

Mr. CALABRESE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The owner didn't cash them, but these six men did?

Mr. CALABRESE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was in the amount of \$80,000?

Mr. CALABRESE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, there may be many, many thousands of dollars more.

Mr. CALABRESE. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably running up to a million dollars.

Mr. CALABRESE. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. That money has been achieved in this fashion by thieves.

This has not come to trial yet?

Mr. CALABRESE. No; he made bond, personal bond, of \$10,000, when he was arraigned on March 4, and his examination or preliminary examination on the foregoing charge is scheduled for April 10, 1968.

The CHAIRMAN. He is now under bond awaiting a preliminary hearing which is scheduled for April 10, next month?

Mr. CALABRESE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be made an exhibit.

(Document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 110" for reference and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

#### TESTIMONY OF LT. WILLIAM McCoy—Resumed

Lieutenant McCoy. I may add, Mr. Chairman, that was a Federal court that released this person on a personal bond.

The CHAIRMAN. On a personal bond?

Lieutenant McCoy. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A Federal judge released this man on these charges on a personal bond, with his record of murder, robbery, and a suspended sentence or a probation on carrying these weapons that he was caught with during the riot time. Is that correct?

Lieutenant McCoy. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The great tender heart of some Federal judge turns him loose on his own recognizance, then we expect to have law enforcement in this country, and respect for law enforcement. Who can? Who can respect law enforcement, when such a thing as this occurs?

I can't conceive of it. Are all of them out on their own recognizance, all of the defendants, or is it an exception as to this one?

Lieutenant McCoy. No, it was all the defendants in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn them all loose on their own recognizance.

Very well. I guess they are ready to commit more, while they are out.

Proceed.

Lieutenant McCoy. Alvin Harrison, Jr.; date of birth, August 3, 1940, Birmingham, Ala. Presently residing in Washington, D.C.

Harrison was mentioned earlier in my statement as chairman of the AFRO American Youth Movement (AAYM) and as one of those arrested during the Kercheval incident, 1966.

Attached is a copy of "We the People," published by the Adult Community Movement for Equality on July 1, 1965, that contains an article written by Harrison, entitled, "If Not Now, When."

The CHAIRMAN. This article may be received and made an exhibit. (Document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 111" for reference and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Lieutenant McCoy. Harrison came to Detroit from New York City in early May 1965.

Harrison was identified as chairman of the Adult Community Movement for Equality (ACME), the Northern Student Movement (NSM), and the Afro-American Youth Movement (AA YM), and spoke at a political rally held by the Northern Student Movement (NSM) and the Afro-American Youth Movement (AA YM) on July 23, 1966.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that during the time of the riot?

Lieutenant McCoy. This was 1 year previous.

Harrison's speech involved a racist definition of "black power." He stated that black power means that no longer will the businessmen on Kercheval, like the liquor store and the AYP, treat Negroes with contempt and rob them of their wages by charging high prices. He encouraged Negroes to go and take what was theirs.

Further, he stated that Negroes made Ford, Chevrolet, and Chrysler rich with their slave labor, and that the Negroes own these companies.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought those companies paid about the highest wages in the Nation. Don't they?

Lieutenant McCoy. Yes, sir; they certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet they are called slave wages by these militant agitators and revolutionists.

Lieutenant McCoy. Yes, sir.

On several occasions between October 1965 and February 1966, Harrison was seen entering the Friday Night Socialist Forum, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, which is sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party.

On October 15, 1965, during a teach-in at Wayne State University opposing American policy in Vietnam, Harrison made the following statement while pointing to the American flag, "That's your flag, Baby, not mine."

From March 1966 through June 1966, Harrison was identified as the leader of the following public demonstrations:

March 15 and 16, 1966: Picketed East Side General Hospital, 2199 Cadillac, Detroit, in regard to dissatisfaction with the hospital's policies of handling emergency outpatients. The group, mostly children, carried signs as follows:

Police Brutality.

Black Man Wake up.

June 27, 1966: Harrison and members of ACME and AA YM were joined by members of the West Central Organization (WCO) in picketing recorder's court, police headquarters, and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 900 Cadillac Square Building, Detroit, over alleged police brutality in the city, and especially in the second precinct.

June 29 and 30, 1966: Harrison and members of ACME and AA YM again picketed police headquarters and demanded meetings with Police Advisory Assistant Hubert Locke, which was granted.

Mr. O'DONNELL. I wish you would refer back to page 6 of your statement.

This indicates that Harrison was one of the original people who were arrested during the Kercheval riots in connection with the guns that were discussed this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the same Harrison that you referred to on page 6 of your statement?

Lieutenant McCoy. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. But he was not arrested in connection with the arms.

Mr. O'DONNELL. What was he arrested in connection with?

Lieutenant McCoy. Inciting to riot.

Mr. O'DONNELL. What has been the disposition of his case?

Lieutenant McCoy. It is still pending.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Can you tell us why?

Lieutenant McCoy. I cannot tell you why.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Has the file been lost, do you know?

Lieutenant McCoy. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Lieutenant McCoy. The next is Grace Lillian Boggs.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not Harrison's file has been lost, and that is the reason he has not been prosecuted? They have lost the file of the case against him?

Lieutenant McCoy. There seems to be some difficulty in locating the file.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. That clarifies it. Proceed.

Lieutenant McCoy. Grace Lillian Boggs—

Senator CURTIS. Where would the file be rightfully kept?

Lieutenant McCoy. It would be kept in the recorders court building.

Senator CURTIS. That is a State court?

Lieutenant McCoy. Recorders court is a court of record in the city of Detroit.

Senator CURTIS. What do you call the judges who preside in that court? Are they circuit judges, or district judges?

Lieutenant McCoy. They are not circuit judges. They handle felony or misdemeanor cases that occur within the city limits of Detroit.

Senator CURTIS. What is the title of the judges?

Lieutenant McCoy. I beg your pardon?

Senator CURTIS. What do they call the judges? City judges?

Lieutenant McCoy. No, we call them recorders court judges.

Senator CURTIS. But there is one central location for the files?

Lieutenant McCoy. Yes, sir, There is a fileroom in recorders court.

Senator CURTIS. What I mean is, they are not scattered in various parts of the city?

Lieutenant McCoy. No, sir.

Senator CURTIS. There is one clerk of the recorders court, and, of course, he has employees under him?

Lieutenant McCoy. They have one clerk, who would be in charge of numerous other clerks; yes, sir.

Senator CURTIS. What is the title of the top man?

I am not speaking of the judge.

Lieutenant McCoy. The chief clerk of the recorders court is Burk Montgomery.

Senator CURTIS. Is he elected, or is he appointed by the judges?

Lieutenant McCoy. I believe it is an appointive position.