recorder's Court, at Detroit, Michigan, ordered held in \$15,000.00 bond each, and were transported to Ionia Reformatory, Ionia, Michigan.

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Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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[redacted] advised that on July 27, 1967, a warrant was issued against [redacted], and [redacted] for probation violation, it being noted that both were arrested on August 10, 1966, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. At the time of their arrest on August 10, 1966, a racial disturbance was then in progress on the east side of Detroit.

On March 6, 1967, Judge Robert J. Colombo, Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, found both [redacted] guilty of carrying concealed weapons and they were sentenced on March 27, 1967, by Judge Colombo, to five years probation along with a fine of \$500.00.

(b7c)

On August 3, 1967, [redacted] advised that Judge Elvin Davenport, Recorder's Court, Detroit, dismissed the charge of curfew violation against [redacted] due to lack of sufficient notice, of said curfew. The Judge commented that the curfew had only been in effect approximately six hours prior to the arrest of [redacted].

On August 3, 1967, Judge Colombo dismissed the felony warrant against [redacted] since the charge of curfew violation was dismissed against these individuals.

Sources of the Detroit Office, [redacted], [redacted], Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, and [redacted], Michigan State Police, all of whom are familiar with [redacted] and the local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) group, advised that other than that set forth above, they knew of no participation of the local RAM group in the recent riots.

A characterization of RAM is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

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

On July 25, 1967, [REDACTED]
Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department,
advised that at approximately 1:30 a.m., on July 24,
1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were arrested by the
Detroit Police Department at Brooklyn and Hancock
Streets and charged with possession of explosives. The
aforementioned individuals, along with three other
Caucasian males and one Negro male were traveling in
two vehicles in the area of Brooklyn and Hancock and
a search of the vehicles disclosed these individuals were
in possession of ingredients for making Molotov Cocktails.

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

A characterization of the DCA is
contained in the appendix attached
hereto.

[REDACTED]

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Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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[REDACTED]

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

On July 27, 1967, [REDACTED] Michigan State Police, advised on July 27, 1967, that telegrams were sent to President Johnson, Governor Romney and Mayor Cavanagh, Detroit, Michigan, by Milton R. Henry and his brother, Richard Henry, leaders of the Malcolm X Society in Detroit, submitting a list of demands and if demands were met the society would ask for a cessation of hostilities.

The July 25, 1967, issue of the "Detroit News", a newspaper published daily in Detroit, carried an article captioned, "Malcolm X Society Offers Deal to Call Off Riots". This article states:

"After two and one-half days of silence during Detroit's rioting, two local leaders of the Malcolm X Society submitted a list of demands to authorities today and said if the demands were met the society would ask for 'a cessation of all hostilities'.

"Telegrams were sent to President Johnson, Governor Romney and Mayor Cavanagh by Milton R. Henry and his brother, Richard, the society's Detroit leaders.

"The society is a Black Nationalist Group which has advocated Negro insurrection in the United States to gain full equality for Negroes.

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Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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"Regarding the insurrection in Detroit, said the identically worded telegrams, and speaking for the Malcolm X Society, we will ask for a cessation of all hostilities by insurrectionists by 7:00 p.m. today, provided the following eight points are accepted and are the basis of discussion by 1:00 p.m. today:

- "1. Withdraw all troops.
- "2. Release all prisoners.
- "3. Give amnesty to all insurrectionists.
- "4. Set (establish) district police commissioners.
- "5. Agree to urban renewal veto by residents.
- "6. Divide City Council and the school board by districts.
- "7. Provide funds for community-owned businesses and cooperatives, allowing groups of Negroes to go into business for themselves.
- "8. Institute compensatory and compulsory equal demplyment enforcement.

"Explaining the telegrams, Richard Henry declared:

"We are the Apostles of Malcolm X in this country. If the people in authority will accept this (list of demands) as a basis for realistic discussion, when we ask for the end of this (rioting) it will take place.

"Looking at the map and seeing how the burning was uncontained, one certainly gets the feeling it will not stop at this point.

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Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,
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"If they don't want to believe it, they don't have to. The city must recognize that this is a state of war and this has taken place for something.

"If they are willing to come up with reasonable solutions, we feel that we can stop it.

"This city will never be the same again.

"We don't claim any control over the insurrectionists. But we believe, because of what we represent, that if we ask for a cessation of hostilities based on the acceptance of these eight points as a basis for discussion, it (the end of the racial outbreak) will occur.

"The reason we feel it will occur, the thing we represent, is the thought of Malcolm X - and we are promoting that".

 advised during May, 1964, that on May 22, 1964, Milton Robinson Henry spoke at a FNSF affair sponsored by the Detroit Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Henry spoke on the topic, "Proportioned Underground Warfare" and during his speech advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of Government property, and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

(b7c)
(b7D)

A characterization of the Detroit Branch of the SWP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

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

On August 4, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b7c)
[REDACTED] (b7d)
advised that Richard Henry served as the President of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club, a local rifle club in the Detroit, Michigan, area during the period from January, 1965, to July, 1965. He further advised that Henry was ousted from his position as President against his will and that the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club was formed and controlled by General Gordon Baker, Jr., the acknowledged leader of the local R.M group.

A characterization of Malcolm X (Little) is contained in the characterization of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated, (OAAU), which is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

During July and August, 1967, confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are familiar with the activities of the Communist Party, the local Detroit Branch of the SWP, and other related subversive organizations, were contacted and advised that the aforementioned organizations did not participate or instigate the rioting in the Detroit area or did they attempt to take advantage of the situation after the rioting began.

Source number two, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during July and August, 1967, that members of the Nation of Islam (NOI) at

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

Muhammad's Mosque Number One, 11625 Linwood Avenue, were advised by local NOI leaders to keep their wives, and children off the street during the rioting, to refrain from participating in the rioting, or accept any stolen goods or other property from individuals participating in the rioting. Members were instructed to remain away from the Mosque and with the exception of leaving their residence for employment or food, they were to remain in their residences during the period that the riots were in progress.

A characterization of Muhammad's Mosque, Detroit, Michigan, and the NOI appear in the appendix pages attached hereto.

On August 4, 1967, source number two made available a report prepared by him, dated August 2, 1967, which report contains his account and observations of rioting in the Detroit area during the afternoon and evening of July 23, 1967.

A Xerox copy of this report is as follows:

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

All sources utilized on the appendix pages of this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DE 157-1687

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan, with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM

On May 12, 1966, a source advised that the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) is a name used by the Detroit, Michigan, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in sponsoring forums, socials and other functions which are open to the public. Primarily, FNSF pertains to weekly public forums held at SWP headquarters, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, for the purpose of spreading propaganda of the SWP, developing contacts, facilitating recruitment and members into the SWP, and presenting subjects of a controversial nature in the social, political and economic fields. Usually speakers are members of the SWP and they give the socialist viewpoint of the subject discussed. The money collected at these FNSFs goes into the SWP treasury in Detroit.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIXMUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #1
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

On May 14, 1966, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all-Negro organization, originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan.

Source advised on May 14, 1966, that Muhammad's Mosque #1, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #1, has been in existence in Detroit, Michigan, since the formation of the NOI and since September, 1960, has been conducting meetings at 11529 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan.

This source advised that Muhammad's Mosque #1 is affiliated with the national organization of the NOI under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and adheres to the beliefs and policies of the national organization.

APPENDIXNATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On May 7, 1963, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, The Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils" in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1959, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

1.

APPENDIXORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

On May 17, 1965, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

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2.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

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APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader", from Havana.

This source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXW.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people".

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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