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INTRODUCTION

POLICE ON THE HOMEFRONT is about ways to control people – that is, some of the American Government's training programs, weapons and equipment, psychological research and political strategies for controlling people. Controlling students at Mississippi Valley State College is certainly a very different problem from controlling farmers in Vietnam, but Washington is undertaking to do both. Consequently, the similarities between the Pentagon's planning for "limited wars" in the Third World and the Justice Department's planning for law and order in city and campus at home are not coincidence. In the past few years, the Military-Industrial Complex with its think-tanks and weaponry has joined with the Justice Department, national police organizations like the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and local police forces to construct a formidable and growing national police complex. Its emergence has been aided by a political consensus stretching from conservative Democratic Senator John McClellan to liberal Republican Mayor John Lindsay. Very little criticism has been voiced.

The articles that follow, we think, make a significant contribution toward understanding the vast and rapidly-changing apparatus for policing America. "Back Home: The Campus Beat" provides an overview of national programs made possible in good part by academic involvement in that policing. "Bringing It Back: Planning for the City" sketches how the farsighted men in the think-tanks, previously occupied with strategies for expanding American power abroad, more recently have prepared plans to enforce law and order at home. "Weapons for the Homefront" summarizes the important products and producers now turning to the growing domestic market. "City Surveillance" is about the new police manpower plans and communications and intelligence systems set up since the uprising of 1965 in the Watts area of Los Angeles. "Over There: Policing the Empire" describes the State Department's foreign police training program. Shorter articles about specific people, places, and events are also included. Articles, of course, reflect the views of their authors and do not represent a policy statement by the American Friends Service Committee. The NARMIC staff takes full responsibility for any errors.

This collection is offered with the hope of spurring further thought and investigation. The publication of *The University-Military-Police Complex** by the North American Congress on Latin America this year and the recent

formation of the Law Enforcement Research Group** have marked the beginnings of critical, radical analyses; much is still to be done.

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**Law Enforcement Research Group AL 103 Goddard College Plainfield, Vermont 05667 ALC: NOT A REPORT OF

BACK HOME: THE CAMPUS BEAT

Lee Webb*

In May, 1970, in the midst of the national strike, thousands of American University students leafletted the rush-hour traffic in downtown Washington, D.C. Their mimeographed leaflets explained to Washington's commuters their demands that three related government-sponsored, un-American activities be ended immediately — the war in Indochina, political repression at home, and military research and training on campuses. Day after day these leafletting efforts were attacked and broken up by the elite Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, which blanketed the area with tear gas, photographed demonstrators for later identification and clubbed and arrested scores. One student's leg was broken, another's arm. A biology professor was beaten after he protested that the tear gas was killing his laboratory animals and destroying four years of research.

Typical student activity for the month of May? What sets this apart from similar scenes is that most of the policemen in the CDU, its commanding officer, and the Chief of Police, as well as the demonstrators who were gassed and beaten, are all classmates at American University. The police attend AU's Center for the Administration of Justice (AJUST).

The extent of campus complicity in what the newsmagazines have dubbed the "homefront war" is suggested by the fact that AJUST is one of 880 college and university police training programs organized and funded by the Department of Justice, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). More than 2800 policemen from Washington, Maryland and Virginia are taking courses at AU, as well as members of the United States Park Police and White House police. In downtown Philadelphia, Temple University offers a two-week cram course for Philadelphia cops. Its National Institute for the Administration of Justice runs courses in "Mob Behavior," "Violence in America," "Riot Behavior," and "Campus Control," as well as a 24-hour course in handling of firearms that includes 16 hours of target practice. Boston cops are similarly schooled at Northeastern University, another big recipient of Justice Department money. New York cops do their

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learning at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice - a part of the City University of New York. And New Haven cops are trained at New Haven College. And so on.

University complicity with the police does not stop with training the policeman, but also includes work on counterinsurgency techniques and the development of new weapons and equipment. The work is done under contracts with the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - the research and development (R&D) arm of LEAA. For example, the University of Michigan is working with state law enforcement agencies in planning alternative responses to student unrest; the University of Indiana is working with Indiana authorities in constructing state-wide coordination of anti-riot forces; Kent State got a contract to design new college courses "not only to produce understanding of law enforcement philosophies, concept and procedural operations but also to produce a favorable change in attitudes towards the criminal justice system;" and Wayne State University in Detroit in cooperation with the auto manufacturers is developing a new prowl car equipped with computer input-output terminals, videotape cameras and other devices.1

Just as the Defense Department has turned to the American colleges and universities for new weapons technology and information about restless and rebellious people in Latin America, Africa and Asia, so now the Justice Department calls upon the universities for new weapons technology and information about rebellious youth, students, blacks, Indians, and other minority groups.

The basic structure of a police-military-academic-industrial complex is gives central direction and finances it out of tax dollars, business provides underorganized, and undisciplined?"5 products for a growing and profitable market, and the universities contribute brainpower and knowledge.

these agencies from one another and from the larger community, the ad hoc LEAA-funded students.6) And why is wearing guns and MACE routinely on Statistical analyses, operations research, management studies, and students replacing ROTC cadets and fraternity groups as right-wing vigilante role-analysis must be brought to many of these age-old problems."2

LEAA is preparing the way to an efficient national police network by Few, if any, college administrators have joined in questioning possible streamlining and standardizing all aspects of police operations from incursions on academic freedom. Many may well view the prospect of a recruitment and selection procedures and training curricula to intelligence, substantial police-student population on campus as a counterweight to the communications and crime reporting systems, to equipment and weapons leftward-moving students. Before May of 1970, Dean Striner, who heads the acquisition. This means transforming 40,000 poorly funded, untrained and American University's AJUST program, had been able to calm students and undisciplined police departments into a force that is well-trained, faculty worried about police training on campus by arguing that the training well-disciplined and well-equipped with the latest technological would "humanize" the police, preventing brutality. But the days in May breakthroughs, many of which were developed and tested by the Army for convinced even moderate students that such training means simply a stronger

counterinsurgency warfare in Vietnam.

Big city police departments, thanks in a large part to the massive infusion of Federal funds, are already looking like big business. New York City's police budget is \$360,000,000 and Chicago's is over \$90,000,000. Both departments are large enough to be listed among Fortune magazine's list of the 500 largest American corporations.³

A police management consultant explained in Police Chief, "In a real sense police departments are 'big business' and to function efficiently and effectively the 'executive' of this 'business' must have the knowledge, skills and intellectual attributes of their counterparts in private industry."⁴ What is true for the "executive" is also true for the ordinary cops.

Given the sophistication of the computer consoles, videotape machines, and communications equipment that will become standard police equipment in the near future, colleges are being called upon to train the essential personnel. A succinct summary of the arguments for college-trained police is made by Congressman James Scheuer (D.-N.Y.), an articulate advocate of "professionalization": "For what does it avail us to develop effective non-lethal weapons if a policeman hasn't the wisdom, self-control and training to use them properly? What purpose is served by introducing a high resolution electron microscope into a police laboratory whose staff doesn't know how to make the best use of it? How much time and money will a computerized communications system save if it is poorly programmed and operated? Of what value is a garageful of specialized police vehicles if commanding officers do not apply highly refined task force concepts to their deployment? In short, how effective will the finest law enforcement hardware already built and this complex is growing rapidly. The Federal Government be if it is placed in the hands of the undereducated, undertrained,

Questions have been raised by students and faculty at a number of schools about the impact of police training programs on the campus. Will classroom The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discussion be stilted and formal, with students afraid to talk freely about programs for training cops in college and developing strategies for social revolution, imperialism, or drugs, knowing a student cop might be in the control go hand in hand with increased centralization of police power and room? (The recent disclosure by the New York Times that the Nixon new police technology. As LEAA's first report says, "The fractionalized Administration is considering using LEAA to gather intelligence on radical geography of police departments, courts and corrections, the isolation of and New Left activists will not decrease student and faculty fears of responses to current conditions – all are examples of the paths of tradition. campus by police students tolerated by school administrations? Are police groups?

WITH CRIME INCREASING, UNIVERSITEES ARE BEEFING UP THEIR POLICE FORCES

by William A. Sievert

At least one line in the budgets of many colleges and universities appears safe from austerity measures. Throughout the nation colleges are putting more effort and more money into campus security — at a time when other expenses, from athletics to academics, are being trimmed.

Much of the effort to provide added security is in response to a growing rate of crime on many campuses, particularly those in cities. .

A second reason for the increase in campus security is that administrators hope to be better prepared than they were a year ago if student unrest should disrupt their institutions again.

Police Forces Expanding

One of the most common means of tightening security has been to expand the campus police force. At the University of Illinois, for example, about \$350,000 has been budgeted this year for additional security manpower and equipment. Stanford has budgeted an additional \$200,000 for the purpose. George Washington University has increased its campus security force from 26 to more than 40 men,

while budgeting for a total of 55. The university has hired a former director of the Secret Service's Washington office to head its force.

The University of California at Santa Barbara has added a bomb squad.

'Mod Squads' Established

Several institutions have expanded their police forces by establishing student "mod squads."

Armed with .28-caliber pistols, several students at the University of Miami partot the campus each night, after taking classes during the day. The students have undergone 800 hours of training at the Metropolitan plice Institute and have been commissioned as officers in the police department of Coral Gables, Fla., where the campus is located. They are controlled, however, by the university administration

At Drew University, nine uniformed student-policemen have the sole responsibility for security in the dormitories, gymnasium, and student center, Financed by federal work-study funds, they share squad-car duty with professional campus police

At Minnesota's Mankato State College, 28 students, dressed in street clothes and armed only with walkie-talkies, have replaced uniformed and armed professional guards. The college's security office also is manned by students, who have no power of arrest. When necessary, the student can call on the city's police force for assistance.

David R. Green, a junior at Drew University and head of the institution's student police, says students are more responsive to law enforcement by their peers.

"It's much more reassuring to look out and see the face of someone you sit next to in class than to see a stranger" enforcing laws, he says.

Lunch with Policemen

In an effort to improve student relations with police, several fraternities at Ohio State and Purdue Universities have invited police officers to lunch. At Ohio State, the project is called "Feed the Fuzz." Several institutions, including the University of California at Santa Barbara and Bellarmine College, have

established special sheriff's or city police offices on or near the campus to improve student-police relations.

At Santa Barbara, however, the sheriff's "foot patrol" office already has had its windows shattered by a crowd of 500 persons protesting U.S. involvement in Laos last month. In addition to expanding their security manpower, many campuses are adding new equipment aimed at preventing criminal activities and campus disturbances.

Stanford University has installed \$90,000 worth of outdoor lighting to prevent hit-and-run attacks by roving groups of masked assailants such as those who disrupted the campus last spring. Since the lighting was installed Stanford has been struck several times by window-breakers protesting U.S. action in Laos and other ISSUIRS

Ohio State University has installed cameras in the clock on the front of an administration building and additional lighting around the campus.

Electronic Monitoring Devices Illinois State University has installed electronic monitoring devices in several buildings, including the reception area of the president's office.

The system is basically a closed-circuit television operation, monitored in the office of security services. Cameras also are operating or are planned for the university's computer and telephone centers and the cashier's office.

George Washington University likewise has expanded its use of closed-circuit television in university buildings, added emergency telephones around the campus, and purchased a radio-equipped police vehicle.

Because insurance for plate-glass windows on college campuses has skyrocketed in recent years, the University of Wisconsin is replacing windows broken in recent protests with panes of a transparent plastic material

The plastic windows are said to withstand the force of a .45-caliber bullet. They are approximately four times as expensive as glass.

Clarifying Disciplinary Codes

Many institutions are gambling that a less expensive method of keeping their windows intact is through tightening - or clarifying - disciplinary codes and sharing more decision-making power with students. To make its policy clear. Southern Illinois University has specified activities that are punishable by

suspension or expulsion and has listed among its more serious offenses the occupation of a university facility

Rules of Conduct Revised

A survey of about 450 campuses coordinated by the American Council on Education shows that almost 300 have made some preparations since last spring to prevent future campus disruptions.

From The Chronicle of Higher Education, March 1, 1971, a newspaper published for university administrators and government higher education officials in America

and tougher police force.

Student groups are just begining to react to this new form of university complicity. On March 6, 1970, 200 people occupied the Criminal Justice Studies Department at the University of Minnesota, destroying and seizing many of its files. At American University, after fruitless rallies and petitions demanding that the administration sever all relations with the Department of Justice, the Center for the Administration of Justice was occupied by sit-ins twice in the spring 1970, and then wrecked by unidentified persons late one night. That same month 100 Temple students marched to confront President Anderson and demand the abolition of both the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the National Institute for the Administration of Justice. Chances are, the Justice Department will soon face the same massive opposition to its enclaves on campus that the Pentagon has faced to its ROTC programs and war research.

I. HISTORY

The burning of Watts in 1965 crystallized growing concern of liberals and conservatives alike that something had to be done about "crime in the streets." The Pentagon feared that serious guerrilla warfare might explode in American cities in the near future, and that local police forces were not prepared to deal with it. In a report that year for the Defense Research Corporation, John L. Sorensen summed up the Pentagon view. "Investigations by the DRC," he wrote, "indicate that the United States is inadequately prepared to counter urban insurgency. The preventive or responsive measures available to handle routine riots and occasional terrorism, the broader concept of a whole program of counterinsurgency is hardly even discussed among police here or abroad. The military is often called in to control a situation which has exceeded the capacity of the regular police, but they too lack a doctrine, training, or materials to do more than simply quell mass actions."7

Following Watts, the Pentagon began to press for bigger local police departments, increased use of helicopters, tactical units, informers, and more powerful weapons to prepare for the urban guerrilla warfare military planners saw just around the corner. However, such improvements were impossible because the already nearly bankrupt cities could not afford big increases in their police budgets, and the development of new weapons and riot control techniques would mean even more massive funds that only the Federal Government could afford.

However great the Pentagon influence was in the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the key federal legislation financing police expansion, new weapons development, and college-based police training, the major influence came from liberal and conservative desire to stamp out "crime in the streets." They were responding to a real situation. Crime - murder, assault, embezzlement, rape, burglary, corruption, car theft, etc. - had mushroomed throughout the 1950's and 1960's. Liberals and

conservatives alike intensified natural public anxiety and fears by focusing public fear on the nation's black ghettos. The politicians' tactics were strengthened by Watts and other black revolts that paralyzed the police for days at a time.

The question of how the Federal Government should respond to the threat of urban rebellion and "crime in the streets" was explored by a Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in July 1965. Johnson made Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach its chairman and filled the other 18 seats with judges, prosecutors, police chiefs, and professors of police science, as well as Whitney Young of the National Urban League.

Katzenbach picked a Harvard Law School professor and former Justice Department official, James Vorenberg, as the Commission's executive director, and together they assembled an overwhelmingly white, wealthy group of "advisors and experts" from the Pentagon, aerospace corporations, universities, computer companies, military think-tanks, and police departments to prepare the report which would outline a strategy for dealing with crime.8

The Commission's perspective and deliberations were predictably narrow. Crime, as its members defined it, included auto theft, burglary, robbery, assault and murder, but did not include such "white collar" crime as embezzlement, tax evasion, fraud, pollution, and housing code or mine safety Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice protected the rich at the expense of the poor. Though a few members pointed out that better housing, schools, and an end to discrimination and segregation might help reduce orders. One of the major reasons the Commission has pushed this idea so hard crime, the Commission's common assumption seemed to be that social progress was extremely unlikely since national priorities demanded all-out resistance to liberation movements abroad. Although crime was assumed to control would mean more effective control of crime and less have its origin in social injustice, the Commission limited itself to working out police-community antagonism. It would also weaken the city, state, and a strategy for punishing the criminals.

equipped and trained police forces to control social and political ways that will strengthen and not weaken the existing centers of power. disturbances. One result of this buildup is that with such powerful physical force at their disposal, the ruling powers can afford to be less sensitive to public pressure to meet grievances. Instead of preventing disturbances by complying with just demands, the government can move in quickly to Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The major section of the legislation set and prison systems also make it possible to move recognized "criminal Enforcement Assistance Administration. Law enforcement has become the elements" more quickly and efficiently out of public view, before social war on the poor, and LEAA has become its Pentagon. deviance becomes the norm. A war on the poor has replaced the war on poverty.

major cause of the crime problem was an inefficient, overloaded, untrained, report gives much attention to computers.

and technologically backward "criminal justice system."

The Commission called for billions of dollars of new public funds to be spent on expanding and modernizing the "criminal justice system" by introducing computers, helicopters, systems analysis, new weapons, and the management and budget procedures pioneered by the big defense contractors. The "criminal justice system," as the Commission called it, included the police, prosecutors, courts, jails, and prisons. What had been a primitive and backward group of institutions would become a sophisticated, technologically advanced system for dealing out "justice." In short, the Commission recommended a systems analysis approach similar to that instituted by McNamara and his whiz kids in reorganizing the nation's war machine.

The Commission recommended the development of new weapons and equipment for the police and especially the police utilization of the technology developed by the Pentagon for counterinsurgency operations in Vietnam and the rest of the Third World.*

To manage this new system, the police, courts, and prisons needed more highly trained personnel. The Commission called for the 'professionalization" of such personnel by subsidizing their attendance at suitable college courses.

If any one word sums up the Commission's recommendations, it is 'professionalization." To its members, the word didn't have connotations of independence and individual responsibility, but rather the reverse violations. Like the judges, the police, and the law itself, the Commission on standardization and tighter control. "Professionalization" means that the more highly trained and versatile employees of law enforcement agencies will follow orders more closely and will be able to follow many different kinds of is to head off what police and Justice Department officials see as a growing move for decentralized, community control of the police. Community national centers of power, and put real power closer to the hands of the The Commission recommended the creation of massive and highly people. Professionalization is an attempt to deal with lower-class crime in

President Johnson submitted legislation in February of 1968 based on the Commission's recommendations and Congress, after considerable discussion but no substantive disagreement, passed what was called the Omnibus Crime suppress restless citizens before they get out of hand. Stronger police, courts, up a new agency as part of the Department of Justice called the Law

One part of LEAA has the job of allocating grants to states for the

*A Report to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of The bias and political assumptions of the Commission were apparent in its Justice by the Institute for Defense Analyses, Task Force Report - Science and final recommendations, which were contained in twelve thick volumes. *Technology*, (Government Printing Office, 1967). For example, see the discussion of the economical advantages of standardized police radio transceivers designed for Vietnam Entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," the report said that the and now used "for AID public safety programs throughout the world," p. 139. The

modernization of local police departments, specifically to buy new equipment such as computers, for the recruiting and training of police officers, for public relations, for new buildings and other law enforcement facilities, for new special units to combat organized crime, for special riot control units, and for the hiring of neighborhood youths to improve police-community relations.⁹

Another part of LEAA, the Office of Academic Assistance, coordinates and funds police training on college campuses through a program of grants and loans to individual policemen.

Still another part of LEAA, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the R&D arm of LEAA, is in charge of the development of new police weapons and equipment and social science research for counterinsurgency. The National Institute does its R&D work in the same manner as the Pentagon, by contracting out projects to corporations, universities, and private think-tanks.

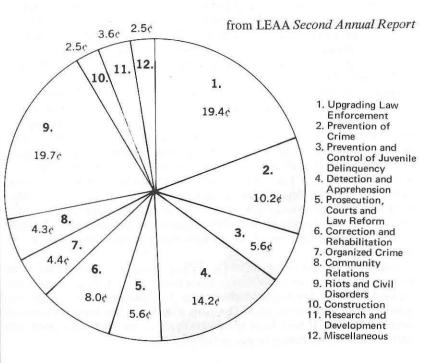
The Institute was the darling of Congressional liberals. In the view of Senator Robert Kennedy (D-NY), Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass) and Congressman James Scheuer (D-NY), President Johnson's message to Congress did not include a high enough priority on the development of new police weapons and equipment, so they sponsored an amendment which set up the National Institute as part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The strong support of these three Congressional liberals long opponents of the Vietnam War and Lyndon Johnson - for more powerful police highlights the strong support liberals gave to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, save for a few of its provisions that weaken Supreme Court rulings on wiretapping and confessions. In their zeal for a modern and technologically advanced professional police force, they either have forgotten or consciously ignore the fact that the problem is not the individual policeman but the people and the political and economic forces that give him the orders. In establishing LEAA with its extensive power over funding of local police departments, these civil libertarians have also set up a structure making a nationally coordinated and nationally directed police force a real possibility in the United States. In fact, in many cases the liberals proposals are scarier than those of the Pentagon itself. Scheuer's book, To Walk the Streets Safely, advocates new weapons and equipment for the police that even the Pentagon seems to shy away from.

Appropriations for LEAA are sizable and growing rapidly. The size of the appropriations is confirming the predictions of radicals that federal funds will soon be the instrument of control over local police departments. From a \$63 million appropriation in its first year, fiscal 1969, LEAA's budget was multiplied more than four times (to \$268 million) in its next year¹⁰ and more than doubled again to \$650 million for fiscal year 1971. A speech by Attorney General Mitchell on February 1, 1970 surprised many in predicting a more than billion dollar budget for LEAA in 1972.¹¹ But just three months later, the House passed (in a 342-2 vote) LEAA authorizations rising to \$1 billion in fiscal 1972 and \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1973.¹² And the Senate two

months later added \$150 million to the fiscal 1972 figure and increased the 1973 amount by \$250 million.¹³ Far from resisting Mitchell's predictions, liberal and conservative Congressmen alike have championed big spending for law and order.¹⁴

The manner in which LEAA is spending its appropriations also serves to confirm the widespread fears that the money supposedly being spent to modernize the police, courts, jails and prisons is actually only going to expand and strengthen the police. According to LEAA's own reports, the police got over 75% of all action grants in fiscal 1969, with the jails getting only 8% and the courts getting a measly 6%. Of the money going to the police, moreover, the greater percentage is going to riot control and the lesser to such things as community relations. Even the *Wall Street Journal*, a strong supporter of bigger and better law enforcement, is worried that LEAA is going overboard towards the police. A *Journal* reporter complained, "the great bulk of anti-crime thought went into new methods and approaches, and the great bulk of recently rising anti-crime outlays went for more cops, higher pay, special training, and new and sophisticated equipment. Corrections and courts got only stray thoughts and dollars."15

THE ACTION GRANT DOLLAR FY 1969



II. POLICE IN THE CLASSROOM

Police are flooding into college classrooms. Over 65,000 this past year took courses in colleges receiving Justice Department funds for "criminal justice studies".¹⁶ Enrollment of police is expected to increase even more in the 1970-71 school year. In 1964 there were only 78 colleges granting degrees in criminal justice studies. By 1970 the Safe Streets Act had raised that total nearly four times to 292 schools, including 257 schools offering associate degrees, 55 offering bachelors, 21 masters, and 7 doctorates.¹⁷ As of mid-1970, LEAA counted the number of degree-granting institutions to be 608.¹⁸ Supplementing the degree programs are other special programs aimed at orienting university research towards criminal justice concerns. Exercise Acorn, for instance, provides grants up to \$5,000 for research in criminal justice matters. Other programs include manuscript support programs, graduate fellowships and Visiting Fellowships at the National Institute.¹⁹ At least 880 colleges and universities are now receiving Justice Department his convictions as to the proper content of "the emerging field of criminal funds.20

Police training programs are coordinated and financed by the Office of Academic Assistance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In financing these programs LEAA runs two types of subsidy programs: the first, loans up to \$1800 a year for fulltime students in undergraduate and graduate programs directly related to law enforcement and leading to careers in law enforcement; the second, grants for in-service personnel (policemen) of up to \$300 per semester for evening and weekend courses directly and indirectly related to law enforcement,²¹ More than 20,000 students and police got either grants or loans in 1969 and the 1970 total will be over 50,000.²² In 1969 the budget for academic assistance was \$6.5 million; in 1970, almost three times that amount.23

University administrators operating such programs for the Department of Justice say such programs give policemen a chance for a real college education, but upon examination these programs are as crass an example of manpower channelling as those run by the Pentagon. In most college programs students choose their own courses, but policemen in these programs can't. Police chiefs can veto any course a policeman chooses. The 1969 regulation manual of the Office of Academic Assistance makes such a rule mandatory for all colleges receiving funds. It says, "Each student must obtain from his employing agency the signature of an official authorized to certify the fact that the course or courses being undertaken by the student are either related to law enforcement or suitable for a person employed in law enforcement."24

Financing arrangements for the loans and grants are set up in ways that prevent students from moving away from police work. Unless students who received loans go directly into some job in the criminal justice system, they have to repay with 7% interest. The same goes for police taking evening and weekend courses. If they leave the police force or are fired, their grants turn into loans, and they have to repay in full plus 7%.

Required courses under these programs include such subjects as introduction to law enforcement, police administration and organization, police community relations, traffic control, collective behavior, riot control and deviant behavior. Police are also encouraged to take other "straight" university courses in such fields as business administration, government, economics and sociology, but usually in special sections taught by police officials, FBI and Bureau of Narcotics agents, and retired military officers. As Police Chief James Ahern of New Haven puts it, "The police science courses supported have tended to segregate police on campuses and limit severely their educational experience."25

Police curriculum is not yet standardized, though generally courses draw heavily on the social sciences for techniques of social control. One of the most prominent authorities on police education (also the President of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York and President of the International Association of Police Professors), Donald H. Riddle summarizes justice" as follows:

In broad terms, the field of criminal justice seems to me to embrace three broad subcategories of knowledge and theory: First, there is social control, by which I mean the theories of control of the behavior of man in behalf of social order and the various methods utilized by different societies for controlling the social behavior of their members ... this subfield would seem to me to draw most heavily upon anthropology, sociology, and political theory, with some philosophy of law as an important component. The second broad subfield would be that of social deviance ... [which] draws most heavily from sociology, particularly its subfield of criminology, and from social psychology. . . The third subfield is that of the institutions of the entire criminal justice system and the processes by which they function.²⁶

The objective of police education was stated clearly by the Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and quoted enthusiastically in the first LEAA report: "A man who goes into our streets in hopes of regulating, directing or controlling human behavior must be armed with more than a gun and the ability to perform mechanical movements in response to a situation. Such men as these must engage in the difficult, complex and important business of human behavior. Their intellectual armament - so long restricted to the minimum - must be no less than their physical prowess."27



III. VIETNAMIZATION: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE HOMEFRONT WAR

Some might withhold judgment on the police training programs on campus and ask the questions: what are these professional police going to be doing, what systems will they be operating, what are the intentions of the people who give them orders? An inquiry into what the Justice Department, police departments, the Pentagon think-tanks, and the aerospace boys are now selling to the police is frightening. Nothing is more prominent in their plans, however, than the modification of the Pentagon's intelligence systems, operation plans and weapons developed for Vietnam for use by American police departments. Many of the research and development projects of the National Institute consist of modifications of Vietnam weaponry for the homefront war. The Justice Department is "Vietnamizing" America.

largely forgotten until the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice was set up in the 1968 act as part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Until then police technology had made few advances beyond the police radio and patrol car - introduced in the 1930's.

contracts to non-profit think-tanks, police departments, and universities. Intelligence and Information Unit of the Civil Disturbance Unit which Some contract holders are working on new police weapons, others on computer intelligence systems or police communications, and others, and local US attorneys who submit weekly reports to Washington on every particularly the universities, are using social science tools to find ways of channeling the frustration and anger of students, blacks, and Chicanos in a the people participating.33 The Army Intelligence maintains additional manner that will be harmless to the system.

is computerization. The Institute for Defense Analyses' recommendation in form of military surveillance.34 its Task Force Report: Science and Technology has been accepted wholeheartedly. IDA has recommended that all police records be stored in unify its files, or at least its political files, and make them available to local, computers and that these computer "data banks" be interconnected so that police in one area would have instantaneous access to all other information intelligence operations, it's no wonder that policemen in colleges and stored anywhere else in the country. IDA proposed the creation of a National universities are urged to take computer science courses. Inquiry System composed of a national file in Washington, D.C., regional files cities.28

on developing computerized crime intelligence systems for joint usage by criminal and political surveillance files. Another is a computer that can read local, state, and national police agencies. One such system is SEARCH out of its memory the names of all activists in a particular part of a city, (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories) which including their addresses, telephone numbers, friends, place of work, criminal was started in July of 1968. Initially set up in seven states (Arizona, history, and political intelligence, allowing the police to put them under California, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Maryland and New York), plans are surveillance, harrass them, or lock them up. to extend it to all 50 states as soon as the bugs are worked out. It will link

has been given a prime responsibility by the White House in surveillance and intelligence of activists, and SEARCH will be available for that effort.³⁰

A high-speed facsimile fingerprint identification system called "Policefax" has been set up in Albany as a part of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System (NYIIS). Plans are for similar systems to be established in all other states. NYIIS maintains a central file of all persons with arrest records in the state. When a suspect's fingerprints are transmitted via "Policefax" to the NYIIS computer in Albany, they are automatically searched for any information on criminal history or any other information.31

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), to be operated by the FBI, will include a central computerized file with information on stolen automobiles, stolen property, and persons wanted for major offenses including political crimes. Computer terminals in all major cities will provide Research and development of police equipment and weapons had been local police departments with immediate access to data stored in the FBI's computers.32

The possibility that these computerized intelligence files will be used for surveillance of the anti-war and civil rights movements, students, and blacks has never been denied by the Justice Department. In fact, the Justice In the last two years the Institute has funded several million dollars in Department has its own computerized system run by the Interdivisional includes data from the FBI, local police departments, military intelligence, demonstration in their area, including names of organizations involved and computerized files at Fort Holabird just outside Baltimore and at the The single project receiving the most funds from the National Institute Pentagon with information on millions of other Americans under some

> Many civil liberties groups suspect that the Nixon Administration will state, and national police agencies.35 With such an emphasis on computerized

Two other computer applications are also being developed under for heavily populated states or groups of states, and local files for major contracts from the National Institute. A new police patrol car will be equipped with a computer terminal similar to those used for airline This national system is being put together piece by piece. Emphasis is reservations, giving every policeman instant access to city, state, and national

The Vietnamization of the United States is already quite advanced. The computers in the states to a central index that on request will slap back a coordinated national attempt to extinguish the Black Panther Party bears complete history on any individual in its electronic library. Information on more than a passing resemblance to the CIA Operation Phoenix in Vietnam, millions of people will be committed to the computers' memory.²⁹ LEAA and the large-scale police use of computers also mirrors the Pentagon's experiments in Vietnam. But it is in new police weapons more than in any other area that Vietnam is being brought home with crushing force.

Helicopters, first proved as a counterinsurgency weapon by the U.S. Army in Vietnam, are being deployed on the homefront. The first domestic experiment with helicopters was financed by a Department of Justice grant (S.022) to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The project report "Project Sky Knight: A Demonstration in Aerial Surveillance and Crowd Control" was read avidly by police chiefs throughout the country.³⁶ Local chiefs also took notice of the effective use of helicopters by the military at the 1967 March on the Pentagon and the November 15, 1969 March on Washington.

Following up on these experiments, local and state police have rushed to buy these Vietnam-proved weapons. At Berkeley, a helicopter sprayed tear gas on students to break up demonstrations in support of People's Park. In Cleveland, police helicopters with bright downward-pointing searchlights patrol the city's ghettos at night. The Chicago Police Department's Operation Falcon sends helicopters over that city's South Side and West Side ghettos each night. And in Philadelphia, police have been secretly trained to fire from helicopters, turning them from surveillance platforms into gunships.

Congressman James Scheuer wants to go even further, taking pages from the Pentagon's Vietnam manual. He writes in *To Walk the Streets Safely:* "In view of helicopter mobility and versatility, city officials should reexamine the techniques used to deploy personnel. Situations calling for large numbers of troops or policemen might be handled by heavy personnel-carrying helicopters. To accommodate such transports, perhaps decks could be built at convenient points in midtown. Our military experience demonstrates that men can also be landed on unusual terrain by means of ladders or portable landing decks."³⁷

Helicopters are apparently not enough. The police also want STOL aircraft (Short Take-Off and Landing) and LEAA, according to an announcement made by Attorney General John Mitchell on February 5, 1970, is financing such research through a \$127,612 grant to the Florida Inter-Agency Law Enforcement Planning Council to test the use of short take-off (STOL) aircraft for police work. Another grant of \$44,208 was announced at the same time to the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory for technical and engineering assistance to the Florida project.³⁸

Gunships, personnel-carrying helicopters, surveillance helicopters, and STOL aircraft are the heavy pieces of equipment with which the Justice Department is stocking police department armories. The Justice Department and the National Institute are working on much less romantic but no less frightening plans. The Justice Department outlined its plans in a memorandum submitted in 1968 to the Senate Appropriations Committee: automatic car location device with fine enough resolution to improve the selection of the car most appropriate for a call, to permit supervisors to determine when police cars are inappropriately out of service, and to permit tactical maneuvers involving a number of cars in such situations as blocking off an escape route or controlling a civil disturbance. Such car location systems would be coupled with moving wall display units or cathode tube display devices located at the desk of a supervisor of the dispatching personnel. A further tool to give real time intelligence for tactical deployment purposes would be television surveillance from helicopter platforms. Also contemplated would be route dispatching of cars through the computer, in which the computer receives the telephone message typed in by a clerk and proceeds to select the appropriate car and transmit the appropriate dispatch message to that car on its mobile digital output device.

Communication – Future Capabilities – Future capabilities include probable use of closed circuit color TV for statewide and nationwide personal identification systems, the development of well-designed, lightweight, inexpensive personnel radios to equip every patrolman and put him in contact with headquarters, digital input and output devices permitting police cars to be directly in touch with computers, closed circuit television available in police cars for surveillance purposes, for checking out suspects, and for recording difficult field situations. A nationwide system could be developed for transmission of fingerprints to a single file permitting fast response on a single nationwide search of fingerprints.

Non-Lethal Weapons – Future Capabilities – The military seems to be developing many interesting possibilities for non-lethal weapons, for use in counterinsurgency and guerrilla warfare. If the requirements of law enforcement in this area were better defined, it is highly likely that effective non-lethal weapons could be developed for control of rioting crowds, for subduing snipers, for subduing persons attacking police personnel, and for apprehending fleeing suspects.

Information Systems – Future Capabilities – Two of the above discussions make reference to the use of capabilities in the realization of advanced technology in automated command and control systems and automatic fingerprint and voice print searching. A large number of new capabilities can be expected from computers. Computers can assist in police intelligence activities such as those associated with organized crime and civil insurrection groups in the same way that national and military intelligence files today are searched with the aid of automatic information retrieval technology.³⁹

New York City, under the urging of Mayor John Lindsay, has been in the forefront of utilizing this technology. The frightening reality of Orwell's 1984 came to life in a *New York Times* account of the opening of the New

Command and Control Systems - Future Capabilities - It is 1984 came to life in a New York Times account of the opening of the New expected that future command and control systems will have an York Police Department's central command post for control of

demonstrations and civil disorders. The new facility is located on the third floor of police headquarters, and utilizes closed-circuit television to monitor demonstrations and determine police actions. Fixed cameras are installed at traditional troublespots such as City Hall, Times Square, and the United Nations, and truck-mounted mobile units will be linked to the command post by microwave antennas to the top of the Empire State Building. The command post is linked to local precincts and other city agencies by a hotline manned twenty-four hours a day. A computer-prepared inventory of all police personnel enables the command post to locate reinforcements instantly when a riot breaks out, and the hotline gets the reinforcements to where they are needed. In a speech at the opening of the command post, Mayor Lindsay said, "Our people visited the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, the Space Center in Houston, and the Pentagon, and this extraordinary command center came out of it."40

Much of the Institute's weaponry and equipment suggests how the Pentagon is getting closer and closer to direct domestic control responsibilities by funneling military R&D to police uses. A special study group was recently formed in the Federal Council on Science and Technology to accelerate the transfer of the Defense Department's expertise and resources to domestic problems. And specific joint Pentagon-Institute research projects are already underway to develop lightweight personal police radios (transferred from the Army to the Air Force), detection devices for narcotics (Army), bomb disposal equipment (Navy), night vision devices, new riot control agents, and non-lethal bullets. 41

The two top priority items on the Institute's agenda for the first year are good examples. The first is a night vision device designed for Vietnam and adapted by the Institute and the Defense Department for use at home. In August 1970, UPI reported that some jewel thieves had been caught by New York police "using an electronic device developed for night fighting in Vietnam which magnifies light more than 100 times." It's called an "owl eve."42

Conversely, the Defense Department is bragging about equipping police in Vietnam this year with adaptations of the other item of equipment on the Institute's priority list, portable police radios. As Brigadier General F.J Kroesen Jr., Director of Manpower and Forces, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, explained in the Department of Defense budget hearings, the Public Safety (police) program is "attempting to link national police with all the hamlets and villages in Vietnam . . . so that the village and hamlet chiefs can contact the district headquarters, can contact the military forces in the area." They are using "the type of radios that are used by our police services in this country."43

1970, however, is riot control. An ambitious research-development program next year.

to create police command simulators and riot control training systems to train top police officials in different tactics. Tactics used by foreign countries in putting down riots will also be studied, and social scientists have been contracted to study grade schools, high schools, and colleges to suggest best police responses to particular situations.44

The thinking and goal of such research is again probably best expressed by Congressman James Scheuer:

As a result of spin-offs from medical, military, aerospace and industrial research, we now are in the process of developing devices and products capable of controlling violent individuals and entire mobs without injury. We can tranquilize, impede, immobilize, harass, shock, upset, stupefy, nauseate, chill, temporarily blind, deafen, or just plain scare the wits out of anyone the police have a proper need to control or restrain.45

IV. COUNTERINSURGENCY RESEARCH FOR THE HOMEFRONT WAR

Nowhere is research and development for the police more important than in counterinsurgency research. And here the cooperation of the colleges and universities is critical to the success of the Justice Department's plans. More crucial than hardware is the information, intelligence, and knowledge that social science can bring to the Justice Department and the police departments.

College faculty and graduate students have been aggressively courted. The Justice Department hopes to have available the same counterinsurgency capability the Army has in its think-tanks and university affiliations.

Professors and graduate students can gather information through interviews, questionnaires, and direct observation that people would refuse to give the police. The liberal associations of such research is unimportant so long as it is still helpful in permitting police to plan more efficient and effective operations.

Thirty colleges agreed to do social science counterinsurgency research for the Department of Justice in 1970 under contracts let by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. In fiscal 1970, the Institute handed out about \$1.8 million in research grants to universities. An additional half million was granted to individuals for research, mostly to The subject given the greatest attention by the National Institute in graduate students.⁴⁶ These amounts will probably double or triple in the

was undertaken, including studying how cities deal with riots with the aim of One effect of such contracts is to encourage the tendency on American improving riot control nationwide, and encouraging area-wide cooperation campuses to see social science as primarily a practical tool for social between police departments through joint assistance pacts. Another project is management and control. Explains LEAA, "One prime purpose of the Institute is to foster greater research in the criminal justice area by all concerned disciplines."⁴⁷ One police official from Washington, D.C. (who refused to be identified) explained, "Professors spend too much of their time trying to expand human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using their learning to the disconcerned human freedom and ignore using the disconcerned human equally important problem of ensuring control and stability."

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WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS

NARMIC/Anne Flitcraft

Student revolutionary activity was a constant feature of Russian life during the nineteenth century; it played a major role in the revolutions of 1848 in Central Europe; the Communist movements in China and Vietnam grew out of militant student movements in those countries; and, in Latin America, student movements have been politically crucial since the early part of this century.

> - Jerome Skolnik, *The Politics of Protest*, a staff report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, 1969

The search for new ways to control campus disruption has led to far more than volume after volume of official investigations and commission reports. Thirty-two state legislatures have passed laws which increase the punishments for persons convicted of participating in civil disorders and, according to a *Wall Street Journal* survey, most college administrators agree that these laws are aimed at students.¹ As of October 13, 1970, financial aid to 440 students had been cut off because their "involvement in campus disorders" was reported to the government by their respective schools.² On September 22, Nixon sent an appropriations bill to Congress for 1000 additional FBI agents, whose jurisdiction was expanded in recent crime legislation to include investigation of incidents occurring in any institution receiving government funds in addition to investigation of incidents involving crossing of state lines.³

Military intervention on campus by police or National Guard has proved to have serious drawbacks for controlling campus disruption, since such intervention has often simply led to nationwide publicity, widening protest, and escalation of disruption. Legislated threats of punishment or withdrawal of student financial aid as well as increased surveillance and intelligence operations are part of a strategy to control campus disorders without the counter-productive effects that accompany overt military operations on campus.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, a division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is funding research to aid in the development of non-military strategies for campus control.

The Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS), which was moved from the American University campus to a less vulnerable setting at the American Institute for Research in Kensington, Maryland, is counterinsurgency think-tank for the Pentagon, specializing in research on Third World countries. Currently, CRESS (alias the Army's Special Operations Research Office, SORO, of Project Camelot fame) is studying "Social Conflict and Civil Disorders in Higher Educational Institutions." The purpose of this study is to provide a background of information and a history of campus conflict in order to develop a framework within which to analyze its dynamics. "The result of the project will be a report written in nontechnical language which can be utilized by law enforcement and criminal develops."4

to work with three schools to try out several models of alternative and more student groups, educational leaders, and police officials."5

However, such work, which is oriented toward quietly managing culture of drug use."8 What changes will result from this growing interweaving of the Justice disruption, can really offer only a short-term solution to the problem of student protest and activism. Long-term methods of control entail changes in Department, local police, and the educational system? In this new area, the educational institutions themselves to reorient students' attitudes as well contracts at this time point to a further reorientation of curriculum, school policy, student-teacher relationships - all the many and subtle educational as their behavior.

In a speech entitled "Uses of the University," given before an important processes experienced by students in and out of the classroom - toward a LEAA conference on police education, Donald Riddle, president of John Jay program to turn out people who contribute to the "pace and direction" of College of Criminal Justice in New York, explained, "If the agencies of the change set by the policy makers of the "operating agencies."

A study of "Attitudinal Changes in Law Enforcement and College Student criminal justice system] can join the college and university and solve some of, the problems, the potential rewards for the operating agencies are very great Populations" by Kent State University is "directed to the analysis of the indeed. They will get their share of thinking, creative people. They will have component parts of a college course which are designed not only to produce understanding of law enforcement philosophies, concepts, and procedural more control over the kinds and pace of change which takes place in the system – more of it will be internally generated rather than externally operations, but also to produce a favorable change in the attitudes towards the criminal justice system."9 imposed. I am quite certain that change will take place and that the only In terms of long-range social control, the grammar schools may prove even

issues left are pace and direction." (emphasis added)⁶ more important than the universities, and so are a logical target of Justice Control over "pace and direction" of change is clearly a long-range Department interest. Through a grant from the National Institute, the Illinois objective, designed to maintain the basic power relationships in the system Law Enforcement Commission will "expand a successful pilot program to during a period of rapid social change. The educational system, if molded modify attitudes of school children toward a commitment to the rule of law properly, can be a crucial link in ensuring such control. in our society by re-educating 30 school teachers in a summer training

"Operating agencies" of the government must understand clearly thesession,"10 current student population in order to utilize the educational system to it The fight for hearts and minds underlies any counterinsurgency operation. fullest extent. Just as sociological and psychological research has beerNow LEAA makes U.S. campuses part of the battleground.

necessary to the military/political operations in Southeast Asia and domestic urban ghettos, now such research provides the foundation for operations controlling students and young people.



Temple University is studying "Delinquency and Criminal Career." The justice personnel to understand how collective violence by students study will deal with the early lives, adult crime, use of drugs, work, and an examination of dropping out of school, "courtship and marital patterns and LEAA is also sponsoring applied research. The Institute for Social involvement in militant movements." "This analysis will permit Research and the Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, are determination of when, how, and why some youths, but not others, begin planning "Alternative Responses to School Crisis." "It is a goal of this project and retain or abandon some forms of prescribed and proscribed behavior."7 The search for causes of "Illegal Behavior in the Student Community" has creative response to crisis and disruption. It is also a goal of this project to led Scientific Analysis Corporation to a contract in which "school develop and demonstrate programs to create new links between protesting performance, political orientation, involvement in crime and participation in campus conflict will be considered in terms of their relationship to the

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6. Selected Presentations From The 1970 National Conference On Law Enforcement Education, February 1-3, 1970, Jacksonville, Florida, Office of Academic Assistance, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.: May 1970), p. 43.

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LEAA: CAMPUS COPS' HOT LINE*

NARMIC/Anne Flitcraft

What happens as the LEAA state and national bureaucracy is mobilized for local police actions? What strategies will be used by this new police network, financed and coordinated by the federal government? It is clear that the weapons standardization and police professionalism that LEAA promotes will have a major impact on police operations and will contribute substantially to the growing sophistication of police methods. In addition, there is evidence that the Justice Department, through LEAA, will play a direct role in the development of strategy used by police during particular incidents – through "technical advice and assistance" to local police forces.

The first publicly reported incident of LEAA intervention in local police operations resulted in the largest mass student arrest in U.S. history. Eight hundred ninety-four students were arrested on February 10, 1970 at Mississippi Valley State College, an all-black school in Itta Bena.

The arrest was carried out through the coordination of national and regional LEAA officials, the all-white Mississippi State Highway Patrol, local county deputies, campus police and a specially created all-black arrest force made up of police from across the state and deputized, armed janitors and cafeteria workers. It was a professional job, effective and bloodless. More than a third of the student body of 2500 was carted off to the Parchman State Pen, and the determined, campus-wide strike was broken. All this was accomplished without one newsphoto of "a white cop with his nightstick mashing the head of a black student," in the words of Kenneth Fairly, Executive Director of the Mississippi LEAA program.

LEAA's role might have been kept as quiet as the bust itself had it not been for a *Washington Post* story by Philip Carter more than a week after the incident. LEAA may have played a similar role on other campuses during the iurmoil after the Cambodian invasion, but the case of the Itta Bena bust is one of the few instances for which much information has become public. As Carter points out, "For LEAA, the arrests marked the quiet beginning of one of the Nixon Administration's potentially most volatile policies – federal technical assistance' in local suppression of 'campus disorders.' "The nachinery and lines of communication that were called upon to break the 202-386-3241 strike were created by an LEAA grant of \$288,405 to the Mississippi State Commission to aid state and local police agencies in "developing plans and procedures for coping with civil disorders (riot control and natural disasters) and organized crime."

By early February, the non-violent student strike at Valley State for such demands as a fulltime physician on campus, student government control of the student activity fund, pro-rated tuition, separation of room and board costs, ten previously-promised academic scholarships and written rules for campus security guards, was more than 95% effective. Strike leadership included all elected student government officials.

Campus cops were unable to break the strike, so college president J. H. White and the Mississippi State Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning looked to outside police forces. On the request of Governor Williams, representatives of the Board met with the State Commissioner of Public Safety and Kenneth Fairly, the Executive Director of the Mississippi Law Enforcement Assistance Division. Fairly checked with Paul Estaver, the head of LEAA's Washington Bureau Civil Disorders Division and George Murphy, head of the LEAA Atlanta Regional Office. Estaver, Murphy and Fairly agreed that the best way to break the strike was through a mass arrest, and that it should be done by black police. Fairly explained later that "we found there is dialogue between black officers and black students." According to the LEAA administrator in Washington, Estaver and Murphy "made telephone calls in an attempt to find a Negro command police officer to administer the ad hoc police force and, hopefully, to negotiate in the campus situation, since it was thought at first that no Negro officers of command rank were available in Mississippi." Murphy called in Ray Pope, a former Waycross, Georgia police chief now working for LEAA in Atlanta, to "advise in the general policy of the crowd control situation." (Pope flew to Mississippi, advised, and left before the bust began.) Thus, with the help of national and regional LEAA officials, the strategy was born, the necessary black command officer was located, and the all-black arrest force was assembled.

Although the cooperation of federal and local policing agencies is new in Itta Bena, the cooperation of white state officials against blacks is the same old story. As Carter points out, the all-black arresting force was called onto the black campus by segregationist Governor John Bell Williams and the state's all-white Board of Trustees of Higher Learning on the advice of LEAA through the all-white State Commission on Law Enforcement Assistance.

On the 10th of February, 894 students were charged with obstructing a public road on campus and refusing to obey a police order to disperse. They were loaded into buses and sent off to prison. All the students were suspended from school and faced selective readmission and a re-registration application which included a new vow to abide by existing campus policy. Needless to say, student demands were ignored.

LEAA seems happy with the events at Itta Bena. Fairly said, "What we liked was the evidence of black professionalism, black command leadership."

Murphy proclaimed that "despite the large number of students arrested, not a policeman or a student got hurt, and despite what one might think of the validity of the arrests, when the police can carry out an assignment of that scope without an incident there is a professionalism apparent."

Congressional debate over this incident and the precedent that it sets for national coordination of local police in times of disorder centers around what "technical advice and assistance" means, and whether such "advice and assistance" violates a section of the Omnibus Crime Bill which states: "Nothing contained in this title or in any other act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer or employee of the US to exercise any direction, supervision or control over any police force or any other law enforcement agency of any State or any political subdivision thereof."

Fairly states that Justice Department cooperation during the Mississippi incident was "excellent." "We were in constant contact." Mitchell insists however that "... advice on operations is distinct from the operations themselves..." He claims that technical assistance is "advice of a professional nature." In Mississippi "it was a question of how to contain the problems that had arisen at the college and what, under the circumstances, would be the best unit or force to contain them...As I said, technical assistance referred to in this subdivision has nothing to do with operations whatsoever, nothing whatsoever to do with it."

But all this talk about technical assistance and advisors is simply a way of saying that LEAA personnel direct, from behind the scenes, a local military or police force. These forces are not strangers to the locale, are not considered to be outsiders by the population and can therefore more effectively maintain or gain control over a population.

LEAA "advisors" draw on tremendous resources provided by the universities, businesses and government of this country. The presence now of Justice Department "advisors" to local police on "purely technical matters" must be seen, therefore, not as a limiting factor in the growing national police network, but as precisely that factor that will build the network into a unified force.

Sources:

Washington Post, Feb. 19, 1970; Atlanta Constitution, Feb. 27, 1970; Law Enforcement Assistance Amendments, Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 91st Congress Second Session, pp. 625-31, 795.

WOODSTOCK SOUTH: LEAA FUNDS OLE MISS CONFERENCE

Comprehensive Riot Control Resolution Adopted

Campus administrators and police officials attending a conference on prevention and control of civil disorders last week at the University of Mississippi have requested that Gov. John Bell Williams prod university and college heads on the need for comprehensive riot control planning.

The action came in form of a resolution, adopted unamimously by 61 police chiefs, mayors, college administrators and campus security officials who attended the one-week workshop, first of its kind in the nation.

The resolution underscored the need "to continue the meaning ful dialogue" initiated by the conference and called on Gov. Williams "to request that the appropriate regulatory board of each Institution of Higher Learning in the State of Mississippi encourage each institution to develop a comprehensive plan for the prevention and control of campus unrest."

The unusual request that the governor appeal directly to the Board of Institutions of Higher Learning and college heads for coordinated campus - police planning was prompted by a conference consensus that such planning should originate at university level --- and from the President or Chancellor's office.

And, as one college administrator-conferee put it; "A recommendation from the Governor that this be done would carry more weight than my going back home and saying, 'Mr. President, we need to do this.'"

Throughout the conference, both law enforcement officials and college administra tors cited a need for established, coordinated lines of communication between police agencies and colleges. Several conferees admitted that the Ole Miss conference. sponsored by Mississippi's Division of Law Enforcement. marked the first time some police chiefs, mayors, campus security chiefs and college administrators, and other law enforcement officials across the state had sat down face-to-face to discuss campus unrest and possible

solutions. More than 10 Mississippi colleges and universities were representedwith law enforcement officials and mayors from the surrounding community also participating.

The Mississippi conference, structured along the interaction concept of planning, may become the prototype for similar workshop conferences across the nation this fall, according to Kenneth Fairly, Executive Director of the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance. Fairly said the Ole Miss conference, called "Days of Dissent, " was believed to be the first of its type involving law enforcement executives, mayors and key university and .college administrators and security personnel.

Wes Pomeroy of Washington a former associate administrator of the U. S. Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance and the conference director. the International said of Chiefs of Association Police (IACP), American Council on Education, Association of American the President's Colleges, Commission on Campus Unrest and the Civil Disorders Program Division of LEAA had all expressed interest in the outcome of the Mississippi conference.

In addition to Pomeroy, of Pomeroy president Associates, Inc., a national police consultant firm, conresource leaders ference included Dr. Drexel Sprecher of Washington, vice president ot Leadership Resources, Inc.; Ray Pope of Atlanta, senior law enforcement programs from LEAA's specialist office; Atlanta regional Memphis Police Chief Henry Lux and Winston Salem (N.C.) Police Chief Justus Tucker.

from Northside, Jackson, Mississippi, Sept. 17, 1970.

*Wesley A. Pomeroy, the conference director, is "a veteran California lawman with sufficient breadth of talent to direct security for both the 1964 Republican National Convention (the one that nominated Barry Goldwater) and the Woodstock festival." – Joseph C. Goulden. "The Cops Hit the Jackpot," *The Nation*, November 23, 1970, p. 524.

LIST OF SCHOOLS TRAINING POLICE FOR LEAA

-from LEAA Second Annual Report, pp. 232-244

OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Table 12. LEEP Awards to Colleges and Universities

(Listed by state; amount listed under FY 1969 carry over represent funds awarded in FY 1969 but not used and therefore available for FY 1970; amounts listed under Total FY 1970 represent total funds available in FY 1970.)

		FY 1970 - Award		FY 1969 Carry-over		FY 1970 Total
Alabama	-				-	a contractor
Alabama A & M College Normal, Ala. 35762	4	2,700	1	1,608	8 1	\$ 4,308
Alabama State Univ. Montgomery, Ala. 36101		9,000				9,000
Auburn Univ. Auburn, Ala. 36830		8,200	\$	1,180) :	9,380
Enterprise State Jr College	\$	35,000	\$	7,046	5 5	42,046
Enterprise, Ala. 36330 Florence State Univ Florence, Ala. 35630	\$	13,500			ş	13,500
Gadsden State Jr	\$	5,400	\$	5,727	5	
College Gadsden, Ala. 35903 Huntingdon College	\$	7500	•			
36106 Montgomery, Ala.			Þ	7,838	\$	1,5,338
Jacksonville State Univ Jacksonville, Ala. 36265			\$	19,060	\$	35,060
Jefferson State Jr College Birmingham, Ala, 35215	\$	46,900	\$	16,213	\$	63,113
John C. Calhoun State Tech. Jr. College	\$	18,000			\$	18,000
lecatur, Ala. 35601 lorthwest Alabama State Jr. College	\$	7,300			\$	7,300
bil Campbell, Ala. 35581						
amford Univ. irmingham, Ala. 35209		14,600	\$	5,683	\$	20,283
roy State Univ. roy, Ala. 36081		33,000			\$	33,000
uskegee Institute uskegee, Ala. 36088	\$	10,800			\$	10,800
niv. of Alabama In Huntsville untsville, Ala. 35807			\$	9,263	\$	9,263
niv. of Alabama in Biringham irmingham, Ala.	\$	16,200	\$	3.260		19,460
35233 niv. of South Alabama	\$	46,800	s	13,561	\$	60,361
niversity of Alabama	ous:	10000	\$	15,914	\$	15,914
niversity, Ala. 35486 niversity of Montevallo	\$	2,100		10,914	\$	2,100
ontevallo, Ala, 35115			2	106,353		

		FY 1970 Award		FY 1969 arry-over	FY 1970 Total		
Alaska							
Sheldon Jackson Jr College	÷		\$	1,799	9 9	1,799	
Sitka, Alaska 99835							
U. Alas. Anchorage Comty. College	. \$	17,340	\$ \$	2,668	3	20,008	
Anchorage, Alaska							
99501							
University of Alaska	. \$	16,900) \$	11,294		28,194	
College, Alaska 99701 State Totals 3	5	34,240	2 5	15,761			
Arter			0.0	10,701		50,001	
Arizona Arizona State Univ.					- 2.2		
Tempe, Ariz, 85281		92,700			\$	92,700	
Arizona Western College. Yuma, Ariz. 85364		9,100	\$	6,676	\$	15,776	
Central Arizona College.	\$	14,600			5	14,600	
Cooledge, Ariz. 85228 Cochise College							
			\$	6,561	\$	6,561	
Eastern Arizona College. Thatcher, Ariz. 85552	\$	750			\$	750	
Glendale Comty, College.	\$	31,500			\$	31,500	
Glendale, Ariz. 85301 Mesa Comty. College	s	12,000			\$	12,000	
Mesa, Ariz. 85201 Northern Arizona Univ			145				
lagstaff, Ariz, 86001	\$	13,000	\$	950	\$	13,950	
Phoenix College Phoenix, Ariz. 85013	\$	27,800			\$	27,800	
Jniv. of Arizona	\$	56,900	\$	3,991	\$	60,891	
fucson, Ariz. 85721 State Totals 10	\$	250 250					
	\$	258,350	\$	18,178	\$	276,528	
Arkansas							
onesboro, Ark. 72467	\$	1,700			\$	1,700	
tate College of	\$	3,830			5	3,830	
Arkansas Conway, Ark. 72032							
Conway, Ark. 72032 Iniversity of Arkansas ayetteville, Ark. 72701			\$	13,000	\$	13,000	
ayetteville, Ark. 72701 State Totals 3	\$	5,530	s	13,000			
		5,550	2	13,000	\$	18,530	
California		-					
ntelope Valley Jr College	\$	5,500			\$	5,500	
ancaster Calif. 93534	20						
lakersfield College lakersfield, Calif.	\$	3,300	\$	7,866	\$	11,166	
93305 arstow College		12000000					
arstow, Calif. 92311	\$	15,000			\$	15,000	
utte College Jurham, Calif. 95938	\$	5,700	\$	3,280	\$	8,980	
abrillo College	\$	7,600	\$	2.251	\$	9,851	
ptos, Calif. 95003 alif. State Poly. College.	5	5,400					
Kellog Voorhis	*	5,400			\$	5,400	
omona, Calif. 91766 alif. State College			s	6 100		C 100	
Dominguez Hills			*	6,100	э	6,100	
ominguez Hills, Calif. 90247							
alif. State College			\$	8,960	\$	8,960	
San Bernardino an Bernardino, Calif.				1000000000000	-	10000	
92407							
alif. State Poly. College. an Luis Obispo, Calif.	\$	1,900			\$	1,900	
93401	4						
Los Angeles, Calif.	\$	162,600			\$	162,600	
90032				c			

	F	Award	c	FY 1969 arry-over	F	Y 1970 Total			FY 1970 Award		FY 1969 arry-over		FY 1970 Total
Calif. State College.	\$	142,900	\$	1,964	\$	144,864	Ohione College	a ii	\$ 1,200)			\$ 1,200
Long Beach Long Beach, Calif. 90801							Fremont, Calif. 94537 Orange Coast Jr. College Dist. Costa Mesa, Calif.	a.			\$ 11,94	1	\$ 11,941
Calif. State College Fullerton	\$	17,000			\$	17,000	92626						
Fullerton, Calif. 92631 Calif. State College Hayward	\$	1,900			\$	1,900	Palo Verde College Blythe, Calif. 92225 Palomar College		50				
Hayward, Calif. 94542		1.1.1.1.1.2.1.1.1.1					San Marcos, Calif.	. 3	\$ 11,100	5	1,800		\$ 12,900
Hayward, Calif. 94542 Canada College San Mateo, Calif. 94061	\$	12,400			\$	12,400	92069 Pasadena City College.		7,100	\$	6,405	5 5	\$ 13,505
Cerritos College Norwalk, Calif. 90650	\$	15,000	\$	3,569	\$	18,569	Pasadena, Calif. 91106 Pepperdine College		174.200		1240.00		sou contrast
Chabot College	\$	13,800			\$	13,800	Los Angeles, Calif. 90044					3	P 1/4,200
Chabot College Hayward, Calif. 94545 Chaffey College Alta Loma, Calif. 91701 Chico State College	\$	26,200	s	587	\$	26,787	Rio Hondo Jr. College	. 5	84,900	\$	10,066	5	94,966
Alta Loma, Calif. 91701 Chico State College	\$	64,600			\$		Whittier, Calif. 90601 Riverside City College Riverside, Calif. 92506 Sacramento City College	25		\$	7,350		7,350
Chico, Calif. 95926		04,000		172306	- 52	64,600	Riverside, Calif. 92506 Sacramento City College	. 5	14,600			9	
City College San Francisco			\$	4,000	\$	4,000	Sacramento, Calif. 95822	1	1201022			3	14,000
San Francisco, Calif. 94112							Sacramento State	5	84,400	\$	7,500	\$	91,900
94112 College of Marin Kentfield, Calif. 94904 College of San Mateo	\$	8,800			\$	8,800	College Sacramento, Calif, 95819						
Kentfield, Calif. 94904 College of San Mateo San Mateo, Calif.	\$	20,200			\$	20,200	San Bernardino Valley	\$	700	\$	1,725		2,425
	-						College				11/20		2,723
College of the Desert Palm Desert, Calif.	\$	10,300	\$.	500	\$	10,800	San Bernardino, Calif. 92403		1000				VENDANC
92260 College of the Siskiyous	\$	10,100			\$	10,100	San Diego City College San Diego, Calif. 92101 San Diego State College	\$	4,900		r <u>organisa</u> n	\$	4,900
College of the Siskiyous. Weed, Calif. 96094	\$	4,900			-		San Diego, Calif. 92115	\$	4,800	\$	16,055	\$	20,855
College of the Sequoias Visalia, Calif. 93277 College of the Redwoods					\$	4,900	San Francisco State College	\$	82,500			\$	82,500
Eureka, Calif. 95501	\$	16,800			\$	16,800	San Francisco, Calif. 94132						
College of the Redwoods. Eureka, Calif. 95501 Columbia Jr. College Columbia. Calif. 95310 Comotion College.	\$	12,000	\$	16,900	\$	28,900	San Joaquin Delte	\$	125,000	\$	3,415	\$	128,415
Compton College Compton, Calif. 90221			\$	5,936	\$	5,936	Jr. College Stockton, Calif. 95204 San Jose City College San Jose, Calif. 95114						
Contra Costa College	\$	12,300			\$	12,300	San Jose City College San Jose, Calif. 95114	\$	23,300			\$	23,300
San Pablo, Calif. 94806							San Jose State College	\$	37,200	\$	16,186	\$	53,386
Cuesta College San Luis Obispo, Calif.			\$	9,100	\$	9,100	San Jose, Calif. 95114 Santa Ana College Santa Ana, Calif. 92706	\$	13,200			\$	13,200
	\$	22,900	5	1,665		24.565	Santa Barbara City	\$	3,700			5	3,700
Diablo Valley College Concord, Calif. 94523 East Los Angeles	5					10.01010	College Santa Barbara, Calif.						
	\$	89,700	\$	114	\$	89,814	93105 Santa Rosa Jr. College	\$	23,100			\$	23,100
Los Angeles, Calif. 90022							Santa Rosa, Calif.		20,100			Þ	23,100
Foothill Jr. College Dist. Los Altos, Calif. 94022	\$	7,900	\$	4,640	\$	12,540	Shasta College			\$	2,400	\$	2,400
Fresno City College	\$	4,700	\$	7,655	\$	12,355	Conditio CondBerrinititit	\$	12,500	\$	7	\$	12,507
Los Altos, Calif. 94022 Fresno City College. Fresno, Calif. 93704 Fresno, Calif. 93726 Gavilan College Girloy, Calif. 95020 Grossmont College	\$	62,300	\$	177	\$	62,477	Vallejo, Calif. 94590 Stanislaus State College, Turlock, Calif. 95380 Univ. of Calif. Berkely Berkeley, Calif. 94720 Univ. of Calif. Gen. Ext Berkeley, Calif. 94720 U.S. International Univ Univ. of Calif. Riverside	\$	6,700			\$	6.700
	\$	4,300	\$	2,100	\$	6,400	Turlock, Calif. 95380 Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	\$	54,000	•	33,235		1/2020 101 10
	\$	9,000	\$	1,595	s	10.595	Berkeley, Calif. 94720			*	33,633	\$	87,235
Hartneil College	\$	9,100	3	3,780			Berkeley, Calif. 94720	\$	43,500			\$	43,500
Salinas, Calif. 93901	\$		4			12,880		\$	2,500	s	5,378	\$\$	2,500 5,378
Arcata, Calif, 95521		10,600			\$	10,600	Riverside, Calif. 92502 Univ. of Calif.	\$	3,200	\$	6,200	5	9,400
Stockton Calif 05007	\$	5,400			\$	5,400	Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, Calif,			.	0,200		3.400
Imperial Valley College Imperial, Calif. 92251			\$	12,822	\$	12,822	93106						
Imperial Valley College Imperial, Calif. 92251 John F. Kennedy Univ Martinez, Calif. 94553	\$	38,900			\$	38,900	Univ. of Calif. Santa Cruz	\$	2,000	\$	4,231	\$	6,231
Loma Linda Univ. Loma Linda, Calif,	\$	29,700			\$	29,700	Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060						
92354							Univ. of So. Calif. Los Angeles, Calif. 90007	\$	124,200			\$	124,200
ong Beach, Calif.	\$	31,000	\$	3,702	\$	34,702	90007						
90808 OS Angeles City College	s	12,100		14,940		27,040	90007 Ventura College Ventura, Calif, 93003 Victor Valley College Victorville, Calif, 92392 West Valley College Campbell, Calif, 95008 Yuba College Marysville, Calif, 95901 State Totale, ac	\$	29,100			\$	29,100
os Angeles, Calif. 90029	*	12,100	*	14,940	\$	27,040	Victor Valley College Victorville, Calif. 92392	\$	3,700			\$	3,700
os Angeles Harbor	\$	2,000	5	3,338	\$	5,338	West Valley College	\$	8,400	5	1,310	\$	9,710
College Wilmington, Calif.							Yuba College	\$	1,200 \$	5	6,672	\$	7.872
90744 OS Angeles Valley	\$	35,300	5	11,625		46,925	State Totals 87	\$2.	106,300		306,428		410 700
College				11,020		40,925	Colorado			1		øz,	412,728
Aerced College Aerced, Calif. 95340	\$	19,400	5	6,135	5	25,535	Aims College	\$	2.000 \$		1,254	s	3,254
	\$	24,500	5	9 9	5	24,509	Arabahoe Ir College		9		5,976	÷	5,976
Dakland, Calif. 94609 Aodesto Jr. College Aodesto, Calif. 95350	5	15,000				15,000	Littleton, Colo. 80120 Metropolitan State	\$	26,900 \$		24,650		
Andesto, Calif. 95350 Anterey Peninsula							College Denver, Colo. 80204 Regis College	5		ej II.	24,000	•	51,550
	\$	22,100			\$	22,100	Regis College Denver, Colo 80221	\$	29,800 \$	ŝ.	6,600	5	36,400
Nonterey, Calif. 93940 Noorpark College	\$	15,000	6	17,652	s	32,652			\$		23,258	5	23,258
foorpark, Calif. 93021 Jount San Antonio	s	26,700	8.8		5		Southern Colorado State College Pueblo, Colo. 81005 Trinidad State					E.	-914.90
College Valnut, Calif. 91789	5					26,700	Trinidad State	\$	79,100		5		79,100
apa College	5	23,200			5	23,200	Trinidad, Colo. 81082				CARLENA VILLA		
apa, Calif. 94558						orange speak	University of Colorado 1 Boulder, Colo. 80302 State Totals 7		11,750 \$		450 \$		12,200
							State lotals 7	\$ 1	49,550 \$		62,188 \$	1	211,738

	FY	(1970 ward	Car	1969 ry-over	F	Y 1970 Total
Connecticut Eastern Conn. State College Williamantic, Conn.	\$	3,700	\$	199	\$	3,899
06226 Fairfield Univ	\$	960			\$	960
airfield, Conn. 06430	s	43,000	\$	4,000	\$	47.000
College Inchester, Conn. 06040	*	43,000	4	4,000	÷	47,000
ew Haven College est Haven, Conn. 06505	\$	296,750	\$	2,949	\$	299,699
orthwestern Conn	\$	12,757			\$	12,757
college	\$	69,350	\$	1,669	\$	71,019
idgeport, Conn.	\$	3,000			\$	3,000
niversity of Harvard . Hartford, Conn. 06117	\$	7,000	\$	16,685	\$	23,685
ate Totals s	\$	436,517	\$	25,502	\$	462,019
elaware randywine Jr. College ilmington, Del. 19803	\$	45,000	\$	4,820	\$	49,820
e. Tech, and Cmty. Col lege O. Box 897, Dover, Del. 19901	\$	64.700	\$	1,101	\$	65,801
niversity of Delaware	\$	4,600			\$	4,600
ewark, Ďel, 19711 tate Totals 3	\$	114,300	\$	5,921	\$	120,221
istrict of Columbia nerican University ashington, D.C. 20016	\$	519,300	\$	1,745	\$	521,045
eorge Washington Univ. /ashington, D.C.	\$	34,600	\$	21,700	\$	56,300
20006 ashington Tech. Inst ashington, D.C. 20005	\$	52,600	\$	20,400	\$	73,000
ate Totals 3	\$	606,500	\$	43,845	\$	650,345
evard Jr. College	\$	11,200	\$	2,014	\$	13,214
ovard Jr. College coa, Fla. 32922 oward Jr. College Lauderdale, Fla. 3314	\$	20,200	\$	13,493	\$	33,693
ntral Florida Jr. College	\$	7,500	\$	870	\$	8,370
ntral Florida Jr. College ala, Fla. 32670 ipola Jr. College rianna, Fla. 32446			\$	2,247	\$	2,247
irianna, Fla. 32446 ytona Beach Jr. College ytona Beach, Fla. 32015	\$	23.900	\$	6,740	\$	30,640
32015 dison Jr. College ort Meyers, Fla. 33901			\$	1,065	\$	1,065
orida A & M Univ	\$	201,600	\$	507	\$	202,107
32307 orida Atlantic Univ	\$	19,000	\$	48,211	\$	67,211
32307 orida Atlantic Univ oca Raton, Fla. 33432 orida Jr. College at Jacksonville	\$	39,600		2,645		
Jacksonville, Fla. 32207 cksonville, Fla. 32207 arida Memorial College, ami, Fla. 33165 orida State Univ. Illahassee, Fla. 32306	\$	23,400	\$	11,400	Ş	34,800
ami, Fla. 33165 prida State Univ	\$	160,000		23,922	\$	183,922
prida recimologicar	\$	71,900			\$	71,900
lando, Fla. 32801 If Coast College	\$	8,800	\$	5,010	\$	13,810
Univ. tando, Fla. 32801 ulf Coast College . anama City, Fla. 32401 ike City Jr. College & . Forest Ranger School ke City, Fla. 32055 ike Sumter Jr. College . sesburg, Fla. 32748 anate Jr. College	.\$	24,000			\$	24,000
ake City, Fla. 32055	\$	6,000			\$	6,000
anatee Jr. College anatee Jr. College anatee Jr. College adenton, Fla. 33505 iarni-Dade Jr. College iarni, Fla. 33167	\$	5,200			\$	5,200
adenton, Fla. 33505 jarni-Dade Jr. College.	\$	58,400	\$	41,585	\$	99,985
kaloosa Walton Jr. Col	\$	30,400		395	\$	
alparaiso, Fla. 32580	\$	4,800	\$	5,906	\$	10,706
				9,305	\$	
aim Beach Jr. College ensacola Jr. College ensacola, Fla. 32504	\$	27,800	Ð			

	F	Y 1970 Award	C	Y 1969 arry-over	FY 1970 Total			
Santa Fe Jr. College	\$	35,900	\$	8,873	\$	44,773		
Santa Fe Jr. College. Gainesville, Fla. 32501 Seminole Jr. College. Sanford, Fla. 32771 South Florida Jr. College. Avon Park, Fla. 33825 St John River College. Palatka, Fla. 32077 St Jap College.	\$	3,813	\$	532	\$	4,345		
Sanford, Fla. 32771 South Florida Jr. College.			\$	1,400	\$	1,400		
Avon Park, Fla. 33825 St John River College	s	5.800	\$	6,620	\$	12,420		
Palatka, Fla. 32077 St Leo College	0.		\$			3,000		
St Leo College St Leo, Fla. 33574 St Petersburg Jr. College St Petersburg, Fla. 33733 Tallahassee Jr. College. Tallahassee, Fla. 32303 Univ. of South Florida Tampa, Fla. 33620 University of Miami.	\$	14,100		100000		30,256		
33733 Tallahassee Jr. College .	\$	34,800	\$	1,503	\$	36,303		
Fallahassee, Fla. 32303	s	25.000	\$	17.900	\$	42,900		
Tampa, Fla. 33620	\$	27,000	1		\$	27.000		
Univ. of South Florida Tampa, Fla. 33620 University of Miami Coral Gables, Fla. 33124 University of Tampa Tampa, Fla. 33606 Alencia Jr. College Orlando, Fla. 32802 Stata Totale	*	28,400	\$	7,345	\$	35,745		
fampa, Fla. 33606	≁ \$				\$	38,923		
orlando, Fla. 32802								
51416 101415 32	\$	981,813	\$	239,167	\$	1,220,980		
Georgia Abraham Baldwin Agric College	\$	23,825			\$	23,825		
Albany Jr. College	\$	29,500	\$	8,640	\$	38,140		
Andrew College	\$	9,000			\$	9.000		
College Tifton, Ga. 31794 Albany Jr. College Albany, Ga. 31705 Andrew College Luthbert, Ga. 31740 Armstrong State College. Savannah, Ga. 31402 Augusta College Augusta, Ga. 30904	5	16,700	\$	3,669	\$	20,369		
Savannah, Ga. 31402 Augusta College	\$	6,000			\$	28,465		
Augusta College Augusta Ga. 30904 Brunswick Jr. College Trunswick, Ga. 31520 Clayton Jr. College Orest Park, Ga. 30050 Columbus College Columbus College	1.20	C17507	\$	5.063	5	5.063		
Brunswick, Ga. 31520	\$	2,213	*	5.000	\$	2,213		
orest Park, Ga. 30050								
Joiumbus, 6a. 51907	\$	39,600				43,853		
Dekalb College Clarkston, Ga. 30021	ş	2,100		6,850		8,950		
ort Valley State College ort Valley, Ga. 31030			\$	6,500	\$	6,500		
Tarkston, Ga. 30021 Tarkston, Ga. 30021 Tort Valley State College Tort Valley, Ga. 31030 Seorgia College at Mil- ledgeville Milledgeville, Ga. 31061			\$	4,264	\$	4,264		
Georgia Southern College			\$	36,630	\$	36,630		
ledgeville Ailledgeville, Ga. 31061 leorgia Southern College itatesboro, Ga. 30458 isoogia State Univ ttlanta, Ga. 30303 ennesaw Jr. College Aarietta, Ga. 30960	\$	87,400	\$	9,679	\$	97.079		
ennesaw Jr. College	\$	4,300	\$	1,893	\$	6,193		
Aarietta, Ga. 30960 Aacon Jr. College	\$	11,700			\$	11,700		
Aacon, Ga. 31206 Aiddle Georgia College	\$	9,000			\$	9,000		
Adama, da. 30960 Marcin Jr. College Macon Jr. College Wacon, Ga. 31206 Middle Georgia College Cochran, Ga. 31014 Piedmont College Demorest, Ga. 30535 State College	\$	3,000			\$	3.000		
Demorest, Ga 30535			\$	5,500	\$	5,500		
Piedmont College Demorest, Ga 30535 Savannah State College Savannah, Ga. 31404 Savannah, Ga. 31404	e	42.000	\$	390		43,390		
Savannah State College Savannah, Ga. 31404 South Georgia College Douglas, Ga. 31533 University of Georgia	2	43,000	\$					
Athens, Ga. 30601	\$	84,675		15,863		100,538		
	\$	372,013	\$	131,659	\$	503,672		
Hawaii Chaminade College of Honolulu	\$	3,500	\$	5,953	\$	9,453		
Honolulu Honolulu Community College Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 Jniversity of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 State Totals a			\$	36,330	\$	36,330		
University of Hawaii	\$	2,100	\$	1,999	\$	4,099		
State Totals 3	\$	5,600	\$	44,282	\$	49,882		
daho Boise State College	\$	37,400	\$	6,056	\$	43,456		
Boise State College Boise, Idaho 83701 daho State University Pocatello, Idaho 83201 ewis-Clark Normal School	\$	43,560			\$	43,560		
Pocatello, Idaho 83201 ewis-Clark Normal	\$	32,400	\$	100	\$			
School ewiston, Idaho 83501 lorth Idaho Jr. College oceur D'Alene, Idaho 83814				2026	\$	11,100		
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho 83814 Jniversity of Idaho	\$	3,900			\$	3,900		
	\$	128,360	\$	6,156		134,516		
Moscow, Idaho 83843 State Totals 5								
llinein								
Illinois Aurora College Aurora III 60507	\$	400			\$	400		
B3814 University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho 83843 State Totals 5 Jillinois Aurora, III. Aurora, III. 60507 Black Hawk College	\$ \$	400 15,100	\$	339	\$ \$	400 15,439 4,100		

	F	Y 1970 Award	C	Y 1969 arry∙over	F	Y 1970 Total	
Carl Sandburg College Galesburg, III. 61401	\$	1,300	\$	1,816		3,116	Valparaiso Univ Valparaiso, Ind. Vincennes Univ Vincennes, Ind.
college of Dupage	\$	5,500	\$	19,813	\$	25,313	Vincennes Univ
Glen Ellyn, III. 60137 College of Lake County	\$	12,000			\$	12,000	State Totals
	\$	10,100	¢	392	s	10.492	
Danville Jr. College Danville, III. 61832	₽	10,100		352			lowa
			\$	18,100	\$	18,100	Briar Cliff Colleg Sioux City, Iowa
Imhurst College	\$	4,500			\$	4,500	Sioux City, Iowa Buena Vista Col Storm Lake, Iow
Chicago, III. 60604 Eimhurst College Eimhurst, III. 60126 George Williams College Jowners Grove, III. 60515	\$	5,200			\$	5,200	Des Moines Are College Ankeny, Iowa Drake Universit Des Moines, Iow 50311 Eastern Iowa Cr
60515 II. State University	\$	2,700	\$	3,370	\$	6,070	Drake Universit
II. State University Normal, III. 61761 Ilinois Inst. of Tech			\$	23,856	\$	23,856	Des Moines, lov 50311
hicago, III. 60616	-	0.500	\$	3,439	\$	5,939	Eastern Iowa Cr
Ilinois Wesleyan Univ Roomington, III. 61701	\$	2,500		1000000000000000			College Musca Muscatine, Iowa
Millinois Inst. of Tech. hicago, Ill. 60616 linois Wesleyan Univ Noomington, Ill. 61701 oliet, Ill. 60432 (ankakee Cmty. College. ankakee, Ill. 60901 (endall College.	\$	11,500	\$ \$	1,535 8,800	\$	13,035 8,800	Eastern Iowa Cr College Clinto Clinton, Iowa
(ankakee, III. 60901		7 500			\$	7,500	Iowa Central Cr College Area V Ft. Dodge, Iowa
(ankakee Cmty, College (ankakee, III, 60901 (endall College vanston, III, 60204 (ishwaukee College		7,500			1.0		Ft. Dodge, Iowa
(ishwaukee College	\$	852			\$	852	Iowa Western Ci College Area > Council Bluffs, I
(endall College vanston, III. 60204 (ishwaukee College Aalta, III. 60150 ewis College ockport, III. 60441 oop College Chicago.	\$	16,800	\$	650	\$	17,450	Council Bluffs, I 51501
	\$	30,050	\$	7,620	\$	37,670	Kirkwood Cmty. Cedar Rapids, Io 52406
hicago, III. 60601 ovola University	\$	9,300			\$	9,300	Marshalltown Cr
City College Chicago, III. 60601 oyofa University Chicago, III. 60626 Aalcolm X College Chicago, III. 60612 Aillikin University Decatur, III. 62522 Arthern Illinois Univ.	*	4,550			\$	4.5	College
hicago, III. 60612	582	10585030			12		Marshalltown, lo 50158
Aillikin University	\$	10,400	\$		\$	10,400	Morningside Col Sioux City, Iowa North Iowa Area
Vecatur, III. 62522 Northern Illinois Univ	\$	700	\$	2,560	\$	3,260	North Iowa Area College Area I
torthern Illinois Univ be Kalb, Ill. 60115 arkland College champaign, Ill. 61820 Vegrie State College	\$	2,800	\$	977	\$	3,777	Mason City, Iowa
Parkland College hampaign, III. 61820 Prairie State College hicago Hghts., III. 60411	\$	8,000	\$	702	\$	8,702	North Iowa Area College Area Mason City, Iowa Simpson College Indianola, Iowa University of Iow Iowa City, Iowa University of No
60411	5	17,300	\$	1.305	s	18,605	University of No
hicago, III. 60605		3,700	\$	3,113	s	6,813	
oosevelt University hicago, III. 60605 auk Valley College hixon, III. 61021 outhern III. Univ.	¢	36,800		23,504	\$	60,304	Cedar Falls, State Totals 1
	φ	30,000		20,004	*	00,001	Kancac
arbondale. III. 62901 It Procopius College Isle, III. 60532	\$	7.250			\$	7,250	Kansas Barton Co. Cmty
	s	2.500			s	2,500	College
hornton Jr. College larvey, III. 60426 rinity College peerfield, III. 60615	\$	2,500	4			1404049100	Great Bend, Kar 67530 Cowley County C
rinity College Beerfield, III. 60615			\$	2,600	\$	2.600	College
	\$	34,700	\$	428	\$	35,128	Arkansas City, K 67005
lorthlake, III. 60164 Iniv. of III. at Chicago Circle	\$	38,800	\$	12,782	\$	51,582	Fort Hays Kans. College
Inicage, III. 60680	\$	2,600	3	3,300	\$	5,900	Hays, Kans. 67 Friends Universi Wichita, Kans.
hicago, III. 60680 Iniversity of Illinois Irbana, III. 61801 Vaubonsee Cmty. College	\$	4.400	\$	837	\$	5,237	Hutchinson Cmt
College urora, III. 60507 (estern III:nois Univ	\$	33,400	\$	6,894	\$	40,294	College Hutchinson, Kan 67501
lacomb, III. 61455		Invision in the	10.945			22,504	Johnson County
College alatine, III. 60067	\$	21,000	\$	1,504			College Shawnee Mission 66203
tate Totals 37	\$	364,202	đ,	154,336	\$	518,538	
ndiana Educor Collogo	•	4,700			\$	4,700	Kans, State Colle Pittsburg Pittsburg, Kans, Kansas City Kans Cmty, Jr. Colle, Kansas City, Kan 66101
ndiana nderson College nderson, Ind. 46011	\$				12	12400-2525	Cmty. Jr. Colle.
all State University luncie, Ind. 47306	\$	2.4 (\$45093344)	\$	6,435		13,735	
nderson College nderson, Ind. 46011 all State University luncie, Ind. 47306 ethel College Inc lishawaka, Ind. 46544	\$	2,700	2		\$	2,700	Kansas State Tei College Emporia, Kans.
ranklin College of Ind			\$	640	\$	640	McPherson Colle McPherson, Kan
ranklin, Ind. 46131 ndiana State University erre Haute, Ind. 47809	\$	5,400	\$	6,638	\$	12,038	67460
erre Haute, Ind. 47809 ndiana University lloomington, Ind. 47401	\$	224,600	\$	282	\$	224,882	Tabor College Hillsboro, Kans. University of Kan
47401 Iarion College Marion	\$	4,400	\$	136	\$	4,536	Lawrence, Kans. Washburn Univ.
larion, Ind. 46952	\$	2.500	\$	2.570	5	5,070	Topeka
Marion College Marion Marion, Ind. 46952 Purdua University afayette, Ind. 47907 t. Francis College	φ	2,000					Topeka Topeka, Kans. Wichita State Un Wichita, Kans.
ort Wayne, Ind. 46808			\$	3,500	\$	3,500	Wichita, Kans.
afayette, Ind. 47907 t. Francis College ort Wayne, Ind. 46808 t. Josephs College Calumet Campus ast Chicago, Ind.	\$	46,000	\$	8,744	\$	54,744	Kentucky
		202					Bellarmine Ursul
ri-State College Ingola, Ind. 46703 Iniversity of Evansville Vansville, Ind. 47704	\$				\$	202	College Louisville, Ky. 4 Eastern Kentuck Richmond, Ky.
Iniversity of Evancyille	\$	7,500	\$	19,700	\$	27,200	Eastern Kentuck Richmond, Ky.

	1	Y 1970 Award	Ca	Y 1969 rry-aver		FY 1970 Total
Valparaiso University Valparaiso, Ind. 46383	\$	30,00			5	
Vincennes University	\$	2,000			5	
Vincennes, Ind. 47591 State Totals 14.		337,30		40 646	1	10
State Totals 14		337,30	c Þ	48,645	5	385,943
Iowa Bring Cliff College		8 100			5	0.100
Briar Cliff College Sioux City, Iowa 51104	\$	8,100			10	 Several and
Sioux City, Iowa 51104 Buena Vista College Storm Lake, Iowa 50588 Des Moines Area Crity.	\$	1,032	2		\$	1,032
	\$	31,500)		\$	31,500
Drake University Des Moines, Iowa 50311		2,600)\$	2,693	\$	5,293
Eastern Iowa Cmty.	\$	2,400)		\$	2,400
Muscatine, Iowa 52761 Eastern Iowa Cmty College Clinton Clinton, Iowa 52732	\$	2,400)		\$	2,400
College Clinton Clinton, Iowa 52732 Iowa Central Cmty. College Area V Ft. Dodge, Iowa 50501 Iowa Western Cmty.	\$	800	\$	1,423	\$	2,223
College Area V Ft. Dodge, Iowa 50501 Iowa Western Cmty. College Area XIII Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501	\$	12,200	\$	1,402	\$	13,602
Kirkwood Cmty.College Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406	\$	12,100	\$	1,181	\$	13,281
Marshalltown Cmty, College Marshalltown, Iowa			\$	3,364	\$	3.364
Morningside College	\$	21,600			\$	21,600
College Area II			\$	1,360	\$	1,360
Mason City, Iowa 50401 Simpson College	\$	16,200			\$	16,200
Indianola, Iowa 50125 University of Iowa	\$	37,300	\$	2	\$	37,302
Indianola, Iowa 50125 University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52240 University of Northern Iowa	\$	21,000		A	\$	21,000
Cedar Falls, Iowa 500 State Totals 15	\$	169,232	\$	11,425	\$	180,657
Kansas Barton Co. Cmty. Jr College Great Bend, Kans. 67530		9,300	\$	7,000	\$	16,300
Cowley County Cmty. Jr College Arkansas City, Kans. 67005	\$	9,500	\$	5,380	\$	14,880
Fort Hays Kans. State College Hays, Kans. 67602 For the state of the state of the state Wichita, Kans. 67213 Hutchinson Cmty. Jr	\$	2,000			\$	2,000
Friends University	\$	8,300	\$	1,795	\$	10,095
Wichita, Kans. 67213 Hutchinson Cmty. Jr. College Hutchinson, Kans. 67501	\$	21,200			\$	21,200
67501 Johnson County Cm*v College Shawnee Mission, Kans.	\$	12,000			\$	12,000
	\$	47,400	\$	9,273	\$	56,673
65203 Kans, State College of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Kans, 66762 Kansas City Kansas Cmty. Jr. College Kansas City, Kans. 66101	\$	10,900	\$	5,826	\$	16,726
Kansas State Teachers.					\$	83
Emporia, Kans. 66801 McPherson College McPherson, Kans.			\$	5,020	\$	5,020
Tabor College	\$	3,300	\$	1,600	\$	4,900
Hillsboro, Kans. 67063 University of Kansas Lawrence, Kans. 66044			\$	2,500	\$	2,500
	\$	10,500	\$	1,840	\$	12,340
Nashburn Univ. of Topeka Fopeka, Kans. 66621 Nichita State University Nichita, Kans. 57208 State Totals. 14	\$	22,800	\$	2,539	\$	25,339
Wichita, Kans. 57208 State Totals 14	\$	157,283	\$	42,773	\$	200,056
Kentucky Bellarmine Ursuline					\$	2,800
ouisville, Ky. 40205						

Univ. of Ky. Jefferson Co. Cmty. College Louisville, Ky. 40201		Award		ry-over	FY 1970 Total			FY 1970 Award		
Cmty. College	- P	4,100			\$	4,100	Lowell Tech. Inst. Lowell, Mass. 01854	\$	18	
Julisville, Ky. 40201	ĺ					26	Lowell, Mass. 01854 Mass. Bay Cmty College. Watertown, Mass. 02172	\$	11	
Jniversity of Kentucky exington, Ky. 40506	\$	7,100		1,000		8,100	02172			
Cmty. College Joursville, Ky. 40201 Jniversity of Kentucky exington, Ky. 40506 Jniversity of Louisville ouisville, Ky. 40208 State Totals 5	\$	34,600	\$	17,547		52,147	Massasoit Cmty. College West Bridgewater, Mass. 02379	\$	6	
	\$	245,500	\$	52,002	\$	297,502	Mt Wachusett Conty	\$	1	
Delgado College			\$	16,540	\$	16,540	College Gardner, Mass. 01440 Newton College Sacred.	\$		
			\$	6,750	\$	6,750	Heart Newton, Mass. 02159 Newton Jr. College			
College Baton Rouge, La. 70803 Loyola University.	\$	150,000			\$	150,000	Newtonville, Mass. 02160	*		
New Orleans, La. 70118 McNeese State College . Lake Charles, La. 70601	\$	9,000			\$	9,000	North Shore Cmty	\$	1	
.akeCharles, La. 70601 Northeast Louisiana	\$	3,000			\$	3,000	Beverly, Mass. 01915 Northeastern University	\$	38	
State College Monroe, La. 71201 Northeast Louisiana Monroe, La. 71201 State College Louisiana State College Louisiana Natchitoches, La.	\$	4,005			\$	4,005	College Cmty. College Ass. 01915 Northeastern University. Boston, Mass. 02115 Quinsigamond Cmty. College Worcester, Mass. 01605			
Southeastern Louisiana.			\$	14,940	\$	14,940	01605 Springfield College Springfield, Mass. 01109	\$		
Hammond, La. 70401 State Totals 7	\$	166,005	\$	38,230	\$	204,235	Springfield Tech, Cmty	\$	3	
Maine Aroostook State College.	\$	1,200			\$	1,200	Springfeild, Mass. 01105 State College at Boston		2	
Aroostook State College. Presque Isle, Me. 04769 Nasson College	\$	5,400			\$	5,400	Boston, Mass. 02115 State College at Westfield	*	2	
Nasson College Springvale, Me. 04083 Ricker College Houlton, Me. 04730	ə S	1,650			э 5	1,650	Westfield, Mass. 01085	\$	1	
Houlton, Me. C4730	۵ ۶	32,200			÷	32,200	Suffolk University Boston, Mass. 02114 Univ. of Mass. all	\$	1	
University of Maine Orono, Me. 04473 State Totals 4	5	40,450			*	40,450	Campuses Amherst, Mass. 01002 State Totals 22		-	
Maryland								Þ	71	
Allegheny Cmty. College. Cumberland, Md.	\$	7,800	\$	2,890	\$	10,690	Michigan Alpena Cmty, College Alpena, Mich, 49707 Aquinas College	\$		
		13,300	\$	194	\$	13,494	Grand Rapids, Mich.	\$		
Arnold, Md. 21146 Catonsville Cmty, College	\$	91,300	\$	1,328	\$	92,628		\$	1	
College Arnold, Md. 21146 Catonsville Cmty. College Catonsville, Md. 21228 Charles Co. Cmty College	\$	10,800	Ĩ	1,020	\$	10,800	40710	\$		
College La Plata, Md. 20646 Chesapeake College	\$	12,700			\$	12,700	Eastern Michigan Univ. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197			
Chesapeake College Wye Mills, Md. 21679 Cmty, College of Baltimore	\$	42,800	\$	18,694	\$	61,494	40207			
Baltimore, Md. 21215	\$	29,000			\$	29,000	Flint Cmty. Jr. College Flint, Mich. 48503 Glen Oaks Cmty. College.	\$		
Baltimore, Md. 21216 Essex, Md. 21221 Frederick Cmty, College. Frederick, Md. 21701 Hagerstown, Md. 21740 Hardroft, College.	.\$	40,900	5	1,434	\$	42,334	Centerville, Mich.	\$		
Essex, Md. 21221 Frederick Cmty. College.	\$	4,000			\$	4,000	49032 Grand Rapids Jr. College Grand Rapids, Mich.	\$		
Frederick, Md. 21701 Hagerstown Jr. College	\$	10,800			\$	10,800	49502			
Hagerstown, Md. 21740 Harford Jr. College Bel Air, Md. 21014 Loyola College	\$	6,000	\$	2,710	\$	8,710	Grand Valley State College			
Loyola College	\$	12,600			\$	12,600		\$		
Baltimore, Md. 21210 Montgomery Jr. College.	\$	12,000	\$	2,593	\$	14,593	Dearborn, Mich. 48128			
Montgomery Jr. College. Rockville, Md. 20850 Morgan State College			\$	27,417	\$	27,417	Hillsdale, Mich. 49242	Gaite	122	
Baltimore, Md. 21212	\$	8,900	\$	4,463	\$	13,363	Jackson Cmty. College Jackson, Mich. 49201	\$	5	
Towson State College Baltimore, Md. 21204 University of Baltimore. Baltimore, Md. 21201 University of Md. College	\$	9,100	\$	58	\$	9,158	Battle Creek, Mich.	\$	1	
Park College Park, Md.	\$	130,000	\$	17,708	\$	147,708	Roscommon, Mich. 48653			
20740 State Totals 17	\$	442,000	\$	79,489	\$	521,489	Lake Michigan College Benton Harbor, Mich. 49022 Lake Superior State		1	
Massachusetts Berkshire Cmty. College	\$	12,200			\$	12,200	College Mich. Lech. University	\$		
Pittsfield, Mass. 01201 Boston College	\$	89,100			5	89,100	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	2		
Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167 Bristol Cmty, College	\$	49,400	5	1,521	¢	50.921	Lansing Cmty, College Lansing, Mich. 48914 Macomb Co. Cmty	\$	10	
02167 Bristol Cmty. College Fall River, Mass. 02720 Clark University Worcester, Mass. 01610	\$	10,750		3,282		14,032	49783 Lansing Cmty. College Lensing, Mich 48914 Macomb Co. Cmty College So. Campus Warren, Mich 48093 Mercy College of Detroit Detroit Mich 48930			
Vorcester, Mass. 01610 Deap Jr. College		3,600		2,500			of Detroit	\$	17	
Vorcester, wass. 01610 Dean Jr, College Franklin, Mass. 02038 Greenfield Cmty. College Greenfield, Mass. 01301	\$	1,000		2,500		6,100 3,040	Michigan State Univ East Lansing, Mich.	\$	154	
01301	\$	19,800		1 266		21,166	48823 Montcalm Cmty, College, Sidney, Mich, 48885	\$		

	F	Y 1970 Award	FY	1969 ry-over	F	Y 1970 Total	
h. Inst	\$	18,000			\$	18,000	
h. Inst. ss. 01854 Cmty College. Mass.	\$	11,900	\$	123	\$	12,023	Univ. of Minn MplsSt. Pa Minneapolis, 55455
Crnty. College ewater, Mass.	\$	6,800	\$	1,255	\$	8,055	Univ. of Minn Duluth, Minn Univ. of Minn
sett Cmty		1,000			\$	1,000	Morris, Minn. State Totals
Mass. 01440 ollege Sacred.	\$	6,000			\$	6,000	Mississippi
ass. 02159 College e. Mass.	\$	2,500			\$	2,500	Delta State Co Cleveland, Mi Hinds Jr. Coll Raymond, Mi
re Cmty	\$	16,600	\$	6,906	\$	23,506	Raymond, Mi Jones Co. Jr. Ellisvills, Miss Northeast Mis
ass. 01915 ern University. ass. 02115	\$	382,900	\$	45,422	\$	428,322	College Booneville, M Southwest Mi
ond Cmty			\$	8,531	\$	8,531	College Summit, Miss Univ. of South Hattiesburg, 1 39401
, Mass.	0	0.000					Univ. of South Hattiesburg, I
l College I, Mass.					\$	3,000	39401 Univ. of Missi University, Mi State Totals
I Tech. Cmty	\$	30,600	\$	2,199	\$	32,799	
I, Mass.		22 000		9,491	•	33.391	Missouri Central Misso
ge at Boston ass. 02115 ge at Westfield Mass. 01085 iversity	*	23,900	3	9,491	2	7,500	Central Misso State Colleg Warrensburg,
Mass. 01085		7,500				19.945	
ass. 02114	5	800	5	4,545		19,945	54093 Drury College Springfield, M Jr. College Dis St. Louis Co Clayton, Mo.
es Mass. 01002	\$	ROO	\$	1,150	3	1,950	St. Louis Co Clayton, Mo.
als 22	\$	712,750	\$	90,331	\$	803,081	Kansas City, N
ty. College	\$	2,300			\$	2,300	College Joplin, Mo6
ty. College ch. 49707 ollege ids, Mich.	\$	9,000			\$	9,000	Missouri Sout College Jopiin, Mo. 6 Rockhurst Col Kansas City, N St. Louis Univ St. Louis, Mo. University of N at St Louis
ge Center, Mich.	\$	11,300	\$	3,574	\$	14,874	St. Louis, Mo. University of N at St. Louis St. Louis, Mo.
					\$	3,200	St. Louis, Mo. University of M at Kansas City, M University of M
ch. 48201 chigan Univ			\$	19,579	\$	19,579	at Kansas City, N
chigan Univ. chigan Univ. Mich. 48197 e College , Mich.			\$	3,700	\$	3,700	Columbia Mo
Jr. College	\$	2,100	\$	6,543	\$	8,643	Washington U St. Louis, Mo. Westminster C
. 48503 Cmty. College . . Mich.	\$	5,100			\$	5.100	Fulton, Mo. 6 State Totals
oids Jr. College ids, Mich.		4,400	\$	13,538	\$	17,938	Montana College of Grea Great Falls, Mo
ey State			\$	5,775	\$	5,775	
Mich. 49401 1 Cmty.	\$	6,700	\$	1,967	\$	8,667	Dawson Colleg Glendive, Mon University of M Missoula, Mon
Mich. 48128							Missoula, Mon State Totals
Mich. 48128 ollege Mich. 49242	62	-	\$	3,700		3,700	Nebraska
nty. College lich. 49201	\$	52,300	\$	9,534	\$	61,834	Chadron State Chadron, Nebr
Mich. 49242 mty. College Nich. 49201 nty. College ak, Mich.		18,300	\$	592	\$	18,892	Hiram Scott Co Scottsbluff, N Muskegon Co.
nty. College on, Mich.	\$	2,100			\$	2,100	Muskegon Co. College Muskegon, Mic 49440
gan College rbor, Mich.	\$	3,000			\$	3,000	49440 Northern Mich Univ.
rior State Aich. Tech. ty Marie, Mich.	\$	11,600	\$	2,073	\$	13,673	Marquette, Mic 49855 Northwestern
	s	10,700	\$	2,919	s	13,619	Traverse City, 49684
ich. 48914 o. Cmty o. Campus ich. 48093 ege	\$	28,600	\$	9,626	\$	38,226	Oakland Cmty. Bloomfield Hill 48013
ch. 48093	\$	17,300			\$	17,300	Schoolcraft Col Livonia, Mich. St. Clair Co. Cm
ch. 48219 tate Univ		154,000	\$	26,906	\$	180.906	40013 Schoolcraft Col Livonia, Mich. St. Clair Co. Cm College Port Huron, Mi 48060
cmty. College.		1,900			\$	1,900	Suomi College Hancock, Mich. University of De Detroit, Mich.
ch. 48885	100				.*	-,	Detroit, Mich.

		Y 1970 Award	F	Y 1969 rry-over		FY 1970 Total	
iv. of Minn. AplsSt. Paul-Crookstor nneapolis, Minn. 5455				1,502	2 \$	133,402	University of Michiga Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104
is 455 iv, of Minn, Duluth luth, Minn, 55812 iv, of Minn, Morris rris, Minn, 56267 ate Totals 14	\$	24,300			\$	24,300	Washtenaw Cmty College
iv. of Minn. Morris			\$	900	5	900	Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107 Wayne State Univ
ate Totals 14	\$	256,580	\$	8,110) \$	264,690	Detroit, Mich. 4820 Western Michigan III
ssissippi Ita State College	\$	6,400			\$	6,400	Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001
ta State College veland, Miss 38732 ids Jr. College ymond, Miss. 39154	\$	13,700	\$	2,400	5	16,100	State Totals 34
	\$	16.800	5	5,296		22,096	Minnesota Anoka Ramsey State
rtheast Miss. Jr	970		\$	10,315		10,315	Anoka Ramsey State Jr. College Coon Rapids, Minn. 55433
oneville, Miss. 38829 uthwest Miss, Jr college	\$	4,900			\$	4,900	Barnidji State College Bernidji, Minn. 566 Lakewood State Jr.
oneville, Miss. 38829 ithwest Miss. Jr	\$	23,200			\$	23,200	White Bear Lake, Mir 55110
9401 v. of Mississippi versity, Miss. 38677	5	86,422	\$	6,700	\$	93,122	Lea College Albert Lea, Minn. 56007
ite Totals 7	\$	151,422	\$	24,711	\$	176,133	Mesabi State Jr. Coll Virginia, Minn. 557 Metropolitan State Jr
tate College	\$	64,700			\$	64,700	College Minneapolis, Minn. 55409
4093	\$	19,500	\$	2,540		22,040	Moorhead State Coll Moorhead, Minn. 56560
ingfield, Mo. 658C2	۵ ۲	67,700	\$	2,540		67,882	Normansale State Jr.
t. Louis Co. vton. Mo. 63105	*	07,700	*	102		07,002	College Bloomington, Minn,
tropolitan Jr. College.	\$	42,351	\$	580	\$	42,931	55431 No.Hennepin State. Jr. College
1003 vg College ingrield, Mo. 65862 College Dist. of. t. Louis Co., yton, Mo. 63105 tropolitan Jr. College. insas City, Mo. 64111 souri Southern. ollege in, Mo. 64801 khurst College usas City, Mo. 64110 ouis University.	\$	10,100	\$	2,885	\$	12,985	Jr. College Osseo, Minn. 55369 Rochester State Jr College
khurst College	\$	3,000			\$	3,000	Rochester, Minn.
Louis University	\$	7,000	\$	1,324	\$	8,324	55901 So, Minn, State Colle Marshall, Minn, 532
sas City, Mo. 64110 Louis University Louis, Mo. 63103 versity of Missouri St. Louis Louis, Mo. 63121			\$	25,238	\$	25,238	Hiram Scott College
versity of Missouri Kansas City	\$	8,000	\$	1,000	\$	9,000	Scottsbluff, Nebr. 69361 Peru State College Peru, Nebr. 68421
Columbia	\$	19,400	\$	1,200	\$	20,600	Peru State College Peru, Nebr. 68421 Platte Jr. College Columbus, Nebr. 68 Univ. of Nebr. at Oma Omaha, Nebr. 6810 University of Nebrask Lincoln, Nebr. 6850 State Totals 6
hington University			\$	4,375	\$	4,375	Omaha, Nebr. 6810
hington University ouis, Mo. 63130 trainster College on, Mo. 65251	\$	9,000			\$	9,000	Lincoln, Nebr. 6850 State Totals
te lotais 12	\$	250,751	\$	39,324	\$	290,075	Nevada
ntana ege of Great Falls at Falls, Mont.)401 son College ndive, Mont. 593.)	\$	23,400			\$	23,400	Elko Cmty, College. Elko, Nev. 89801 Univ, of Nevada at Las
son College	\$	35,400			\$	35,400	Vegas Las Vegas, Nev. 891
rersity of Montana toula, Mont. 59801 te Totals 3	\$	30,400			\$	30,400	University of Nevada. Reno, Nev. 89507 State Totals 3
te Totals 3	\$	89,200			\$	89,200	New Hampshire
oraska drog State College			\$	6.605	s	6,605	New England College Henniker, N.H. 0324 St. Anselm's College
dron State College dron, Nebr. 69337 m Scott College	s	4,400	*	0,005	\$	4,400	St. Anselm's College. Manchester, N.H.
m Scott College ttsbluff, Nebr. kegon Co. Cmty	5	10,200			\$	10.200	Manchester, N.H. 03102 Univ. of New Hampsh
sliege kegon, Mich. 9440 them Michigan		19.200			Þ	10,200	Durham, N.H. 03824 State Totals 3
thern Michigan	\$	5,800			\$	5,800	New Jersey Atlantic Cmty. College
quette, Mich. 855		11.12000.07	a li				Mays Landing, N.J. 08330
hwestern Michigan Ilege erse City, Mich. 684	\$	4,500	\$	1,148	\$	5,648	Paramus, N.J. 0765 Brookdale Cmty. Coll
mfield Hills, Mich.			\$	5,401	\$	5,401	08330 Bergen Cmty, College Paramus, N.J. 0765; Brookdale Cmty, Coll Lincroft, N.J. 07738 Burjington Co. College Pemberton, N.J. 080 Camden County Cmty College
nia, Mich. 48151	5	5,500	\$	4,265	\$	9,766	College Blackwood, N.J. 080
013 olcraft College			5	6,147	\$	6,147	College Blackwood, N.J. 080 County College of Mor Dover, N.J. 07801 Cumberland Co. Colle Vineland, N.J. 08306 Essex Co. Cmty. Colle Newark, N.J. 07102 Gloucester Co. College Sewell, N.J. 08080
060 ni College		9,700	\$	3,650	\$	13,350	Vineland, N.J. 08306 Essex Co. Conty, Colleg
took, Mich. 49930 ersity of Detroit bit, Mich. 48221	1		2		э 5	23,743	Newark, N.J. 07102 Gloucester Co. College
oit, Mich. 48221				2.0,743	4	23,743	Sewell, N.J. 08080

Ann Arbrir, Mich. 48104 48104 Washtenaw Cmty	\$70.90to	\$	-	_	
Washtenaw Crity			7,600	\$	12,800
Wayne State Univ		\$	5,800	\$	5,800
Western Michigan Dink \$ 7 Kalamazo, Mich. State Totals 34 \$ 545 Minnesota Anoka Ramsey State J. College Coan Rapids, Minn. 55433 Barridi, State College State Totals State College State Totals State College State Totals S State College State Totals S State Totals S State College State College State Totals S State College State Totals S State Totals S.	,480	\$	6,320	\$	159,800
State Totals 34 \$ 545 Minnessota Anoka Ramsey State 5 Anoka Ramsey State 5 10 Jr. College S 10 Con Rapids, Minn. 5563 5 Bernidij, Minn. 5660 1 Lakewood State College S 15 College S 15 College S 7 Bernidij, Minn. 5500 7 Minnespolis, Minn. 5002 7 Moorhead, State College, Virginia, Minn. 5550 8 Moorhead, State College, S 27 7 Moorhead, State College, S 27 7 Moorhead, State College, S 27 7 Jr. College 28 28 Soso, Minn, 55369 7 16 20 Coseso, Minn, 55369 7 16 27 Jr. College 28 30 30 30 Soutisbuift, Nebr, 6821 30 30 30 30 30 Soutisbuift, Nebr, 68201 31 30 31 30	,200	\$	6,087	\$	13,287
Anoka Ramsey State, \$ 10 Jr. College Coon Rapids, Minn. 554.33 Barnigi, Suite College Barnigi, Suite College Barnigi, Suite College College White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110 Lakewood State Jr. College White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110 Lakewood State Jr. College. Solution State Jr. College. Wirginia, Minn. 55420 Minneapolis, Minn. 55430 Minneapolis, Minn. 55430 Minneapolis, Minn. 55431 NorHansel State College. Solution State Jr Jr. College Solution, Minn. 55431 NorHansel State Jr Jr. College Solution, State College. Solution, Nebr. 55901 Solution, Nebr. 65005 Journous, Nebr. 65005 Jate Totals Solution Journous, Nebr. 63002 Journous, Nebr. 6300 Journous, Nebr.	,480	\$ 18	30,188	\$	725,668
Barnidj, Knin, S660 Barnidj, Knin, S660 Lakewood State Jr., S 15 Nite ge rake, Minn, 55110 Lac College, S 7 Albert Lea, Minn, 55100 Lea College, S Monthead, State Jr., College, Wighina, Minn, 55409 Moorhead, State Jr., S Moorhead, State College, S Moorhead, Minn, 55450 Soland, State Jr., S 165 Bioomington, Minn, 55431 No. Hennepin State. S College State Jr., S Soland, Minn, S5369 Rochester, Minn, 55901 So, Minn, State College, S Rochester, Minn, 55901 So, Minn, State College, S Rochester, Minn, 55901 So, Minn, State College, S 10 Parte Jr. College, S 21 Parte Jr. College, S 21 Draha, Nebr, 68500 State Totals 6 S 92, Nevada Elko Cmty, College, S 10, Nebr, 68500 State Totals 3 13, Jincoin, Nebr, 68501 Jinversity of Nebraska, S 13, Jincoin, Nebr, 68501 State Totals 3 14, Vegas 15, Vegas, S 16, Solar, Nebr, 68502 State Totals 3 16, Solar, Nebr, 68503 State Totals 3 16, Solar, Nebr, 68505 State Totals 3 17, Onew Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire Sates College, S 17, Norkey State 17, Norkey State 17, Norkey State 17, Norkey State 17, Norkey State 17, Norkey State 18, Norkey State 19, Norkey State 10, Norkey State	.800			\$	10,800
Lakewood State Jr		\$	1,480	\$	1,480
Lea College	.580			\$	15,580
50007 Stete Jr. College. \$ Wesabi State Jr \$ S Minneapolis, Minn. 55792 Minneapolis, Minn. 55409 Moorhead, Minn. 555409 Moorhead, Minn. 55560 Normansale State Jr \$ 16 College Minn. 555409 Normansale State Jr	,800	\$	1,177	\$	8,977
Collège Minneapolis, Minn. 55409 Moorhead State Collège. 8 Moorhead State Collège. 9 Collège Bioomington, Minn. 55431 No.Hennepin State	000			s	F 000
Minneapolis, Minn. 55409 Moorhead, Minn. 55409 Moorhead, Minn. Normansale State College. Bioomington, Minn. 55431 No.Hennepin State	,200			5	5,000
Macchezd, Minn. 56560 Normansale State Jr \$ 16 Biooming too, Minn. 55431 No.Hennepin State \$ 27. Jr. College Osseo, Minn. 55490 Rochester State Jr \$ 27. Jr. College Osseo, Minn. 55901 So, Minn. State College \$ Marshall, Minn. 55901 So, Minn. State College \$ 4. 59361 Peru State College \$ 13. Fatte Jr. College \$ 201umbus, Nebr. 68601 Juniversity of Nebraska. \$ 13. Incoin, Nebr. 68506 State Totals 6 \$ 14. Vegas 15. Vegas 15. Vegas 16. Vegas 16. Vegas 16. Vegas 16. Vegas 17. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 18. Vegas 18. Vegas 18. Vegas 19. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 19. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 10. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 10. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 11. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 12. Vegas 13. Vegas 14. Vegas 15. Vestor 48507 State Totals 3 \$ 13. Juniversity of Nevada 1. 14. Vegas 15. Vestor 48507 16. Vestor 48507 16. Vestor 50. 16. Vestor 50. 17. Vestor 48507 18. Vegas 19. Vestor 50. 19. Vestor 50. 10. Vestor	,700			\$	8,700
Normansale State Jr					
Jr. College Osseo, Minn, 55369 Osseo, Minn, 55369 Osseo, Minn, 55369 Rochester State Jr	,200			\$	16,200
Rochester, Minn. Second Rochester, Minn. S5901 So, Minn, State College S Marshall, Minn. S3258 Hiram Scott College	500 \$	5	840	\$	28,340
So, Minn, State College. S Marshall, Minn, 53258 Hiram Scott College. S 69361 Pertu Stebr. 68421 Piatte Jr. College. S 1, hebr. 68421 Dinversity of Nebrasta. S 13, hebr. 68101 University of Nebrasta. S 13, hebr. 68506 Diate Totals 6. S State Totals 6. S 16, Nev. 69601 University of Nevada. S 18, Nev. 69601 Jiniversity of Nevada. S 18, Nev. 69601 Jiniversity of Nevada. S 18, Nev. 69701 State Totals 3. S 44, New Hampshire State Totals 3. S 44, New Hampshire State Totals 3. S 44, New Hampshire State Totals 3. S 45, Nev. 69702 State Totals 3. S 44, New Hampshire State Totals 3. S 45, Nev. 69703 State Totals 3. S 44, New Hampshire State Totals 3. S 45, Nev. 69703 State Totals 3. S 47, Nev. 10, 000 State S 47, Nev. 10, 000 State S 47, Nev. 10, 000 State S 47, Nev. 10, 000 State S 47, Nev. 10, 000 S 47, 0	700 \$	5	2,211	\$	4,911
Hiram Scott College	900			\$	900
Dramaha, Nebr. 68101 2 Dramarkiy of Nebraska. 13. Linconin, Nebr. 68506 State Totals	400			\$	4,4001
Dramaha, Nebr. 68101 2 Dramarkiy of Nebraska. 13. Linconin, Nebr. 68506 State Totals	642			\$	1,642
Dramaha, Nebr. 68101 2 Dramarkiy of Nebraska. 13. Linconin, Nebr. 68506 State Totals	700			\$	700
Nevada S Elko Cmty, College \$ 25, Siko, Nev. 89801 \$ 18, Vegas as Vega Nev. 89109 as Vega Nev. \$ 21, Seno, Nev. 89507 \$ 21, \$ 26, Nev. \$ 21, Seno, Nev. 89507 \$ 21, \$ \$ 21, \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 21, \$	800 \$	5	490	\$	72,290
Nevada S Elko Cmty, College \$ 25, Siko, Nev. 89801 \$ 18, Vegas as Vega Nev. 89109 as Vega Nev. \$ 21, Seno, Nev. 89507 \$ 21, \$ 26, Nev. \$ 21, Seno, Nev. 89507 \$ 21, \$ \$ 21, \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 21, \$	500 \$			\$	16,140
Elko Cmty. College	042 \$	0	9,735	\$	101,777
Vegas as Vegas, Nev. 89109 as Vegas, Nev. 89109 State Totals 3	200			\$	25,200
Jniversity of Nevada \$ 21. Jeno, Nev. 89507 State Totals 3	100 \$	34	4,521	\$	22,621
New Hampshire \$3, New England College\$3, \$3, Harniker, N. N. 03242 \$21, Janchester, N.H. 101, of New Hampshire, Divis of New Hampshire, \$20, Jurham, N.H. 03824 State Totals \$25, New Jersey \$14antic Grup, College\$23, Vitantic Cmty, College\$23, \$25, Jeramus, N.J. 07652 \$26, Jordinatic College\$23, \$37, Jeramus, N.J. 07652 \$26, Jernokolas Cmty, College\$21, \$30, Jerobidas Cmty, College\$21, \$30, Jernokolas Cmty, College\$21, \$30,	400 \$	3	3,804	\$	25,204
New England College \$ tenniker.N.H. 03242 st. Anselm's College \$ st. Anselm's College \$ non.exter.N.H. 03102 hun, of N.H. 03824 State Totals \$ viantic etter.N.H. 03820 ergen Crity. College \$ arardus, N.J. 07832 ergen Crity. College \$ arardus, N.J. 0758 ergenton, N.J. 08056 amder Courty Crity. \$ 21, dander Charty, College \$ 21, dander Charty. \$ 22, dander Charty. \$	700 \$	3	8,325	\$	73,025
U3102 U3102 U3102 U3104, of New Hampshire. \$ U3104, of New Hampshire. \$ 1845 Totals 3\$ 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1845 Totals 3\$ 1857 1857 Totals 3\$ 1857 Totals 3	300			\$	3,300
Jriv. of New Hampshire. \$ Durham, N.H. 03824 State Totals 3. \$ 25, New Jersey Klantic Chry. College \$ 25, 08330 Jergen Crity. College \$ 23, incroft, N.J. 07652 junctoft, N.J. 07658 emder Countor College. \$ 21, remoterton, N.J. 08068 amden County Crity \$ 27 (400 \$	1	5,400	\$	36,800
New Jersey Stantic Gruy, College \$ 25,7 Araya Landing, N. J. 08330 \$ 23,0 Jergen Gruty, College \$ 24,0 Jaramus, N. J. 07532 37 37 Jarobidale Crity, College \$ 24,0 Incroft, M. J. 07538 21,1 Temberton, N. J. 08056 \$ 21,2 Jamder County Crity, Crity \$ 27	700 \$	1	1,798	\$	2,498
Kllantic Cmiy, College \$ 25, " Arays Landing, N.J. 08330 3 Jergen Cmiy, College \$ 23, " Paramus, N.J. 07652 3 7 Tookdalc Cmity, College \$ 9, " 9, " 1 Uprington Co. College \$ \$ 21, " 3 amden County Cmity, College \$ \$ 27 7	400 \$	13	7,198	\$	42,598
	400			\$	25,400
	\$ 000	2	1,127	\$	24,127
	000			\$	9,000
	500			\$	21,600
	000 \$	1	.320	\$	28,320
County College of Morris. \$ 11.5	500 \$	1	.900	\$	13,400
Conlege Blackwood, N.J. 08012 County College of Morris. \$ 11,5 Dover, N.J. 07801 Cumberland Co. College. \$ 18,4 Society N. 10, 2006	100 \$	3	9,741	\$	22,141
Jumber and C. College, \$ 18,3 lineland, N.J., 08306 issex Co. Cmty, College, lewark, N.J., 07102 Sloucester Co. College, \$ 20,8 sewell, N.J., 08080	10000000		2000000	\$	15,500
Newark, N.J. 07102 Gloucester Co. College \$ 20.5	\$	100	a states a	5	20.800

	FY	(1970 Ward	F	rry-over	F	Y 1970 Total
Mercer Co. Cmty. College Trenton, N.J. 08608	\$	8,900	\$	2,333	\$	11,233
ddlesex Co. College			\$	3,487	\$	3,487
iddlesex Co. College dison, N.J. 08817 onmouth College Long Branch, N.J. 07764			\$	3,730	\$	3,730
ontclaire State College. pper Montclair, N.J. 07043	\$	10,800			\$	10,800
	\$	15,500	\$	100	\$	15,600
wark State College ion, N.J. 07083 ean Co. College ms River, N.J. 08753 terson State College yne, N.J. 07470 der College enton, N.J. 08602 terst Huisersib	\$	10,000	\$	5,307	\$	15,307
aterson State College Jayne, N.J. 07470	\$	9,900			\$	9,900
der College	\$	21,000	\$	4,199	\$	25,199
ew Brunswick, N.J.	\$	33,300	\$	10,330	\$	43,630
Peter's College	\$	4,500	\$	1,875	\$	6,375
renton State College	\$	179,700			\$	179,700
nion College	\$	20,000	\$	1,024	\$	21,024
D8903 . Peter's College rsey City, N.J. 07306 enton State College enton, N.J. 08625 nion College anford, N.J. 07016 ate Totals 21	\$	470,300	\$	55,973	\$	526,273
ew Mexico	\$	1.200			\$	1.200
allege of Artesia rtesia, N. Mex. 88210 astern New Mexico	*	3.050			s	3.050
Iniversity University Ortales, N. Mex. 88130	¢	3,050			*	3,050
ew Mexico Highlands University	\$	66,100	\$	8,429	\$	74,529
87701 ew Mexico Jr. College	\$	2,700			\$	2,700
is vegas, N. Mex. 87701 ew Mexico Jr. College obbs, N. Mex. 88240 ew Mexico State Univ is Cruces, N. Mex. 88001	\$	12,600	\$	18,637	\$	31,237
88001 niv, of Albuquerque buquerque, N. Mex. 87105	\$	64,100	\$	8,601	\$	72,701
ate Totals 6	\$	149,750	\$	35,667	\$	185,417
ew York leiphi University	\$	19,700			\$	19,700
rden City, N.Y. 11530 irondack Cmty, College	5	700	\$	1,296	s	1,996
en Falls, N.Y. 12801	5	5,200		1,545		
International Construction (Construction) International Constructio	\$	4,300		6,004		10,304
nghamton, N.Y.						
uffalo N.Y. 14208	\$	3,000			\$	3,000
c.U.N.Y.	\$	7,800			\$	7,800
	\$		\$	125,752	\$	497,752
C.U.N.Y. ew York, N.Y. 10003 ueens College, C.U.N.Y. ushing, L.I., N.Y. 11367	\$	6,300			\$	6,300
College, C.U.N.Y. aten Island, N.Y.	\$	14,100			\$	14,100
10301 owling College	\$	31,800			\$	31,800
10301 owling College akdale, N.Y. 11769 utchess Cmty. College oughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601	\$	8,900	\$	6,005	\$	14,905
12601 mira College mira, N.Y. 14901 ria Cmbu, Collega	\$	20,700	\$	6,071	\$	26,771
mira, N.Y. 14901 rie Cmty, College	5	23,700	1	1.	s	23,700
uffalo, N.Y. 14221	\$	106,700			s	106,700
ew York, N.Y. 10458	э 5	17,500			*	17,500
mira College mira, N.Y. 14901 ie Cmty. College rifalo, N.Y. 14221 rdham University sw York, N.Y. 10458 snessea Cmty. College stavia, N.Y. 14020 ofstra University empstead, L.I., N.Y. 11550	⊅ \$	31,700	\$	1,300	1	33,000
udson Valley Cmty			\$	6,753	\$	6,753
lew Rochelle, N.Y.	\$	18,000			\$	18,000
10801	\$	3,900			\$	3,900
Autorson Conty, College, Watertown, N.Y. 13601	4	78.000			5	78,000
Watertown, N.Y. 13601 C. W. Post College, Long. Island University Brookville, N.Y. 13314	Ŧ	10,000			*	13,000

	F	Y 1970 Award	F	Y 1969 rry-over	F	Y 1970 Total
Mercy College Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522	\$	9,800			\$	9,800
Mohawk Valley Cmty College				6,370	s	27,470
Monroe Cmty, College Rochester, N.Y., 14607	\$	133,400	\$	2,177	\$	135,577
Mount St. Mary College	\$	1,100	\$	1,200	\$	2,300
Monroe Cmty, College Rochester, N.Y. 14607 Mount St. Mary College Newburgh, N.Y. 12550 Nassau Cmty, College Garden City, N.Y. 11533	\$	162,400	\$	1	\$	162,401
New York Inst. of Tech Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568	\$	19,700			\$	19,700
New York University New York, N.Y. 10003 Onondaga Cmty. College Syracuse, N.Y. 13210	\$	33,700	\$	13,437	\$	47,137
Onondaga Cmty. College	\$	47,100			\$	47,100
Orange Co. Cmty. College Middletown, N.Y.	\$	7,000	\$	2,609	\$	9,609
10940 Pace College	\$	3,300			\$	3,300
New York, N.Y. 10038 Rockland Cmty. College.	\$	88,700	\$	4,659	\$	92,359
10940 Pace College	\$	2,860		62030625	\$	2,860
Troy, N.Y. 12180 St. Francis College	\$	2,400			5	2,400
St. Francis College. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 St. John's University Jamaica, N.Y. 11432 St. Lawrence University		-1.90	\$	4,900	\$	4,900
Jamaica, N.Y. 11432 St. Lawrence University	\$	5,800			\$	5,800
Canton, N.Y. 13617 Suffolk Cmty. College	\$	99,400	\$	375	\$	99,775
Selden, N.Y. 11784 Suny Ag. & Tech. Canton	\$	3,800	\$	2,032	\$	5,832
St. John's University. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432 St. Lawrence University. Canton, N.Y. 13617 Suffolk Cmty. College Selden, N.Y. 13784 Suny Ag. & Tech. Canton Canton, N.Y. 13617 Ag. & Tech. Farmingdale, S.U.N.Y. Earmingdale, L.I. N.Y.	\$	298,900		649		299,549
11775		42,000	\$	1,665	\$	43,665
at Albany at Albany Albany, N.Y. 12203 State Univ. of New York at Buffalo	\$	26,044	\$	10,496	\$	36,540
at Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y. 14214 State Univ. of New York	\$	123,200			\$	123,200
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222 State Univ. of New York.	\$	9,600			\$	9,600
Fredonia, N.Y. 14063 State Univ. of New York., at New Paltz	\$	5,900			\$	5,900
Sat Buffalo Buffalo, NY, 14214 State Univ, of New York, at Buffalo, NY, 14222 State Univ, of New York, at Fredonia, NY, 14063 Fredonia, NY, 14063 State Univ, of New York, New Paitz, NY, 12561 State Univ, of New York, at Plattsburgh, NY, 12901			\$	3,439	\$	3,439
12901 Syracuse University	\$	248,500			\$	248,500
Syracuse University Syracuse, N.Y. 13210 Ulster Co. Cmty, College. Stone Ridge, N.Y.	\$	10,500	\$	2,544	\$	13,044
12484	\$	3,900	\$	11,041	\$	14,941
College Valhalla, N.Y. 10595 State Totals 47	\$2	2,184.104	\$	222,320	\$2	2,406,424
North Carolina		3,240			\$	3,240
Atlantic Christian College Wilson, N.C. 27893 Beaufort Co. Tech. Inst Washington, N.C.	\$	62,600			\$	62,600
27889 Campbell College Buies Creek, N.C. 27506	\$	6,600			\$	6,600
Central Pledmont Cmty.,	\$	14,000			\$	14,000
College	\$	1,500	\$	10,493	\$	11,993
	\$	9,000			\$	9,000
Durham, N.C. 27701 Elizabeth City State	\$	6,900			s	6,900
Durham Tech, Institute. Durham, N.C. 27701 Elizabeth City State. College Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909	1				*	5,000
Gaston College			\$	4.400	\$	4,400
27909 Gaston College Gastonia, N.C. 28052 Guilford College Greensboro, N.C. 27410 North Carolina Univ. at Raleigh	\$	60,000			\$	60,000
27410 North Carolina Univ. at Raleigh Poloigh N.C. 27607	\$	7,200	\$	2,105	\$	9,305
Pitt Technical Inst	\$	22,500	\$	2,508	5	25,008
Raleigh, N.C. 27607 Pitt Technical Inst Greenville, N.C. 27834 St. Augustine's College Raleigh, N.C. 27602	\$	5,200			\$	5,200
kaleigh, N.C. 27602						

	5	Y 1970 Award	Ca	Y 1969 Irry-over		Y 1970 Total
niv. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill hapel Hill, N.C. 27541			\$	5,370	\$	5,370
W Holding Tech Inst	\$	12,000	\$	453	\$	12,453
stern Piedmont Cmty.	\$	7,300			\$	7,300
Ilege ganton, N.C. 28655 on Co. Tech. Inst on, N.C. 27895	\$	9,700		2,715	\$	12,415
on, N.C. 27895	۰ ۶	5,200	Ð	2,715	۶ ۶	5.200
lone	\$	5,200			\$	5,200
ton-Salem, N.C. 102						
te lotais 17	\$	232,940	\$	28,044	\$	260,984
rth Dakota marck Jr. College marck, N. Dak.	\$	1,800			\$	1,800
8501						
testown College	\$	2,000			\$	2,000
8401	\$	10,000	\$	9,020	\$	19,020
oot State College hot, N. Dak. 58701 Dak. State School SCI. hpeton, N. Dak. 8075	\$	13,000		0017475	\$	13,000
ipeton, N. Dak. 8075						
rth Dakota State Univ. go, N. Dak. 58102 iv. of North Dakota	\$		\$	2,055	\$	20,055
	\$	32,400	\$	7,720	\$	40,120
8201 te Totals 6	\$	77,200	\$	18,795	5	95,995
0	1	100000	5 1 9		л.	
vling Green State niversity			\$	42,900	\$	42,900
vling Green, Ohio 3402						
rk Co. Tech. Inst. inglield, Ohio 45502	\$	10,833			\$	10,833
intend State House	\$	10,000			\$	10,000
veland, Ohio 44115 umbus Tech. Inst umbus, Ohio 43215 rahoga Cnity. College. veland, Ohio 44115 it State Univ.	\$	16,300			\$	16,300
ahoga Cnity, College	\$	20,000	\$	11,682	\$	31,682
it State Univ.	\$	77,900	\$	5,267	\$	83,167
t State Univ. t, Ohio 44240 eland Cmty. College tor, Ohio 44060 jin Co. Cmty. College.	\$	23,118			\$	23,118
in Ohio 14035	\$	22,400	\$	1,560	\$	23,960
ietta College netta, Ohio 45750 mi University ord, Ohio 45056	\$	12,500			\$	12,500
ni University	\$	4,800	\$	2,550	\$	7,350
Dominican College.	\$	1,900			\$	1,900
Northern Univ			\$	1,312	\$	1,312
Northern Univ Ohio 45810 State University Imbus, Ohio 43210	\$	27,600	\$	12,485	\$	40,085
air Crnty College	\$	19,460			\$	19,460
ton, Ohio 45402 versity of Akron on, Ohio 44304			\$	14,358	\$	14,358
, of Cincinnati	\$	15,000	\$	20,100	\$	35,100
innati, Ohio 45221 rersity of Dayton ton, Ihio 45409	\$	65,700	\$	13,511	\$	79,211
ton, Ihio 45409 rersity of Toledo do, Ohio 43606	\$	168,000	\$	10,593	\$	178,593
tuline College for	\$	12,700			\$	12,700
Vomen veland, Ohio 44124 ght State Univ. vton, Ohio 45431 vier University.						
ght State Univ ton, Ohio 45431			\$	4,015	\$	4,015
innati Ohio 45207	\$				\$	31,520
ngstown University ngstown, Ohio	\$	17,500	\$	7,700	\$	25,200
503 e Totals 22	\$	557,231	\$	148,033	\$	705,264
ahoma					572	
ond, Okla. 73034	\$	2,000		7,575	\$	9,575
ral State College ond, Okla. 73034 nors State Agr. and p, Sci. College an, Okla. 74469 heastern Okla. A&M	\$	16,900	\$	9,412	\$	26,312
	\$	60,400			\$	60,400
						- 5 -
ollege ni, Okla. 74354 Ihern Okla. College kawa, Okla. 74653 Ibwastern State	\$	4,500	\$	1,826	\$	6,326
introduction ocure	\$	24,600			\$	24,600
n okla. 73717 n, okla. 73717 nd App. Sci. water, Okla. 74074 nhoma City Univ homa City, Okla. 1106	\$	27 100			s	27,100
Ann Cal	*	27,100			*	27,100
water, Okla 74074						

	_	FY 1970 Award	Ca	Y 1969 arry-over		FY 1970 Total
Southeastern State			\$	16,317	\$	16,31
College Durant, Okla. 74701 Southwestern College Oklahoma City, Okla. 73127	\$	5,000			\$	5,000
Southwestern State College Weatherford, Okla.		1,600	\$	3,500	\$	5,100
73096 St. Gregorys College	\$	5,400			\$	5,400
University of Oklahoma	\$	9,700	\$	7,675	\$	17,375
73096 St. Gregorys College Shawnee, Okla. 74801 University of Oklahoma Norman, Okla. 73069 University of Tulsa Tulsa, Okla. 74104 State Totals 13	\$	63,300	\$	2,940	\$	66,240
	\$	220,500	\$	58,545	\$	279,045
Oregon Blue Mountain Cmty College Pendleton, Oreg.	\$	8,100	\$	5,635	\$	13,735
97801 Chemeketa Cmty College	\$	46,500			\$	46,500
College Salem, Oreg. 97303 Clackamas Cmty College. Oregon City, Oreg. 97045		3,500	\$	1,000	\$	4,500
Clatsop Cmty. College			\$	12,796	\$	12,796
STORS Clatsop Cmty. College Astoria, Oreg. 97103 Eastern Oregon College La Grande, Oreg. 97850	\$	5,000			\$	5,000
Lane Cmty. College Eugene, Oreg. 97402 Linn Benton Cmty	\$	6,000	\$	11,325	\$	17,325
Linn Benton Cmty. College Albany, Oreg. 97321	\$	17,700			5	17,700
Dregon College of Educ Monmouth, Oreg.	5	306,000	\$	250	\$	306,250
Portland City College	\$	18,100	\$	24,077	\$	42,177
	\$	131,500	\$	4,316	\$	135,816
Southern Oregon	\$	66,500	\$	5	\$	66,505
Ashland, Oreg. 97520 Southwestern Oregon Cmty. College Coos Bay, Oreg. 97420 Treasure Valley Cmty College	25		\$	3,693	\$	3,693
	\$	45,061	\$	1,997	\$	47,058
Ontario, Oreg. 97914 Umpqua Cmty. College Roseburg, Oreg. 97470	\$	19,500			\$	19,500
University of Oregon	\$	57,000	\$	802	\$	57,802
Koseburg, Oreg. 97470 University of Oregon Eugene, Oreg. 97403 University of Portland Portland, Oreg. 97203 State Totals 16	\$	23,700	\$	2,365	\$	26,065
State Totals 16	\$	754,161	\$	68,261	\$	822,422
Pennsylvania Bucks Co. Cmty. College. Newtown, Pa. 18940 C. C. Allegheny Co.	\$	12,600	\$	8,798	\$	21,398
Newtown, Pa. 18940 C. C. Allegheny Co Allegheny Campus	\$	6,200	\$	13,922	\$	20,122
Allegheny Campus Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212 C. C. Allegheny Co Boyce Campus Monroeville, Pa. 15146	\$	64,690			\$	64,690
Monroeville, Pa. 15146 California State College.	\$	2,400			\$	2,400
California, Pa. 15419 Cheyney State College Cheyney, Pa. 19319 Cmty, College of.			\$	7,000	\$	7,000
Cmty, College of Beaver Co.	\$	13,120			\$	13,120
Freedom, Pa. 15042 Cmty. College of Delaware Co.	\$	27,100	\$	4,897	\$	31,997
Cmty, College of Beaver Co. Freedom, Pa. 15042 Cmty, College of Delaware Co. Media, Pa. 19063 Cmty, College of Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	\$	6,400	\$	16,939	\$	23,339
Duquesne University Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$	6,000			\$	6,000
Gannon College Erie. Pa. 16501			\$	4,933	\$	4,933
	\$	78,900	\$	24	\$	78,924
Harrisburg, Pa. 17110 Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania Indiana, Pa. 15701	\$	71,000	\$	3,563	\$	74,563
Keystone Jr. College			\$	650	\$	650
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	\$	38,200	\$	7,850	\$	46,050
18702 La Salle College Philadelphia, Pa.	\$	53,500	\$	4,110	\$	57,610

	FY	1970 ward	F	1969 rry-over	FY	1970 Total	
Lehigh Co. Cmty. College Allentown, Pa. 18101	\$	25,000	-	139	\$	25,139	Texas
Montgomery Co. Cmty College Conshohocken, Pa.	\$	31,200			\$	31,200	Alvin Jr. College Alvin, Tex. 77511 Brazosport Jr. Colleg Dist.
19428 Northampton Co. Area Cmty. College Easton, Pa. 18017 P. M. C. Colleges Chester, Pa. 19013 Pennsylvania State Univ. University Park. Pa.	\$	5,200			\$	5,200	Freeport, Tex. 7754 Central Texas College Killeen, Tex. 76541
Easton, Pa. 18017		4.536			\$	4,536	Killeen, Tex. 76541 College of the Mainlar
Chester, Pa. 19013	*		1.21				College of the Mainlan Texas City, Tex. 775 Del Mar College
16802		63,400		34,550	\$	97,950	78404 East Texas State Univ
Phila. College of Tex. & Sci. Philadelphia, Pa.	\$	4,400	l.		\$	4,400	El Centro College Dallas Tex 75202
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 Point Park College Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222 St. Joseph's College	\$	600			\$	600	
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$	15,000			\$	15,000	Grayson Co. Jr. Colle Denison, Tex. 7502
19131 Temple University Philadelphia, Pa. 19122	\$	197,000	\$	14,007	\$	211,007	Hardin Simmons Unit Abilene, Tex. 79601 Howard Co. Jr. Colleg Big Spring, Tex. 795 Kilgore College Kilgore, Tex. 75662
19122 Univ. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa. 19104	\$	7,000			\$	7,000	Kilgore College Kilgore, Tex. 75662 Lee College Baytown, Tex. 7752
University of Pittsburgh	\$	4,210			\$	4,210	Lee College. Baytown, Tex. 7752 McLennan Cmty. Col
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213 Villanova University Villanova, Pa. 19085	\$	51,300	\$	5,108	\$	56,408	Waco, Tex. 76705 North Texas State III
Wilkes College		1,000			\$	1,000	Baytown, Tex. 7752 McLennan Cmty. Col Waco, Tex. 76705 North Texas State U: Denton, Tex. 76203 Prairie View A & M College Prairie View, Tex. 77445
18703	\$	36,300			\$	36,300	Prairie View, Tex.
York College of Pa York, Pa. 17405 State Totals 29	\$		\$	126,490		952,746	Sam Houston State.
Rhode Island Bryant College	\$	13,400	\$	2,300	\$	15,700	Huntsville, Tex. 773 San Antonio Union Jr College District
Providence, R.I. 02906 Rhode Island College	s	2.500			s	2,500	San Antonio, Tex. 78212
Providence, R.I. 02906 Rhode Island College Providence, R.I. 02908	s	13,500			5	13.500	San Jacinto College
Vervidence, R.I. 02908 Salve Regina College Newport, R.I. 02840 State Totals 3	*	29,400	s	2,300	\$	31,700	San Jacinto College Pasadena, Tex. 775 Southern Methodist I Dallas, Tex. 75222 Southwest Texas Sta
South Carolina	\$	48,268		800	\$	49,068	
Palmer College Charleston, S.C. 29401 South Carolina State							San Marcos, Tex. 7 St. Edward's Univers Austin, Texas 7870
South Carolina State College Drangeburg, S.C. 29115	\$	1,400	\$	700	\$	2,100	St. Mary's University San Antonio, Texas 78228
Spartanburg Jr. Collega.	\$	15,700			\$	15,700	Stephen F. Austin St College
Univ. of South Carolina	\$	22,400	\$	7,600	\$	30,000	75961 Tarrant Co. Ir. Colles
Jniv. of South Carolina Columbia, S.C. 29208 State Totals 4	\$	87,768	\$	9,100	\$	96,868	Nacogdoches, Tex. 75961 Tarrant Co. Jr. Colleg Fort Worth, Tex. 76 Texarkana College. Texarkana, Tex. 75 Texas A. & I. Univerts Kingsville, Tex. 78 Texas Christian Univ Fort Worth Tex. 76
South Dakota	\$	6,400	\$	4,638	\$	11.038	Texas A. & I. Univers
Augustana College Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102 Black Hills State College. Spearfish, S.D. 57783	\$	6,400		3,183	\$	9,583	Texas Christian Univ
spearfish, S.D. 57783	\$	01010000	1.15		\$		Fort Worth, Tex. 76 Texas Tech. College. Lubbock, Tex. 794
Dakota State College Madison, S.D. 57042 Dakota Wesleyan Univ		6,500	3	1,400	1.20	7,900	Lubbock, Tex. 7940
Dakota Wesleyan Univ Mitchell, S.D. 57301	\$	7,000			\$	7,000	Tyler, Tex. 75701
Huron College. Huron, S.D. 57350	\$	22,900			\$	22,900	Austin, Tex. 78712
Dakota Wesleyan Univ Mitchell, S.D. 57301 Huron College. Huron, S.D. 57350 Sioux Falls College Sioux Falls, S.D. 57101 South Dakota State Univ. Brookings, S.D. 57006 Southern State College.	\$	10,700	\$	574	\$	11.274	Tyler Jr. College Tyler, Tex. 75701 Univ. of Texas at Aus Austin, Tex. 78712 Univ. of Texas at EI P EI Paso, Tex. 79902 Univ. of Texas at
South Dakota State Univ.	\$	860	\$	1,128	\$	1.988	Univ. of Texas at
Brookings, S.D. 57006 Southern State College.	\$	1,157			\$	1,157	Arlington, Tex. 760
Springfield, S.D. 57062 Univ. of South Dakota Vermillion, S.D. 57069	\$	15,700			\$	15,700	El Paso, Tex. 79902 Univ. of Texas at. Arlington Arlington, Tex. 760 University of Houst Houston, Tex. 7700 Wharton Co. Jr. Colle Wharton, Tex. 7748
Vermillion, S.D. 57069 State Totals 9	\$	77,617	\$	10,923	\$	88,540	Houston, Tex. 7700 Wharton Co. Jr. Colle Wharton, Tex. 7748 State Totals 35
Tennessee Aquinas Jr. College	\$	16,200	\$	6	\$	16,206	Utah
Aquinas Jr. College Nashville, Tenn. 37205 Cleveland State Cmty College	\$	4,980			\$	4,980	Southern Utah State College Cedar City, Utah 84
Cleveland, Tenn. 37311 East Tenn. State Univ Johnson City, Tenn.	\$	19,800	\$	4,763	\$	24,563	University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
King College	\$	3,000			\$	3,000	Weber State College Ogden, Utah 84403 State Totals 3
Memphis State Univ	\$	40,000	\$	75	\$	40,075	
Memphis State Univ Memphis, Tenn. 38111 Middle Tenn. State Univ. Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130	\$	11,100			\$	11,100	Vermont Castleton State Colle Castleton, Vt. 0573 Goddard College Plainfield, Vt. 0566
37130			\$	4,414	\$	4,414	Goddard College Plainfield, Vt. 0566
University of Tennessee							
University of Tennessee. Knoxville, Tenn. 37916 Univ. of Tenn. at Martin Martin, Tenn. 38237 State Totals 8	\$	8.000			\$	8,000	Plainfield, Vt. 0566 Norwich University. Nc 'hfield, Vt. 0566 St. ichael's College Winooski, Vt. 05404

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	F	Y 1970 Award	FY	ry-over	F	Y 1970 Total
exas Ivin Jr. College	\$	2,700	\$	2,128	\$	4,828
lvin Jr. College. Jvin, Tex. 77511 razosport Jr. College Dist.	\$	2 285			\$	2,285
reeport, Tex. 77541 entral Texas College illeen, Tex. 76541	\$	2,500	\$	4,150		6,650
ollege of the Mainland.	\$	18,700			\$	18,700
Dist. reeport, Tex. 77541 entral Texas College illeen, Texas College ollege of the Mainland exas City, Tex. 77590 el Mar College. orpus Christi, Tex. 78404 ast Texas State Univ.	\$	33,800			\$	33,800
ast Texas State Univ ommerce, Tex. 75428	\$	80,900			\$	80,900
Centro College	\$	54,400	\$	81	\$	54,481
allas, Tex. 75202 alveston Crnty, College	\$	5,100	\$	3,801	\$	9,901
ast lexas State Univ. ommerce, Tex. 75428 Centro College. alveston Crity. College. alveston Crity. College. alveston, Tex. 77550 rayson Co. Jr. College. enison, Tex. 75020 ardin Simmons Univ bilene. Tex. 79601	\$	16,800	\$	1,533	\$	18,333
enison, Tex. 75020 ardin Simmons Univ	\$	45,000			\$	45.000
oilene, Tex. 79601	4	16,900				17,547
ig Spring, Tex. 79720	*	17,100	Φ	047	\$	17,100
Igore College Igore, Tex. 75662	\$	17,100	÷	0.012		
aytown, Tex. 77520	\$	12,400			2	20,963
cLennan Cmty. College aco. Tex. 76705	\$	9,375		351	-37	8,726
orth Texas State Univ	\$	13,300	\$	5,964	\$	19,264
ardin Simmons Univ pilene, Tex. 79501 oward Co. Jr. College § Spring, Tex. 79720 Igore College yotown, Tex. 77520 clennan Cmty. College aco, Tex. 75705 orthon, Tex. 75705 orth	\$	14,000	\$	2,200	\$	16,200
77445		638 100		21 022	¢	650 023
m Houston State College untsville, Tex. 77340	\$	028,100	\$	21,932	Þ	050,032
2017 Houston State College untsville, Tex. 77340 in Antonio Union Jr College District in Antonio, Tex. 78212 to College sadera. Tex. 77505 buther n Methodist Univ. allis. Tex. 77522 Juthwest Texas State University University Texas State University University Istin, Texas 78704 Mary's University in Antonio, Texas 78228 gohen F. Austin State	\$	13,000	\$	1,580	\$	14,580
an Jacinto College	\$	17,700	\$	5,950	\$	23,650
usadena, Tex. 77505 outhern Methodist Univ.	\$	51,900			\$	51,900
Illas, Tex. 75222 uthwest Texas State University	\$	91,500			\$	91,500
n Marcos, Tex. 78666 Edward's University.	\$	2,200	\$	2,400	\$	4,600
stin, Texas 78704 Mary's University n Antonio, Texas	\$	40,900	\$	4,900	\$	45,800
78228 ephen F. Austin State College	\$	3,500	\$	1,350	\$	4,850
college acogdoches, Tex. 75961 arrant Co. Jr. College prt Worth, Tex. 76102 exarkana College exarkana, Tex. 75501 exas A. & I. University ingeville. Tex. 78363		74.000		E 360		79.369
ort Worth, Tex. 76102	\$	74,000	\$	5,369		
xarkana College			\$	14,811	\$	14,811
xas A. & I. University.	\$	17,000	\$	3,814	\$	20,814
axas Christian Univ	\$	3,000			\$	3,000
xarkana College xarkana, Tex. 75501 xas A. & I. University ingsville, Tex. 78363 exas Christian Univ rt Worth, Tex. 76129 xas Tech. College ubbock, Tex. 79409 lier Jr. College	\$	19,300			\$	19,300
vier Jr. College			\$	2,678	\$	2,678
niv. of Texas at Austin	\$	10,000			\$	10,000
niv. of Texas at El Paso . Paso Tex 20002	\$	15,800	\$	1,953	\$	17,753
ler, Tr. College ler, Tex. 75701 niv. of Texas at Austin sitin, Tex. 78712 niv. of Texas at El Paso. Paso. Tex. 79902 niv. of Texas at. Aclington liotton Tex. 76010	\$	37,800			\$	37,800
Arlington Hington, Tex. 76010 niversity of Houston Juston, Tex. 77004 harton Co. Jr. College harton, Tex. 77488 late Totals 35	\$	26,100			\$	26,100
harton Co. Jr. College harton, Tex. 77488			\$	2,331	\$	2,331
ate Totals 35	\$1	,398,060	\$	98,48€	\$	1,496,546
tah		15,400				
uthern Utah State College edar City, Utah 84720 niversity of Utah It Lake City, Utah 84112 eber State College gden, Utah 84403	\$	31,800	\$	14,001	\$	45,801
84112 sber State College	\$	79,400	5	14,275	\$	93,675
tate Totals 3	\$	126,600	\$	30,226	\$	156,826
ermont astieton State College astieton, Vt. 05735 oddard College ainfield, Vt. 05667 orwich University. or 'htigld, Vt. 05663	\$	9,700	\$			9,790
astleton, Vt. 05735	2	2.400	0121		s	2,400
ainfield, Vt. 05667	*	4,305			\$	4,305
o 'hfield, Vt. 05663	-9 -9	2 745			э 5	3 745
oddard College ainfield, Vt. 05667 orwich University o 'hfield, Vt. 05663 	\$	3,745			\$	3 745
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	5	Y 1970 Award		1969 ry-over		Y 1970 Total			FY 1970 Award	Car	1969 ry-over	10	Total
Univ. of Vt. & St. Agric College Burlington, Vt. 05401	\$	17,700			\$	17,700	99324 Walla Walla Cmty	\$	10,500			\$	10,5
State Totals 5	\$	37,850	\$	90	\$	37,940	College Walla Walla, Wash. 99362						
Virginia Blue Ridge Cmty. College Weyers Cave, Va.	\$	6,400	\$	3,583	\$	9,983	Washington State Univ. Pullman, Wash. 99163 Wenatchee, Wash. Wenatchee Valley.	\$	31,750	\$	7,110	\$	38,8
		2,800	\$	1,387	\$	4,187				\$	2,207	\$	2,2
24486 Central Va. Cmty. College ynchburg, Va. 24504 Jabney S. Lancaster Cnity. College Silton Forge, Va.	\$	3,100			\$	3,100	Wenatchee, Wash. 98801 Whitworth College Spokane, Wash. 99218	\$	10,600			\$	10,6
24422							Spokane, Wash. 99218 Yakima Valley College Yakima, Wash. 98902 Stata Totala, oo	\$	11,300	\$	7.663	\$	18,9
anville Cmty. College		1,328			\$	1,328	Yakima, Wash. 98902 State Totals 29	s	353,426	s	97,790	\$	451.2
P. I. banville, Va. 24541 ohn Tyler Cmty. College chester, Va. 23813 forthern Va. Cmty.	\$	7,500			\$	7,500	Maat Missisia		Second Second				
hester, Va. 23813 Iorthern Va. Cmty	\$	89,800			\$	89,800	West Virginia Bluefield State College Bluefield, W. Va. 24701	\$	3,000			\$	3,0
						1000	Bluefield, W. Va. 24701 Concord College Athens, W. Va. 24712	\$	2,800			\$	2,8
ornandale, Va. 22003 Id Dominion Univ. orfolk, Va. 23508 homas Nelson Cmty	\$	25,700	\$	4,134		29,834	Morris Harvey College Charleston, W. Va.	\$	4,300	\$	185	\$	4,4
	5	7,875			\$	7,875	25304						
lampton, Va. 23369 idewater Cmty. College. ortsmouth, Va. 23703 Iniversity of Virginia	\$	2,500			\$	2,500	West Liberty State College	\$	59,500	\$	2,600	\$	62,1
	\$	3,500			\$	3,500	West Liberty, W. Va. 26074 West Virginia State	s	81,900	s	3 400		
22903	5	46,200	\$	2,575	s	48,775	College Institute, W. Va. 25112	\$	01,400	\$	3,423	\$	85,3
lichmond, Va. 23220 Irginia Military Inst.	\$	4,600			\$	4,600	West Virginia Univ. Morgantown, W. Va.	\$	2,600			\$	2,6
exington, Va. 24451	\$	7,300			\$	7,300	26506 State Totals 6	\$	154,100	8	6,208	¢	160,3
irginia Polytechnic Inst. Itacksburg, Va. 24061 irginia State College. etersburg, Va. 23803 irginia Western Cmty	\$	6,500	\$	845	\$	7,345			104,100		0,200	4	100,5
etersourg, va. 23803 irginia Western Cmty College			\$	10,000	\$	10,000	Wisconsin Alverno College Milwaukee, Wisc. 53215	\$	5,400			\$	5,4
oanoke, Va. 24015	5	015 103					Carthage College Kenosha, Wisc. 53140 Kenosha Tech. Inst.	\$	1,800	\$	539	\$	2,3
	>	215,103	Þ	22,524	2	237,627	Kenosha Tech. Inst. Kenosha, Wisc. 53140	\$	51,800			ş	51,8
ashington ellevue Cmty. College	\$	9,700	\$	3,165	\$	12,865	Madison Voc. Tech. & Adult School	\$	12.000	\$	9,315	\$	21,3
ellevue Cmty. College ellevue, Wash. 98004 entralia College entralia, Wash. 98531	\$	900	\$	3,792	\$	4,692	Madison, Wisc. 53703 Marguette University	\$	27,500	\$	10,361	S	37,8
entralia, Wash. 98531 Iark College ancouver, Wash.	\$	16.900			\$	16,900	Milwaukee, Wisc. 53233 Milwaukee Tech			\$	14.878	\$	14,8
98663 plumbia Basin College			s	3,601	s	3,601	College Milwaukee, Wisc. 53203 Univ. of Wisc. Madison.			10			
asco, Wash. 99301 verett Cmty. College	\$	24,110	*	0,001	5	24.110	Univ. of Wisc. Madison, Madison, Wisc. 53706 Univ. of Wisc.	\$	67,198		193	\$	67,3
verett, Wash. 98201 Steilacoom Cmtv	\$	4,500			5	4,500	Milwaukee Milwaukee, Wisc. 53211	\$	51,200	\$	15,625	\$	66,8
College coma, Wash. 98499							Univ. of Wisc. Parkside Kenosha, Wisc. 53140	\$	8,345			\$	8,3
College acoma, Wash. 98499 onzaga University. pokane, Wash. 99202	\$	1,700		1,700		3,400	Wisc, State Univ.			\$	5,881	\$	5,8
	\$	16,716	\$	12,122	\$	28,838	Superior Superior, Wisc. 54880 Wisc. State Univ Whitewater	\$	9,000			\$	9,0
College uburn, Wash. 98002 ighline College.	\$	12,700	\$	2,439	\$	15,139	Whitewater, Wisc.					*	-1-
nwer Columbia College.	\$	9,500			\$	9,500	53190 Wice State Univ			\$	20.500	\$	20,50
ongview, Wash. 98632 lympic College	s	56,800	\$	2,912	s	59,712	Oshkosh Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901 Wisc. State Univ			•	20,000	*	20,50
remerton, Wash. 98310	Ĩ	50,000		21012	Ť	00,712		\$	10,000	\$	5,974	\$	15,97
ackfkc Lutheran Univ acoma, Wash. 98447	\$	37,400			\$	37,400	Eau Clare, Wisc. 54701 Wisc. State Univ	\$	3,690			\$	3,69
oninsula College			\$	3,800	\$	3,800	La Crosse La Crosse, Wisc. 54601 Wisc. State Univ						2020
attle Crnty, College.	\$	10,200	\$	2,375	\$	12,575	River Falls River Falls, Wisc. 54022 Wisc. State Univ			\$	3,900	\$	3,91
attle, Wash. 98109 attle Pacific College	\$	4,900	\$	8,206	\$	13,106	Wisc. State Univ	\$	52,700	\$	587	\$	53,28
eattle Pacific College eattle, Wash. 98119 eattle University eattle, Wash. 98122			\$	8,075	\$	8,075	Platteville Platteville, Wisc. 53818 State Totals 16	\$	300,633	•	87,753		388,38
	\$	31,800	\$	115	\$	31,915	Wyoming	*	000,000	*	07,700	*	300,30
t. Vernon, Wash.	\$	2,250			\$	2,250	Casper College	\$	10,000			\$	10,00
	\$	12,100	\$	2,026	\$	14,126	University of Wyoming Laramie, Wyo. 82070 State Totals 2	\$	16,295	\$	8,304	\$	24,59
98273 pokane Cmty. College , bartin's College , martin's College , garding wash , 98501 acoma Cmty. College , acoma, Wash , 98465 niversity of Pupet	\$	13,600			\$	13,600		4.	26,295	\$	8,304	\$	34,59
lympia, Wash. 98501 acoma Cmty. College	\$	5,500	\$	2,205	\$	7,705	Guam University of Guam			\$	5,640	\$	5,64
acoma, Wash. 98465 niversity of Puget			\$	20,932	\$	20,932	Agana, Guani 96910 State Totals 1			s		\$	5,64
Sound acoma, Wash. 98416	\$	15,500	•	3,345		18,845	Puerto Rico					•	5,04
Sound acoma, Wash. 98416 niv, of Washington eattle, Wash. 98105 /alia Walia College ollege Place, Wash.	5	2,500	\$	3,345	\$	2,500	Puerto Rico Fr. College Rio Piedras, P. R. 00928	\$	10,000			\$	10,00
							State Totals 1	\$	10,000			\$	10,00

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A "List of Participating Institutions – Fiscal Year 1971" released in July 1970 and available on request from the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20530, adds the following schools. No additional information is available about these grants as of our publication deadline.

STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	
Alabama	George C. Wallace State Tech. Jr. College Dothan, Ala.	36301	
	Miles College Birmingham, Ala.	35208	
	Northeast Ala. State Jr. College Rainsville, Ala.	35986	
Arizona	Pima College Tucson, Ariz.	85701	
California	Allan Hancock College Santa Maria, Cal.	93454	
	California Baptist College Riverside, Cal.	92504	
	California Lutheran College Thousand Oaks, Cal.	91360	
	Citrus College Azusa, Cal.	91702	
	College of the Canyons ⁹⁹ Newhall, Cal.	91321	
	El Camino College El Camino, Cal.	90506	
	Feather River College Quincy, Cal.	95971	
	Fullerton Jr. College Fullerton, Cal.	92631	
	La Verne College La Verne, Cal.	91750	
	Laney College Oakland, Cal.	94606	
	Mount San Jacinto College Gilman, Hot Springs, Cal.	92340	
	Pacific Union College Angwin, Cal.	94508	
	San Fernando Valley State College Northridge, Cal.	91316	
	Sierra College Rocklin, Cal.	95677	

STATE NAME AND ADDRESS **ZIP CODE** Sonoma State College Rohnert Park, Cal. 94928 Southwestern College-Chula Vista, Cal. 92010 U.S. Internal University San Diego, Cal. 92101 University of California, Davis Davis, Cal. 95616 Colorado Adams State College Alamosa, Colo. 81101 El Paso Community College Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903 Mesa County Jr. College Grand Junction, Colo. 81501 Connecticut Housatonic Community College Stratford, Conn. 06497 Mattatuck Community College Waterbury, Conn. 06702 Wilmington College, Manor Branch New Castle, Del. Delaware 19720 District of Columbia Georgetown University Washington, D.C. 20007 Florida Bethune Cookman College Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015 Indian River Jr. College Fort Pierce, Fla. 33450 Jacksonville University Jacksonville, Fla. 32211 **Rollins** College Winter Park, Fla. 32789 University of West Florida Pensacola, Fla. 32504 Georgia Atlanta University Atlanta, Ga. 30314 Emory University Atlanta, Ga. 30322 Georgia Institute of Tech. Atlanta, Ga. 30332 Gordon Military College Barnesville, Ga. 30204 Mercer University Macon, Ga. 31207

STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
	Valdosta State College Valdosta, Ga.	31601	Kansas	Kansas Wesleyan University Salina, Kansas	67401
	West Georgia College Carrollton, Ga.	30117		Marymount College Salina, Kansas	67401
Hawaii	Hawaii Community College Ilo, Hawaii	96720		Neosha County Community Jr. College Chanute, Kansas	67460
	Kauai Community College Lihue Kauai, Hawaii	96766	Kentucky	Catherine Spalding College Louisville, Kentucky	40203
	Maui Community College Kahului, Hawaii	96732		Kentucky State College Frankfort, Kentucky	40601
Illinois	Belleville Area College Belleville, III.	62221		Thomas More College Fort Mitchell, Kentucky	41017
	Illinois Central College East Peoria, Ill.	61611		Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, Kentucky	42101
	Illinois Valley Community College Oglesby, Ill.	61348	Louisiana	Centenary College Shreveport, Louisiana	71104
	Morton Jr. College Cicero, Ill.	60650		St. Mary Dominican College New Orleans, Louisiana	70118
	Olney Community College Olney, Ill.	62450		University of Southwestern Louisiana Lafayette, Louisiana	70501
	Rock Valley College Rockford, Ill.	61111	Maine	Unity College Unity, Maine	04988
	Southern Illinois U. Edwardsville Edwardsville, Ill.	62025	Maryland	Bowie State College Bowie, Maryland	20715
	Tolentine College Olympia Fields, Ill.	60461		Cecil Community College Elkton, Maryland	21921
	University of Chicago Chicago, Ill.	60637		Prince Georges Community College Largo, Maryland	20870
Indiana	Earlham College Richmond, Indiana	47374	Massachusetts	Cape Cod Community College Hyannis, Mass.	02601
	Manchester College North Manchester, Indiana	46962		New England School of Law Boston, Mass	02601 02108
Iowa	Iowa Lakes Community College Estherville, Iowa	51334		Stonehill College North Easton, Mass.	02356
	Iowa Wesleyan College Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	52641	Michigan	Adrian College	
	Loras College Dubuque, Iowa	52003		Adrian, Michigan Andrews University Berrien Springs, Michigan	49221
	Mount Mercy College Cedar Rapids, Iowa	52402		Kalamazoo Valley Community College	49104
	Parsons College Fairfield, Iowa	52556		Kalamazoo, Michigan 43	49001
	42			43	

STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
	Wayne County Community College Detroit, Michigan	48202
	West Shore Community College Scottsville, Michigan	49454
Minnesota	Hibbing State Jr. College Hibbing, Minn.	55746
	Northland State Jr. College Hief River Falls, Minn.	56701
	St. Marys College Winona, Minn.	55987
	Willmar State College Willmar, Minn.	56201
	Winona State College Winona, Minn.	55987
Mississippi	Jefferson Davis Miss. Gulf Coast Gulfport, Miss.	39501
	Millsaps College Jackson, Miss.	39201
	Mississippi College Clinton, Miss.	39056
Missouri	Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.	65101
	Northeast Missouri State College Kirksville, Mo.	63501
	Southwest Missouri State College Springfield, Mo.	65802
	Webster College St. Louis, Mo.	63119
Montana	Carroll College Helena, Montana	59601
	Eastern Montana College Billings, Montana	59101
	Montana State University Bozeman, Montana	59715
Nebraska	Doane College Crete, Nebraska	68333
	John J. Pershing College Beatrice, Nebraska	68310
	Midland Lutheran College Fremont, Nebraska	68025

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STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
New Hampshire	Rivier College Nashua, New Hampshire	03060
New Jersey	Somerset County College Greenbrook, New Jersey	08812
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University Roswell Campus Roswell, New Mexico	88201
	University of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico	87106
New York	Corning Community College Corning, N.Y.	14830
	Herkimer County Community College Ilion, N.Y.	13357
	Jamestown Community College Jamestown, N.Y.	14701
	Le Moyne College Syracuse, N.Y.	13214
	Marist College Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	12601
	New School for Social Research New York, N.Y.	10011
	North Country Community College Saranac Lake, N.Y.	12983
	Rochester Institute of Technology Rochester, N.Y.	14614
	Schenectady Community College Schenectady, N.Y.	12305
	St. Johns University Jamaica, N.Y.	11432
	SUNY at Stony Brook Stony Brook, N.Y.	11790
	SUNY College at Brockport Brockport, N.Y.	14420
	University of Rochester Rochester, N.Y.	14627
North Carolina	Central Carolina Tech. Institute Sanford, N.C.	27330
	East Carolina University Greenville, N.C.	27834
	Fayetteville State College Fayetteville, N.C.	28301

STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
	Pfeiffer College Misenheimer, N.C.	28109		Walters State Community College Morristown, Tenn.	37814
	Southwestern Tech. Institute Sylva, N.C.	28779	Texas	Bishop College Dallas, Texas	75241
	U. of N.C. at Charlotte Charlotte, N.C.	28205		Christian College of the Southwest Dallas, Texas	75228
North Dakota	Dickinson State College Dickinson, N.D.	58601		Cooke County Jr. College Gainesville, Texas	76240
Ohio	Heidelberg College Tiffin, Ohio	44883		Dallas Baptist College Dallas, Texas	75211
	Notre Dame College Cleveland, Ohio	44121		Henderson County Jr. College Athens, Texas	75751
	Ohio University Athens, Ohio	45701	*	Lamar State College Tech. Beaumont, Texas	77704
	Penta Co. Technical Institute Perrysburg, Ohio	43551		Mary Hardin Baylor College Belton, Texas	76513
Oklahoma	Cameron State College Lawton, Oklahoma	73501		Midwestern University Wichita Falls, Texas	76308
	Northeastern State College Tahlequah, Oklahoma	74464		Odessa College Odessa, Texas	79760
	Oklahoma Military Academy Claremore, Oklahoma	74017		South Plains College Levelland, Texas	79336
D		onousense se		South Texas Jr. College Houston, Texas	77002
Pennsylvania	Community College Allegheny Co., S. C West Mifflin, Pa.	ampus 15122		Texas Southmost College Brownsville, Texas	78520
	Slippery Rock State College Slippery Rock, Pa.	16057		Texas Wesleyan College Fort Worth, Texas	76105
	University of Scranton Scranton, Pa.	18510	Vermont	Champlain College Burlington, Vermont	05401
	Ursinus College Collegeville, Pa.	19426	Virginia	College of William & Mary Williamsburg, Va.	23185
Rhode Island	Roger Williams College Providence, R.I.	02903		Front-Royal Winchester Community C Middletown, Va.	College 22645
South Carolina	College of Charleston Charleston, S.C.	29401		Norfolk State College Norfolk, Va.	23504
South Dakota	Northern State College Aberdeen, S.D.	57401	Washington	Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, Wash.	98837
Tennessee	Freed Hardeman College Henderson, Tenn.	38340		Central Washington State College Ellensburg, Wash.	98926
	Tennesseee State University Nashville, Tenn.	37203		Eastern Washington State College Cheney, Wash.	99004
				chency, wash.	

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STATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
	Western Washington State College Bellingham, Wash.	98225
West Virginia	Marshall University Huntington, W. Va.	25701
Wisconsin	Mount Senario College Ladysmith, Wisconsin	54848
Wyoming	Western Wyoming Community College Rock Springs, Wyoming	82901
Puerto Rico	Inter-American University of Puerto Rico San German, P.R.	00753

LIST OF SCHOOLS WITH **RESEARCH CONTRACTS FOR** LEAA

-from LEAA Second Annual Report, pp. 227-228 and 203-218.

Colorado

Table 7. National Institute Projects

National

National Service to Regional Coun- cils	NI 70-001	Colorado State University University of Denver	NI 70-065-10 NI 70-087
Department of Housing and Ur- ban Development	NI 70-003		
U.S. Army Materiel Command Visiting Fellows to NILECJ	NI 70-005	Connecticut	
National Bureau of Standards	NI 70-008		
	NI 70-012	Yale University	NI 70-065-4
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	NI 70-014		
American Bar Foundation	NI 70-019	District of Columbia	
National Association of Attorneys General	NI 70-026	District of columbia	
Department of the Army	NI 70-031	Bureau of Social Science Research	NI 70-016
U.S. Air Force	NI 70-034	George Washington University	NI 70-018
Department of Housing and Ur-	NI 70-035	D.C. Department of Corrections	NI 70-021
ban Development	111 70-035	William R. Pabst, Jr	NI 70-065-16
National Bureau of Standards	NK 70-036	Arrow, Inc	NI 70-075
International Association of Chiefs of Police	NI 70-043	International Research and Tech- nology Corporation	NI 70-084
National Bureau of Standards	NI 70-047	Metropolitan Police Department.	NI 70-089
National Safety Council	NI 70-058	Fair, Isaac & Company, Inc	NI 70-089
Associated Public Safety Com- munications Officers, Inc.	NI 70-091		NI 70-096
U.S. Navy	NI 70-094	Florida	
Arizona		Miami Police Department	NI 70-038
Alizona		John B. Stetson University University of South Florida	NI 70-065-18
University of Arizona	NI 70-053	University of South Fiorida	NI 70-081

California

Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinguency	NI 70-023	Indiana
San Francisco State College University of California at Davis Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency	NI 70-028 NI 70-029 NI 70-037	University of Notre Dame Indiana University. Notre Dame Law School
Scientific Analysis Corporation Los Angeles County Sheriff's Of- fice	NI 70-039 NI 70-042	Iowa
RAND Corporation California State Assembly Public Defender, Santa Clara	NI 70-057 NI 70-061 NI 70-062	Cedar Papids Police Department.
County Stanford University California State College	NI 70-063 NI 70-065-1	Maryland
Chino Police Department University of California at Berk- eley	NI 70-065-6 NI 70-065-24	IIT Research Institute Center for Research in Social Sys- tems—The American Institutes
University of California Law School, Los Angeles	NI 70-076	for Research Operations Research, Inc
Farallones Institute Hughes Aircraft Co	NI 70-097 NI 70-099	Sidney Hollander Associates American Institutes for Research

Maryland			
Research Institute ter for Research in Social Sys- ms—The American Institutes		70-002 70-007	
r Research rations Research, Inc ey Hollander Associates erican Institutes for Research	NI	70-024 70-025 70-041	

NI 70-013

NI 70-065-20 NI 70-065-25 NI 70-078

NI 70-009

Illinois

University of Chicago Law School.

Massachusetts		Ohio	
Governor's Public Safety Commit- tee	NI 70-017	Ohio State University Research Foundation	NI 70-065-3
Boston University Albert M. Bottoms Newton Police Department	NI 70-052 NI 70-065-2 NI 70-065-5	Case Western Reserve University Community Research, Inc.	NI 70-074 NI 70-092
Brandeis University. Jay Livingston. Joint Center for Urban Studies	NI 70-065-19 NI 70-065-22 NI 70-070	Pennsylvania	
		Temple University	NI 70-027
Michigan		Pennsylvania State University.	NI 70-065-13
Michigan Department of State Police	NI 70-004	South Carolina	
Missouri		South Carolina Department of Corrections	NI 70-048
Midwest Research Institute	NI 70-083	Texas	
Nebraska		University of Texas	NI 70-056
University of Nebraska	NI 70-054	Utah	
New York		University of Utah University of Utah	NI 70-065-14 NI 70-065-21
Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory	NI 70-006	entrershy er eranning	11 70-065-21
Oscar Newman	NI 70-010 NI 70-011		
George Rand	NI 70-015	Virginia	
Columbia University Council on Legal Education for	NI 70-020	virginia	
Professional Responsibility New York City Police Department	NI 70-032	Human Sciences Reserach, Inc Research Analysis Corporation Virginia Commonwealth Univer-	NI 70-064 NI 70-065-7 NI 70-065-11
City of New York	NI 70-033	sity	
New York Supreme Court John Jay College of Criminal Jus- tice	NI 70-040 NI 70-059	Institute for Defense Analyses City of Alexandria Human Sciences Research, Inc	NI 70-077 NI 70-088 NI 70-100
Michael A. Feit.	NI 70-065-8	the second s	111 70 100
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.	NI 70-065-9		
City University of New York State University of New York, Al-	NI 70-065-12 NI 70-065-15	Washington	
bany New York Chata Identification of	NU 70 0CE 17		
New York State Identification and Intelligence System	NI 70-065-17	Puget Sound Governmental Con- ference	NI 70-045
City University of New York. College of Insurance of the Insur-	NI 70-068 NI 70-072		
ance Society of New York	NU 70 000		
New York University	NI 70-082 NI 70-085	Wisconsin	
Policy Sciences Center. New York State Identification and	NI 70-085		
Intelligence System		University of Wisconsin	NI 70-044

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**Amount to be determined by bids.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS FY 1970

Table 5. Abstracts of Grants, Contracts and Purchase Orders

(Listed consecutively by grant number)

NI 70-001-\$29,010 From 8/1/69-8/1/70 Grantee-National Service to Regional Councils, Washington, D.C.

Title-Single Emergency Telephone Number Conferences

Director-C. James Dowden

Abstract-This grant supports two coordination conferences for six metropolitan areas that are experimenting with implementation of the universal single emergency telephone number "911." The National Service to Regional Councils selected Atlanta, Ga., Buffalo, N. Y., Dayton, Ohio, Los Angeles, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D.C., to participate in two conferences: one in January 1970 with emphasis on identifying problems and one in September 1970 with emphasis on the solutions found for the problems.

NI 70-002-\$33,149 From 7/14/69-10/31 70 Grantee-IIT Research Institute, Annapolis, Maryland

Title-Third National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology

Director-Stanley I. Cohn

Abstract-The contractor conducted the Third National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, March 31-April 2, 1970. The symposium was designed to (1) provide a professional forum for the exchange of ideas and information concerning crime, (2) identify the relevant capabilities of science and technology, and (3) foster communication between the scientific and criminal justice communities. Over 800 persons attended the conference at which approximately 100 presentations were made.

NI 70-003- \$25.000 From 7/3/69-6/30/70 Grantee-Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Title-Public Urban Locator Service Study

Director-Robert Thomas

Abstract-The Institute transferred funds to the Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison of HUD to support part of a contract award of \$350,000 to the Institute for Public Administration to study the operational and technical requiremens for an automatic vehicle locator system which could serve all public and private agencies in a single metropolitan area.

NI 70-004-\$168,715 From 11/10/69-11/2/70 Grantee-Michigan Department of State Police, East Lansing, Michigan

Title-Research of Voice Identification

Director-Wallace Van Stratt

Abstract-This project is Phase II of a three-phase

program for the study, testing, validation and development of the "voiceprint" technique of voice identification. Phase I made a comprehensive study of existing knowledge and research on voiceprint identification and concluded that the technique had potential as a law enforcement tool. The current phase will seek to validate the technique for scientific and forensic purposes. It will compare visual identification with computer identification and auditory identification. A feasibility study of the voiceprint method for law enforcement use will also be completed.

NI 70-005-\$3,143.12 From 8/15/69-3/20/70 Grantee-U. S. Army Materiel Command, Washington, D. C.

Title-Police Personal Transceiver Development Project

Abstract-This project for the development of personal transceiver radios for the police was transferred to the U.S. Air Force under NI 70-034.

NI 70-006-\$57.070 From 11/13/69-9/30/70 Grantee-Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Buffalo, New York

Title-Police Air Mobility Evaluation

Director-Sigmund P. Zobel

Abstract-This grant augments the police air mobility study being conducted by the Dade County Public Safety Department, Fla., under an OLEP grant. Specifically, consulting services will be provided in a comprehensive survey of police helicopter operations in leading police jurisdictions in the United States; in helping plan and define the air mobility test field effort in Dade County; in participating in on-site data evaluation; and conducting concurrent analysis. The result will be an evaluation of the STOL (short-take-off-and-landing) aircraft for police operations which will provide initial guidelines to be used by LEAA in evaluating applications for grants to procure helicopters, STOL aircraft, or mixes of helicopters and STOLS for different size jurisdictions and police purposes.

NI 70-007-\$27,424 From 4/1/70-1/1/71 Grantee-Center for Research in Social Systems, The American Institutes for Research, Kensington,

Maryland Title-Social Conflict and Civil Disorders in Higher

Educational Institutions

Director-Carl Rosenthal

Abstract-This project provides for: (1) the compilation of an annotated cross-cultural bibliography related to social situations, social values and political behavior of university students; (2) the compilation of a chronology of social conflict in American colleges from the beginnings of the institutions to the present period of ferment; and (3) the development and application of a framework for analyzing the dynamics of social conflict and collective violence. The result of the project will be a report written in non-technical language which can be utilized by law enforcement and criminal justice personnel to understand how collective violence by students develops.

NI 70-008-\$80,000 From 9/69-9/70

Grantee-Annelise Anderson, William Bowers, Carol Crowther, David Durk, Alexander Seidler Title-Visiting Fellows Program

- Abstract-Fellowship grants have been made for five selected scholars to spend a year at the National Institute researching a project of his or her own design. Each grant amount includes project costs and a sum which permits the year's interruption of a career without personal financial loss.
- NI 70-009-\$64,018 From 9/1/69-9/1/70 Grantee-Cedar Rapids Police Department, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Title-An Evaluation of the Effect of a Large-Scale Burglar Alarm System-Phase II

Director-George Matias

Abstract-After design and installation of 350 alarms in commercial premises on a statistical basis in Phase I, the burglar/robbery system will be operated and carefully evaluated in this phase. The system is entirely police operated with the indicators located at police headquarters. False alarm rate, crime reduction, apprehension rate, etc., will be fully analyzed by police officials and consultants from the University of Iowa.

NI 70-010-\$1,500 From 10/3/69-10/31/69 Grantee-Oscar Newman, Columbia University School of Architecture, New York, New York

Title-Principles of Space Defendable Against Crime in Residential Areas

Abstract-Preliminary work under NI 70-015.

NI 70-011-\$490 From 10/3/69-10/31/69 Grantee-George Rand, Columbia University, New York, New York

Title-Application of Social Psychology to the Creation of Architectural Design for the Protection of **Residential Space**

Abstract-Preliminary work for NI 70-015.

NI 70-012-\$139,900 From 7/1/69-3/31/70 Grantee-National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Title-Continuation of NBS Pre-Trial Release Study (a continuation of NI-019 from Fiscal 1969) Director-John W. Locke

Abstract-The purpose of the study is to provide

factual information concerning the amount and nature of crime committed by criminal defendants while on pretrial release. The work is being done by a team of NBS operations researchers. Two research methods are being employed: (1) the compilation of hundreds of actual case histories of defendants charged with felonies or misdemeanors in the District of Columbia; and (2) the development of predictive methods to determine the probability of crime committed on pretrial release. The case histories will also be analyzed to provide information concerning other criminal justice problems such as sentencing procedures and prosecutorial discretion.

NI 70-013-\$24,780.47 From 12/26/69-6/26/70

Grantee-University of Chicago Law School, Chi-

cago, Illinois

Title-Feasibility Study of the Exclusionary Rule Director-Dallin Oaks, Ph.D.

Abstract-The primary objects of this study are: (1) to examine possible alternatives for measuring the effect of the exclusionary rule on the criminal justice system; (2) to identify appropriate jurisdictions for study; and (3) to outline the measures by which those studies could be conducted. This study would provide a background for a series of empirical examinations of the effect of the exclusionary rule. Hopefully, work in this area will develop alternatives to the present exclusionary rule which has been criticized as allowing guilty criminals to go free because of some error by the police or prosecutor.

NI 70-014-\$156,140 From 3/16/70-3/15/71 Grantee-National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, New York

Title-Parole Decision-Making

Director-Don M. Gottfredson, Ph.D.

Abstract-This project will develop and demonstrate model programs for providing information to paroling authorities in such a way that parole decisions may be improved by an increased utilization of experience in decision-making. A prototype system will be developed in collaboration with the U. S. Board of Parole.

NI 70-015-\$22,960 From 2/1/70-6/1/70 Grantee-Columbia University, New York, New York

Title-Physical Design for Improving Security in **Residential Environments**

Director-Oscar Newman

Abstract-This grant will produce an illustrated monograph on architectural design for residential security. The monograph will: (1) define principles of "defensible space" for security of multiple-occupancy dwellings; and (2) set forth guidelines and recommendations to be followed in construction of new housing projects and suggestions for modifying existing projects to improve security.

NI 70-016-\$49,815 From 4/15/70-4/14/71 Grantee-Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Title-Summary and Appraisal of Criminological Survey Techniques and Findings

Director-Albert D. Biderman

Abstract-The project staff will inventory and critically review applications of the sample survey method in studies of crime, delinquency, criminal justice, law enforcement and closely related areas. The objective is to take stock of the rapid accumulation of experience since 1965 in developing information in the crime field by interviews with samples of the public, to distill the knowledge that has been gained, to examine methodological problems that arise in these areas of the survey method, and to appraise the adaptability of survey methods to criminological problems with due regard both for the potential and the limitations of these techniques relative to other available sources of information.

NI 70-017-\$5.375

From 6/9/69-3/31/70 Grantee-Governor's Public Safety Committee, Boston, Massachusetts

Title-Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Education Survey

Director-Charles Tenney

Abstract-This award has been made to permit additional time for the completion of the survey and evaluation begun in FY 1969 of criminal justice curricula offerings throughout the country. The extension is required to accommodate coordination of this study with one being undertaken by HEW, and the final report will incorporate the findings of the joint Institute/HEW survey.

NI 70-018-\$31,041.71 From 1/30/70-8/3/70 Grantee-Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology of George Washington University,

Washington, D.C. Title-Determination of Means to Fill Selected Technical Reference Needs of Selected Groups Concerned with the Problems of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Director-James Mahoney

Abstract-This project sponsors planning research prior to the establishment of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The grantee will identify the Reference Service's potential user groups and their information needs, identify information dissemination programs appropriate to satisfying these needs and otherwise assist in drawing plans for the structure and functions of the Service.

NI 70-019-\$113,102 From 3/12/70-3/12/71 Grantee-American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

Title-The Channelling of Criminal Cases to Non-Criminal Dispositions

Director-Donald McIntyre

Abstract-The purpose of this study is to inventory, analyze, and evaluate existing means of diverting extraneous matters from the criminal justice system. For instance, traffic violations, alcoholics, consumer disputes and family arguments result in the expenditure of a large portion of police and prosecution resources. This study should result in practical suggestions for decriminalization through the development of alternative non-criminal procedures for solving problems and resolving conflict. The grantee, which is the research arm of the American Bar Association, will study existing methods of diversion through the use of questionnaires, site visits, local consultants and an advisory committee. Methods and criteria for evaluating diversionary programs will also be developed.

NI 70-020-\$290,000 From 2/10/70-2/10/73 Grantee-Council on Legal Education for Profes-

sional Responsibility, New York, New York Title-Model Prosecutor-Law School Clinic Program

Director-William Pincus

Abstract-CLEPR, a private nonprofit organization specializing in law school clinical education pro-

grams, will sub-contract with 11 law schools to set up clinical programs designed to train law students in prosecutive skills. Each law school clinical program will be supervised by a law professor and by the office of the cooperating local public prosecutor. Students will receive academic credit for their participation. The law schools will be fully financed by the project in the first year, will pay 50 percent of the local costs (faculty, summer salaries, secretarial assistance, etc.) in the second year, and will pay all local costs in the third year.

NI 70-021-\$31,045 From 4/15/70-4/14/71 Grantee-D. C. Department of Corrections, Washington, D. C.

Title-The Ex-Offender as Parole Officer Director-Robert L. Dupont, M.D.

Abstract-This project will evaluate the effectiveness of using ex-offender non-professionals as parole officers. From a pool of 100 parolees, 50 will be randomly assigned to the supervision of Bonabond and 50 will be assigned to the Parole Division of the D. C. Department of Corrections. Professional and ex-offender counselors will be evaluated in terms of the roles they assume and the effectiveness of their supervision and counselling.

NI 70-023-\$312,481 From 4/17/70-10/17/71 Grantee-Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Sacramento, California

Title-Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program Director-Robert Cushman

Abstract-This project establishes Santa Clara County, California, as a community-based research and development Pilot City to identify criminal justice problems and discover, test, evaluate, and disseminate solutions. The National Institute can thereby discover and develop new and improved methods for reducing crime and delinquency in the United States.

NI 70-024-\$29,981 From 2/16/70-5/30/70

Grantee-Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland

Title-Study Design of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and Judicial System Director-Dr. William Corson

Abstract-The grantee will develop a model study design for a long range and intensive study of city police department and judicial systems. The design will emphasize the techniques of operations research. The operating laboratory for the study design will be the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department and Judicial System.

NI 70-025-\$9,100 From 5/5/70-9/8/70

Grantee-Sidney Hollander Associates, Baltimore, Maryland

Title-Contract to Conduct a Survey of Approximately 500 Baltimore Residents on Satisfaction with Police Service

Director-Robert Pasternak

Abstract-The contractor will conduct a survey of 500 Baltimore, Md., residents who have called the Police Department for service to ascertain the level of citizen satisfaction with the service provided. Since a major part of police activity involves responses to calls for service that are not

crime-related, a primary objective of the project is to obtain an additional measure of police effectiveness other than changes in crime rates.

NI 70-026-\$159,280 From 3/1/70-2/28/71

- Grantee-National Association of Attorneys General, Frankfort, Kentucky
- Title-Continuation of Study of the Office of the State Attorney General

Director-Mrs. Patton Wheeler

- Abstract—The National Association of Attorneys General is currently engaged in a study of the state office of the Attorney General, its powers, duties and operations. This grant will fund the completion of the project. The project staff is assembling detailed data on the administrative and constitutional status of each state office of Attorney General. Typical problems include coordination with and assistance to county and local law enforcement officials. The staff and consultant analyses should develop a basis for more effective involvement by the attorneys general in all levels of law enforcement activities within their jurisidictions. Particular emphasis is being given to consumer protection and organized crime.
- NI 70-027-\$122,578 From 4/15/70-7/14/71 Grantee-Temple University, Commonwealth System of Higher Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Title—Study of Delinquency and Criminal Careers Director—Michael Lalli, Ph.D.

Abstract—This project is a longitudinal investigation of 600 families to study the manner and social processes by which their sons enter into, maintain and abandon delinquency, adult crime, and use of alcohol, soft and hard drugs, legitimate and illegitimate work careers and gang life. Dropping out of school, courtship and marital patterns and involvement in militant movements are also being examined. This analysis will permit determination of when, how and why some youths, but not others, begin and retain or abandon some forms of prescribed and proscribed behavior.

- NI 70-028—\$11,871 From 4/20/70—9/20/70 Grantee—The Frederic Burk Foundation for Educa-
- tion, San Francisco State College
- Title—Crime Control Activities and Programs in San Mateo County

Director-Peter Garabedian, Ph.D.

Abstract—The objective of this study is to describe the ways in which the agencies of crime control in an urban county are related to each other as they process suspects and engage in other crime control activities. Specifically, it will describe: (1) some of the day-to-day operations and practices of police, prosecutors, judges, and probation officers; (2) the views the above officials have of their own and each other's roles in the crime control process; and (3) the views that suspects, defendants and those who are convicted and sentenced hold of officials at different points in the criminal justice process. It will identify and document instances of official as well as unofficial cooperation between criminal justice agents.

NI 70-029—\$148,121 From 5/8/70—11/8/71 Grantee—University of California at Davis Title—The Prevention and Control of Robbery Director—Floyd Feeney

Abstract—This project consists of a series of substudies on the robbery problem. The substudies include a detailed study of police response to robbery, a statistical analysis of the robbery system

bery, a statistical analysis of the robbery system as a whole, a study of the geography of robbery (determining in detail the location of robberies and how location relates to possible methods for control), a study of the offenders and robbery (including the ideas held by offenders for prevention and control), a study of street robbery, studies of other specific kinds of robbery, an evaluation of improved police practices and other innovations in robbery control, a study of the role of the courts, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies and a study of the impact of legal decisions upon robbery.

NI 70-030-\$302,488 From 9/1/70-6/1/71 Grantee-Forty-two Graduate Students

Title-Graduate Research Fellowship Program Abstract-Forty-two graduate research fellowships

have been awarded for the 1970-71 academic year. Recipients will devote their doctoral research to a problem in the field of law enforcement or criminal justice. The award provides for a first year stipend of \$2,600 and \$600 for each dependent. A concomitant award of \$3,500 is made to the school attended by the selected fellow to defray the cost of tuition, fees and academic allowances.

NI 70-031—\$60,000 From 6/15/70—12/31/70 Grantee—U! S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory,

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland Title—Investigating Detection Feasibility of Heroin Detection

- Director-Milton Cutler
- Abstract—The U. S. Army will perform a comparative analysis of three technologies which offer the highest promise to achieve the capability of sensing minute quantities of heroin effluent in the atmosphere. This capability would enable law enforcement personnel to detect a quantity of heroin secreted in a nearby location. Three technologies which offer possibilities to achieve this goal are bioluminescence, mass spectrometry and plasma chromatography. The program will also experiment with training dogs to sense minute quantifies of explosives in the atmosphere to locate clandestine bombs in buildings.
- NI 70-032-\$38,324 From 3/16/70-8/31/70 Grantee-New York City Police Department, New York, New York

Title-Development of Bioluminescent Narcotic Detector

Director-Captain Daniel O'Brien

Abstract—The grantee will select and develop a bioluminescent microbial strain sensitive to heroin under all environmental conditions common to New York City and, upon successful demonstration, produce operational field detectors utilizing the sensitive microbial sensors. This is one of several technologies to be explored to determine the feasibility of developing a sensitive detector for minute traces of heroin in the atmosphere to aid in locating secreted quantities of heroin. (See N1 70–031).

NI 70-033-\$141,460 From 5/27/70-5/27/71 Grantee-City of New York, New York

Title—Decentralized Investigation and Referral of Consumer Crimes and Abuses

Director-Philip G. Schrag

Abstract-The primary objective of this project is the development of techniques for combatting consumer fraud on the local level in New York. The grantee will evaluate a new and comprehensive consumer protection statute and explore the use of neighborhood complaint intake and enforcement procedures. Two such neigborhood offices will be set up, and each will be staffed by an attorney employed by the New York City government and by neighborhood residents who will be trained in consumer protection work. These local offices will also explore methods for involving local community populations in the drive against consumer crimes and abuses. The evaluation report should act as a guide to future efforts at locally managed consumer protection.

NI 70-034-Amount to be determined by bids

Grantee-U. S. Air Force (For Procurement Services; Contractor(s) to be selected)

Title-Police Transceiver Development

- Director—To be determined by contractor(s) which receive awards
- Abstract—The project consists of two phases. Phase one, covering twelve months, will be the design, development, fabrication and testing of six prototype transceiver radios to serve specific police needs. Phase two, covering six months, involves production design, testing and initial production of final versions of the transceiver. A multiple contract award, through the U. S. Air Force, is anticipated.

NI 70-035—\$10,000 From 3/9/70—1/31/71 Grantee—Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Title—Program Definition Stages of a Broad Program to Determine the Benefits of Telecommunications Technology for Urban Functioning and Form

Director-Alan R. Siegel

Abstract—This effort will begin a unified examination of the total urban need for telecommunications systems and to suggest solutions. It will be jointly funded by the Departments of Commerce, Justice and Transportation, as well as the Federal Communications Commission. HUD will initially fund the project for \$200,000. The Institutefunded portion of the project will focus on telecommunication needs of law enforcement agencies.

NI 70-036—\$39,000 From 4/8/70—6/30/70 Grantee—National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Title—Court Systems Study Guide for Obtaining Criminal Case Data

Director-John Locke

Abstract-A court systems study guide will be devel-

oped by the Technical Analysis Division of the National Bureau of Standards based upon their previous work for the Institute. The team of operations researchers, systems analysts, attorneys and social scientists will also use materials acquired from other court study groups throughout the country. The purpose of the study is to provide a standardized format for the collection, analysis and presentation of research data relating to court systems. This study guide would be useful in collecting data on arrests, arraignment, bail or personal recognizance, pretrial motions, plea bargaining, appeal, sentence, probation and parole. The grantee will refine techniques and methodology utilized in the National Bureau of Standards Pretrial Release Study (NI 70-012). Other court studies will be analyzed and compared as well. As a result, model guidelines will be established for use in other court studies conducted under the supervision of the National Institute, with OLEP discretionary funds, by the State Planning Agencies and by independent researchers. Thus, this project will provide a uniform baseline for future court studies and considerably reduce the cost involved in conducting them.

NI 70-037-\$24,783 From 5/15/70-2/15/71 Grantee-Institute for the Study of Crime and De-

linquency, Sacramento, California

Title—Prison Adjustment Center Study Director—Robert E. Doran

Abstract—The goal of this project is a better understanding of violence in a prison setting and the subsequent control measures applied. Specifically, the objectives are: (1) establishment of criteria and measures of effectiveness for prison adjustment centers; (2) analysis of the process whereby an inmate causes sufficient trouble to be placed in an adjustment center; and (3) description of the official decision-making process of placing, reviewing and releasing adjustment center inmates.

NI 70-038—\$49,885 From 6/29/70—6/30/71 Grantee—City of Miami, Department of Police, Miami, Florida

Title—Miami Police Department Study of the Influence of Fatigue, Stress and Personality on Police Operations

Director-Adam Klimkowski and Keith Bergstrom Abstract-This research effort will pinpoint those personality factors which correlate with maladaptive patrol behavior corresponding to the phenomenon known in the military as "combat fatigue." From this research, precise methods for patrolman selection, training and deployment can be developed. By understanding which situations are most stressful, rational and effective recruit training programs can be developed and tested in the Miami Police Department. Different methods of deployment can be operationally evaluated in terms of individual performance. Departmental, city-wide and legal policy with regard to the role of the policeman will be reviewed. Specific criteria for performance appraisal will be developed.

NI 70-039-\$67,886 From 6/30/70-6/30/71

Grantee-Scientific Analysis Corp., San Francisco, California

Title-Illegal Behavior in the Student Community Director-Donald L. Wieder, Ph.D., and Donald H. Zimmerman, Ph.D.

Abstract-This study will examine the social and cultural bases of youthful drug use, with particular reference to the process by which this form of deviant behavior is engaged in and legitimated by different types of drug users. School performance, political orientation, involvement in crime and participation in campus conflict will be considered in terms of their relationship to the culture of drug use. The study will also consider the techniques of acquisition and control of drugs by a sample of those most heavily involved in drug use.

NI 70-040-\$75,310 From 4/1/70-3/31/71 Grantee-Appellate Division, First and Second Departments of New York Supreme Court

Title-Reorganization and Renovation of Criminal Court Facilities

Director-Dr. F. Michael Wong

Abstract-The Appellate Divisions of the New York Supreme Court for the First and Second Departments (New York City and Long Island) will utilize this grant for the first year of a two-year study of the feasibility and costs of renovating existing court structures to meet the expanded volume of criminal proceedings and court procedures newly designed to meet this increased volume. The study will center around the feasibility and costs of restructuring the New York Criminal Courts Building in New York City. A handbook for judicial administrators concerned with the space and facilities problem will be one of the products of this research.

NI 70-041-\$110,423 From 5/22/70-4/30/71 Grantee-American Institutes For Research, Silver Spring, Maryland

Title-A Method For Constructing Career Paths to Meet Requirements of Tomorrow's Police Force Director-David I. Sheppard, Ph.D.

Abstract-This study is focusing on developing career paths within the St. Louis police department in such a way as to achieve maximum career opportunities for and optimum utilization of personnel. AIR will develop information concerning present career paths as well as current and projected operational requirements. It will apply analytic procedures to modify career paths in the light of operational requirements, identify obstacles to the modification of career paths and will develop a program of building a new career structure. Work products will include a text of data on its findings and a prescriptive text for the implementation of new career paths, containing detailed instructions on how to achieve an improved career structure.

NI 70-042-\$133,020 From 6/30/70-7/1/71 Grantee-Los Angeles County Sheriff's Depart nt, Los Angeles, California

Title-Physiological (Physical) Fitness Standards for Law Enforcement Officers

Director-Peter J. Pitchess

Abstract-Physiological standards must be established for police forces to insure that entering police can perform the physical tasks and withstand the physical conditions required of them and that police retained in the force continue to be able to fulfill these needs. Physiological conditions and physical performance abilities are included. This two-year project is directed to establish such standards to contribute to police career development and to the effectiveness of police departments

NI 70-043-\$150.000 From 6/1/70-5/1/71 Grantee-International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.

Title-Police Weapons System Evaluation Program Director-Thompson S. Crockett

Abstract-The International Association of Chiefs of Police will conduct research involving the collection, evaluation and dissemination of data on police weapons systems. Specifications, procedures, policies, practices, performance, training, procurement and management implications in several major areas will be studied: firearms, chemical weapons, batons, explosives and protective equipment. Weapons information will be evaluated on the basis of its reliability and usefulness to police officials. During the first year, nonlethal chemical weapons will receive special emphasis.

NI 70-044-\$83.969 From 6/1/70-8/31/71 Grantee-The Regents of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

Title-The Impact of Police Unions on Law Enforcement

Director-Dr. Hervey A. Juris

Abstract-The University of Wisconsin will conduct in-depth field surveys of major cities where police unions are active, cities where they have been unsuccessful and cities where they are forbidden. These surveys will yield data related to methods of dealing with police unions and to the effects of these unions upon professionalization of police personnel, general police personnel and general policies and operations of police departments. The project will result in a data text and a prescriptive text which will help police departments throughout the country to deal with matters related to and resulting from police union activity.

NI 70-045-\$19,848 From 6/1/70-9/1/70 Grantee-Puget Sound Governmental Conference, Seattle, Washington

Title-Assessment of Alternatives to Incarceration Director-Merlyn S. Matthews

Abstract-This project is the exploratory phase of a comparative study of community treatment programs, commonly known as halfway houses. The larger study will focus on the operation of different community treatment programs and their multiple impacts on a variety of offenders.

NI 70-047-\$44,000 From 4/27/70-7/10/70 Grantee-National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Title-Law Enforcement Equipment Users Standards Laboratory

Director-Dr. Bernard Levin

Abstract-It is expected that the National Bureau of Standards will plan, establish and operate a Law Enforcement Equipment Users Standards Laboratory for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This Laboratory will serve as the instrument by which the Institute will develop and publicize standard procedures for measuring technical performance parameters of law enforcement techniques, systems, equipment and devices. The current grant will support the planning effort to July 10, 1970. Future work will be contingent upon the conclusion of further agreements

NI 70-048-\$65,430 From 6/1/70-7/31/71 Grantee-South Carolina Department of Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina

Title-Formulation of Principles for Corrections from Court Decisions

Director-Dr. H. M. Clements

Abstract-The South Carolina Department of Corrections, in conjunction with members of the University of South Carolina Law School, will develop a comprehensive catalogue of court decisions concerning the administration of correctional institutions. A set of administrative principles will be formulated after an intensive review of several hundred court cases. These administrative principles will be established by the research staff and a group of practitioners, serving as consultants. Hopefully, utilization of these principles by administrators will: (1) increase fairness and efficiency; and (2) reduce the necessity for judicial intervention in correctional management.

NI 70-052-\$98,120 From 7/1/70-6/30/71 Grantee-Trustees of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts

Title-Prison Legal Aid Research Project Director-Lawrence J. Bernstone

Abstract-This project is designed to conduct legal research on the processing and evaluation of prisoner complaints, to take them out of the hands of "jailhouse lawyers" by suppling prisoners with professional legal services. The research will be based on the actual provision of professional legal services to prisoners in four New England detention centers. It is anticipated that this research will contribute to the development of effective processing of prisoner complaints and to the sifting out of frivolous and unwarranted complaints.

NI 70-053-\$15,518 From 5/26/70-8/31/71 Grantee-Arizona University College of Law, Tucson, Arizona

Title-Preparation of a Casebook on Post-Conviction Legal Practice

Director-David Wexler

Abstract-Currently few law schools offer for credit either clinical or academic courses pertaining to post-conviction legal remedies-primarily because of the lack of academic teaching materials. The

grantee will develop legal teaching materials for law students and lawyers in the form of a casebook that specifically deals with the civil and criminal legal problems which beset the incarcerated offender. By providing training for law students and lawyers in this area of concern, "jail house lawyers" (prisoners who have no formal legal training) will be "disbarred" and replaced by competent counsel. The result should be a reduction of frivolous and unwarranted litigation in the courts

NI 70-054-\$40,566 From 6/1/70-7/31/70 Grantee-University of Nebraska School of Law, Lincoln, Nebraska

- Title-Handbook for Correctional Law Reform Director-Harvey S. Perlman, Ph.D., and Wallace
- M. Rudolph, Ph.D. Abstract-The University of Nebraska will develop
- a Handbook for Correctional Law Reform which will be a resource tool for law reform efforts. It is hoped that the handbook will: (1) stimulate and facilitate correctional law revision; (2) suggest the direction which the revision should take; and (3) reduce the cost, time and other investments which now hamper comprehensive law revision in ma states. The handbook will cover the following top ics: the general problems of legislative drafting; a proposed model correctional code; critiques of the correctional laws of each state; a presentation of the correctional laws classified according to functional components; and a presentation of citations of representative state statutes.

NI 70-056-\$88.657 From 7/1/70-6/30/71 Grantee-The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas

Title-Marijuana: The Effects of Its Chronic Use on Brain and Behavior

Director-Ernest S. Barratt, Ph.D.

Abstract-This interdisciplinary research will provide objective data for evaluating the effects of the chronic use of marijuana on brain functioning and behavior. Some of the more specific experiments include: a study of the dose-response relationship between electroencephalogram patterns and concomitant spontaneous behavior in cats; the combined effects of marijuana and other commonly used drugs such as alcohol, LSD and amphetamines on brain functioning and behavior; a comparison of personality, family and developmental history and psychophysiological factors among adolescent marijuana users and non-users; and a study of the genetic effects, if any, related to the chronic use of marijuana.

NI 70-057-\$171,082.90 From 6/30/70-9/30/71

- Grantee-The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
- Title-Private and Auxiliary Public Police in the United States

Director-Sorrel Wildhorn

Abstract-This project provides for obtaining nationwide data on public auxiliary and private police agencies and conducting interviews within a sample of these auxiliary police organizations. Existing laws concerning these agencies will be examined. The study is meant to recommend a basis for standards for the operation and utilization of these agencies and to devise principles for their guidance

NI 70-058-\$96.435 From 6/30/70-7/1/71 Grantee-National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois Title-The Development of an Occupational Safety Program for Municipal Police

Director-Thomas W. Planek, Ph.D.

Abstract-This study will measure the extent of, classify and delineate the circumstances and causes of police injuries under all duty conditions. It will establish countermeasures involving equipment and operational methods. These countermeasures will be backed up by training procedures and by an information system which will, on a continual basis, keep track of the occurrence of injuries and their circumstances and will evaluate injury countermeasures. The method will be observational and analytic and will involve many police departments of various sizes and kinds. Observation will include review of literature, examination of records, some observation of operations and interviews. Analysis will include fault-free analysis and other kinds of system analysis. It is expected that the safety of individual policemen and the efficiency and effectiveness of police departments will benefit from this study.

NI 70-059-\$39.075 From 5/14/70-12/31/70 Grantee-John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, New York

Title-Dried Blood Analysis-Technology Transfer Director-Dr. Alexander Joseph

Abstract-The goal of this project is to transfer to the United States new procedures for dried blood analysis and to develop an instructional curriculum to disseminate this new technology throughout the United States. It will make possible the identification of several thousand distinct subgroups in dried blood, and thereby improve the probability of individual identification. Before this new technology, utilizing electrophoresis analysis, was developed in England, it was possible to identify no more than 12 distinct subgroups. In August 1970, John Jay College of Criminal Justice will conduct a workshop for about 20 criminalists from major crime laboratories throughout the Nation in order effectively and quickly to introduce this technology into the American criminal justice system.

NI 70-061-\$124,744 From 7/1/70-6/30/71 Grantee-California State Assembly, Sacramento, California

Title-Cost Analysis for California Criminal Justice System

Director-Albert J. Lipson

Abstract-The basic objectives of this project include the development of: (1) a practical methodology for the collection and analysis of cost data on the various criminal justice processes in the state; (2) an actual data base of costs for the California criminal justice system for one sample year; and (3) techniques for the presentation of cost

data which will allow this data to be useful in decision-making in the criminal justice system. It is hoped that this project will lead to a workable system that will produce a cost analysis methodology that can be used as a model for other states and for assisting individual police, court and local correctional agencies.

NI 70-062-\$8,071 From 6/15/70-10/15/70 Grantee-Santa Clara County, California Public Defender's Office

Title-Dispositional Alternatives

- Director-Sheldon Portmen
- Abstract-This project, to the Public Defender of Santa Clara County, Calif., is a continuation of Grant No. NI-058 awarded under Project Acorn in Fiscal 1969. The goal of this research is twofold: (1) to catalogue the existing social services in Santa Clara County, California, which might be utilized for the rehabilitation of convicted persons; and (2) to recommend to the court in selected cases an appropriate dispositional alternative to a jail sentence. The grant will seek to determine if judges will in fact sentence defendants to the alternative disposition suggested by the project. In addition, the grantee will seek to determine if there is any variation in the dispositional alternative offered by the project as compared with that offered by the normal procedure (i.e., probation department report).

NI 70-063-\$17,470 From 7/1/70-8/1/71 Grantee-Stanford University, Stanford, California Title-Community Involvement and High School Crime

Director-John W. Meyer, Ph.D.

Abstract-This project will identify, through a reanalysis of the 1965 Equality of Educational Opportunity survey (the Coleman Report), the characteristics of schools and surrounding communities which experience severe problems of delinquency and vandalism in the schools. It is expected that this analysis will suggest program ideas for reducing school violence. The project will also involve a preliminary study of several schools to discover what programs are now being conducted to control school delinquency and whether schools would be willing to try new approaches to reduce the level of violence.

NI 70-064-\$91,376 From 6/30/70-6/30/71 Grantee-Human Sciences Research, Inc., McLean, Virginia

Title-Burglary: A Study of Its Character, Correlates, Correctives, and Causes

Director-Dr. Harry A. Scarr

Abstract-This project will study burglary as a behavior system-i.e. offender, victim, non-victim, outlets and techniques of control. The research site will include both urban (Washington, D. C.) and suburban (Fairfax, Va., and Prince Georges County, Maryland) communities, and will involve the analysis of 7,000-10,000 acts of burglary selected from 1967 and 1968 police records; the patterns of victimization; the experiences of victims and non-victims; the experiences of the offenders and their most relevant associates (the fences); the impact of intervention and control techniques on the careers of offenders; and, finally, the current and potential impact of this knowledge on police practices (the focus of the successive phase of the study).

NI 70-065—PILOT GRANTS. Twenty-iour pilot grants, to-talling \$231,190, were approved in FY 1970. A descrip-tion of each follows.

NI 70-065-PG-1-\$9,950 From 6/1/70-5/30/71

Grantee-Institute for Police Studies, California State College, Long Beach

Title-An Analysis of the Police Investigation Process

Director-George T. Felkenes

Abstract-The grantee intends to analyze the police investigation process in order to provide police administrators with information on the dimensions of their investigation programs, guidelines for development of departmental policies and procedures and criteria for determining the workloads of detectives, juvenile officers and field officers.

N1 70-065-PG-2-\$10,000 From 6 1/70-11/30/70

Grantee-Albert M. Bottoms, Consultant, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts

Title-Police Tactics Against Robbery Director-Albert M. Bottoms

Abstract-This study intends to develop and evaluate improved police procedures to combat robbery. The relationship between tactical deployments of patrol resources and ultimate arrest of the offender will be examined.

NI 70-065-PG-3-\$9,989 From 7/1/70-6/30/71

Grantee-The Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio

Title-Gambling Behavior in the United States Director-Gerald W. Smith

Abstract-This grant involves use of the Gallup Organization to make an exploratory national survey of the consumers of gambling services, gathering information on such topics as the types of gambling behavior, availability of gambling, money wagered, perceived gambling success and type of gambling facility patronized. Results of the survey should provide insights into the effects of differential methods of control of gambling on actual gambling behavior.

NI 70-065-PG-4-\$8,605 From 9/1/70-8/31/71

Grantee-Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut Title-Social Offenders' Perceptions of the Law and the Legal Process

Director-Jonathan D. Casper

Abstract-The purpose of this research is to explore social offenders' perceptions of the law and the legal process, especially with regard to plea bargaining and the sources and legitimacy of the law. The findings of the study will provide a relatively new perspective on the criminal justice process.

NI 70-065-PG-5-\$9,804 From 8/1/70-8/1/71

Grantee-Newton Police Department, Newton, Massachusetts

Title-Study of Techniques for Using Night Vision Equipment

Director-William F. Quinn

Abstract-This study will develop techniques for using night vision equipment, in order to increase the patrol effectiveness of two-man patrol cars. provide for a greater margin of safety to field personnel, allow more effective use of police department resources, and increase tactical information with improved communication.

NI 70-065-PG-6-\$9,850 From 6/70-9/71 Grantee-Chino Police Department, Chino, California

Title-Automated Status Reporting for Police Communications

Director-Frank V. Meehan

Abstract-This study will determine the feasibility and effectiveness of automated status reporting for police communications, both under routine and emergency conditions. Such a reporting system can aid in the improvement of patrol unit response time, the reduction of air traffic time and the improvement of patrol unit operations for controlling crime.

NI 70-065-PG-7-\$9,820 From 7/1/70-12/30/70

- Grantee-Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia
- Title-A Survey of Techniques Used to Reduce Vandalism and Delinquency in Schools

Director-Howard C. Olson

Abstract-This study will use questionnaires and interviews to search out solutions to the problems of youthful delinquency and vandalism. The solutions which are uncovered will be put together in a handbook for use by school, police and court officials

NI 70-065-PG-8-\$9,750 From 7/1/70-5/1/71

Grantee-Michael A. Feit, School of Criminal Justice, Albany, New York

Title-Prison Discipline and the Inmate Sense of Injustice

Director-Michael A. Feit

Abstract-This grant will identify and analyze the role of disciplinary controls in prisons, and develop models and techniques by which conditions and perceptions in the prison community can be changed in the direction of a "collaborative institution." State and federal, traditional and experimental institutions will be studied and compared.

NI 70-065-PG-9-\$10,000 From 6/70-6/71 Grantee-Systems Division, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York

Title-A Study of Voice Recognition Using Digitally Color Encoded Voiceprints

Director-Dr. Lester A. Gerhardt

Abstract-This project concerns the application of digital encoding techniques, combined with color

enhancement techniques, to improve the correlation and identification capability of voiceprints with speakers. The approach uses a simple and relatively inexpensive implementation so as to make reduction to practice a short-term reality for individual police stations and research centers.

NI 70-065-PG-10-\$8,628 From 6/15/70 -8/20/71

- Grantee—College of Business, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
- Title—Marketing Theory and the Disposal of Stolen Goods
- Director-Ted Roselius
- Abstract—The objective of this study is to investigate the potential benefits of using legitimate marketing theory as a tool for studying the traffic in stolen goods. It is hoped that the theory can be used to identify direct steps which can be taken to block the distribution of stolen goods by, for example, making the distribution process too expensive, time-consuming, or risky.
- NI 70-065-PG-11-\$7,273 From 9/1/70-8/30/71
- Grantee-Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia

Title—Behavior of the Victim in Defense of Personal Space

Director-Charles D. Noblin

- Abstract—This grant focuses on the question of human territoriality and social distance relationships. A series of studies will be made to analyze some of the psychological variables which are likely to be involved in the encroachment on personal space and consequent defensive maneuvers on the part of the victim.
- NI 70-065-PG-12-\$9,996 From 7/1/70-6/30/71
- Grantee—Research Foundation of the City University of New York, New York, New York

Title—Job Attitudes of Policemen Director—Joel Lefkowitz

Abstract—This project will assess the job attitudes of an entire police force of about 425 men, and relate these attitudes to the personal histories, department ranks and bureau assignments of the officers. The results of this analysis should shed light on some of the problems entailed in police recruitment, selection, training, placement, promotion, job assignment and job restructuring.

NI 70-065-PG-13-\$10,000 From 9/1/70-9/1/71

- Grantee—Department of Nuclear Engineering, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Title—Development of Techniques for the Detection of Airborne Gunshot Residues

Director-William A. Jester

Abstract—The major objective of this project is to develop a technique which could tell an investigative officer whether or not a firearm has recently been fired in a room and if so, when it was fired. The basic approach will be use of neutron activation analysis to detect gunshot residues. NI 70-065-PG-14-\$10,000 From 7/1/70 --6/30/71

- Grantee—Department of Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Title-The Control of Shoplifting

Director-Donna M. Gelfand

- Abstract—This project will investigate the effects upon bystanders' behavior of exposure to adolescent models ostensibly shoplifting in variety and hobby stores. Information gained in this project will aid in the eventual planning of setting conditions and citizen education programs to enable shoppers to watch for and deter shoplifting activities.
- NI 70-065-PG-15-\$9,798 From 9/1/70-8/31/71
- Grantee—The Research Foundation of State University of New York, Albany, New York
- Title-Human Memory and the Identification Process

Director-Kenneth H. Laughery

- Abstract—The primary objective of this project is to extend understanding of human abilities and limitations for recognizing and identifying other people. The resultant data base should prove valuable in developing improved techniques of criminal identification.
- NI 70-065-PG-16-\$10,000 From 6/70-5/71
- Grantee—William R. Pabst, Jr., Washington, D. C. Title—Jury System Improvement Through Waiting Time Reduction
- Director-William R. Pabst, Jr.
- Abstract—This study aims to reduce jurors' waiting time through application of queuing techniques now practiced in many other fields. Queuing theory tries to tailor the number of jurors waiting to be called to the services required, in the face of uncertainty on the number and length of court cases requiring service.

NI 70-065-PG-17-\$10,000 From 8/1/70 -8/1/71

- Grantee-New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany, New York
- Title—Pilot Computerized Infrared Data File Director—Frank G. Madrazo
- Abstract—The objective of this study is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness with which forensic science laboratories handle difficult identification problems involving infrared data. The project plan calls for pilot operation of a centrally located computerized infrared data file search service for a New York State medical examiner's laboratory.

NI 70-065-PG-18-\$9,392 From 6/1/70-5/31/71

Grantee—Department of Psychology, John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Florida

Title—Responses to Police Officers in Uniform Director—Ronald E. Wiley

Abstract—The primary goal of this investigation is to study the effect of the police uniform on persons coming into contact with a police officer. The results of the study should provide law enforcement agencies with a better base from which to make decisions concerning the wearing of the police uniform.

NI 70-065-PG-19-\$10,000 From 6/70-6/71

- Grantee—Department of Politics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts
- Title—The Impact of Criminal Court Sentencing Decisions and Structural Characteristics
- Director-Martin A. Levin
- Abstract—This study will analyze the impact of the behavior and sentencing of the judges in four urban criminal trial courts and of these courts' structural characteristics, especially on recidivism rates and court delay. On the basis of the findings of the study, policies will be prescribed for changes in judges' behavior to achieve better protection of society, reduced recidivism and reduced court delay.

NI 70-065-PG-20-\$9,750 From 6/15/70 -10/15/70

- Grantee—Center for the Study of Man, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana
- Title-A Study of Drug Use

Director-Bernard Lander

Abstract—This project is designed to complete prior investigation in the area of drug abuse. It includes not only a study of addicts but also their nonaddicted siblings in the setting of one of New York City's major narcotics centers. The data which has been gathered will be analyzed and the results disseminated to all interested agencies.

NI 70-065-PG-21-\$10,000 From 9/70-9/71

- Grantee—Department of Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Title—Use of the Physical Environment in a Youth Rehabilitation Setting
- Director-Irwin Altman
- Abstract—This research will examine relationships between use of the physical environment by boys in a corrections institution and occurrence of disruptive behavior. The project also has potential long-range applications to the problem of redesigning the physical and architectural plans of institutional environments in order to facilitate the rehabilitation process.
- NI 70-065-PG-22-\$8,750 From 6/15/70 --6/15/71

Grantee—Jay Livingston, Cambridge, Massachusetts Title—Compulsive Gamblers

Director-Jay Livingston

Abstract—The grantee intends to provide a detailed sociological and psychological description of the regularities and variations among compulsive gamblers and the ways they deal with their problems. Recommendations concerning Gamblers' Anonymous and new ideas for treatment programs will also be offered.

NI 70-065-PG-24 \$10,000 From 7/1/70 -6/30/71 Title-Identification of Marihuana in Blood, Urine and Saliva

Director-Paul L. Kirk

Abstract—The objective of this research is to develop an immunological method for the specific identification of marihuana constituents in human physiological fluids such as blood, urine and saliva. Based on this, a simple, sensitive and rapid test for identifying a marihuana user could be established.

NI 70-065-PG-25-\$9,835 From 6/1/70-2/1/71

- Grantee—Department of Political Science, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- Nitle—Change in Local Law Enforcement Agencies in Response to Federal Criminal Justice Legislation

Director-Michael E. Milakovich

Abstract—This is a study of the political aspects of the administration of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and its relationship to change processes within local law enforcement agencies. The research will focus on several communities and their relationship with the regional directors appointed by the govennor to coordinate the allocation of planning and action funds.

NI 70-068—\$125,904 From 6/30/70—12/31/71 Grantee—City University of New York, New York Title—Continuation and Research Analysis of Fam-

- ily Crisis and Conflict Resolution Data Director-Morton Bard, Ph.D.
- Abstract—This is the third phase of a project to train police in family crisis intervention. The initial demonstration phase, utilizing a group of New York City policemen, established the feasibility of training police to handle domestic disturbances effectively. The second phase, involving the entire police complements of two high-rise public housing projects, expanded training to cover broader skills in conflict resolution. The current project will allow completion of the second phase and intensive analysis of data collected during the first two phases.
- NI 70-070-\$19,875 From 6/8/70-6/8/71 Grantee-Joint Center for Urban Studies, Cambridge. Massachusetts

Title—Citizen Mobilization Around Issues of Crime and Law Enforcement

- Director-Gary T. Marx, Ph.D.
- Abstract—This project will examine existing empirical research and collect data on citizen mobilization around issues of crime, order and law enforcement. Much of the attention will be focused on formally organized, non-governmental groups that arise as supplements, in some cases as alternatives, to the police. Among the issues to be considered are: when and how communities mobilize around issues of crime and law enforcement; how people come to define law enforcement situations as requiring action; how and where community patrols emerge, of what type and with what consequences; how police view these efforts; and the

social, political and economic barriers to community mobilization.

NI 70-072-\$150,000 From 6/1/70-2/28/71 Grantee-The College of Insurance of the Insurance

Society of New York, New York, New York Title-Portable Pensions for Law Enforcement Offic-

ers: Feasibility Study Director-Dr. A. Leslie Leonard

Abstract-The type and quality of retirement/pension systems vary greatly among the police departments in the United States. Lack of vesting provisions and the heterogeneity and mutual exclusiveness of these systems hinder personnel transfers among police departments. Because of these considerations, it is desirable to investigate the feasibility of developing and implementing better plans, including the possibility of a single nationwide plan, which allow for transferability. The proposed study will survey and analyze existing plans, considering the advantages and disadvantages of each and the changes that would be required to yield a plan optimally suited to desired requiremnts.

NI 70-074-\$104,980 From 6/29/70-6/28/71 Grantee-Case Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio

Title-Comprehensive Examination of the Processing of the Criminal Justice System

Director-Lewis P. Katz

Abstract-Case Western Reserve University Law School will conduct studies aimed at development of new pretrial criminal procedures and consolidation of existing procedures. The goal of this research is to cut down pretrial delay without sacrificing the legal rights of defendants by decreasing the number and complexity of stages and decision points in criminal litigation. On one level, a statistical study of courts in the Cleveland area will be made, to design a "model" criminal proceeding. On a second level, there will be a historical legal study of the genesis of existing pretrial procedures. Determinations will be made as to whether each such procedure, if shown to be responsive to a legal requirement, could not be replaced by a different, less complex and less time-consuming procedure, or combined with other procedures to reduce court delay.

NI 70-075-\$68.090 From 7/1/70-6/30/71 Grantee-Arrow, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Title-Research Program-American Indian Court Law and Procedures

Director-William Mcredith

Abstract-The grantee, in cooperation with the American Indian Court Judges Association and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will study Indian courts on reservations to improve and modernize their procedures and to make certain that their operations are compatible with the 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act. The grantee will produce a manual of procedural and substantive criminal law for use by Indian court judges.

NI 70-076-\$28,754 From 5/15/70-5/14/71 Grantee-Regents of the University of California,

Los Angeles, California

Title-Comparative Study of Court Calendaring Results

Director-Eldridge Adams

Abstract-The purpose of this grant is to determine the comparative merits and drawbacks of different inethods of calendaring criminal proceedings in courts having basically similar problems. It is intended to aid court systems in making decisions concerning calendaring practices on the basis of experience and relevant data. It will take the form of a pilot study which will survey previous work in the field and obtain the advice of expert judges, court administrators and academicians. The work will identify calendaring practices utilized in court systems and categorize them; select courts which have comparable jurisdiction and volume; collect data which serve as a basis for comparisons of the efficiency of these different calendaring procedures; and analyze the data and produce a final report suitable for use by court administrators.

NI 70-077-\$146,100 From 7/1/70-6/30/71 Grantee-Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Virginia*

Title-Analysis of Defense Counsel's Effect on the Processing of Criminal Cases

Director-Jean G. Taylor

Abstract-This study is designed to examine the strategies and tactics of retained, appointed, defender and legal aid counsel as they relate to the time and manner of criminal case processing and disposition. The specific objectives of the study are: (1) to identify areas where delay in processing of cases can be attributed to the strategy and tactics of defense and how these vary with type of counsel and type of case; and (2) to develop predictive techniques and cost/benefit measures that are applicable not only to the role of defense counsel but as useful inputs to a study of the total system of criminal justice. To the extent data requirements and availability permit, several urban jurisdictions would be studied on a comparative basis in order that more generally applicable results and recommendations can be developed.

NI 70-078-\$191,917 From 6/30/70-6/29/71 Grantee-University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana

Title-Comparative Court Processing

Director-Dean William B. Lawless

Abstract-This project calls for a systems engineering and legal analysis of the causes of and possible

cures for unnecessary delay in the processing of criminal cases in state courts. The Engineering College and Law School of the University of Notre Dame will research the occurrence, frequency and duration of the delay function. The engineering goal of this study is the development of a mathematical model which will facilitate the simulation and evaluation of court system modifications without incurring the cost of time and administrative expense which actual experimentation would require. A rough model will be developed which will *Designee subsequently declined the grant.

simulate proposed alternate means to effective criminal court systems. The grantee will concentrate on the criminal court systems of South Bend and Indianapolis, Ind., and to a limited extent will conduct studies in the court system of Chicago, Ill.

NI 70-081-\$25,863 From 6/1/70-9/30/70 Grantee-University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida

Title-Evaluation of the Walter Scott Criswell House Guided Group Interaction Program

Director-Dr. Mitchell Silverman

Abstract-This project is a feasibility study to test a methodology for evaluating guided group interaction (GGI), a widely-used correctional treatment program. The methodology consists of analysis of the behavior change in boys during GGI as it relates to changes occurring outside the GGI sessions and after they return to the community. GGI sessions will be videotaped and analyzed. Behavior evaluations will also be gathered from peers, GGI group leaders and employers. If successful, the methodology could be used for evaluation of various correctional treatment programs. NI 70-082-\$156,125 From 6/1/70-6/1/71 Grantee-New York University, New York, New York

Title-Physical Design for the Improvement of Security in Residential Environments

Director-Oscar Newman

Abstract-This project will employ a research-inaction methodology to determine whether the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting can significantly affect rates of crime and vandalism. Before-and-after studies will be performed in conjunction with actual modifications to the physical plant of New York public housing projects to test whether the grouping of dwelling units, the definition of grounds, the design of elevators and lobbies and the positioning of routes, doors and lighting, can act as a discouragement to criminal action. Simultaneously, this project will explore whether physical design can lead residents to the self-policing of their complex and to efforts at reducing vandalism and ensuring project security. The immediate effect of this project will be the improvement of security in 10 test projects under the New York Housing Authority. Study conclusions will provide specific design guidelines for the modification of housing projects across the country.

NI 70-083-\$13,995 From 6/22/70-8/31/70 Grantee-Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri

Title-Estimation of the Volume and Pattern of Bookmaking Operations in the Kansas City Region Director-Carl L. Cunningham

Abstract-Bookmaking is one of the primary sources of revenue for organized crime in the United States. However, little is known about the nature and extent of bookmaking activities. In this project, Midwest Research Institute will determine the feasibility of interviewing the general public to find out their betting habits with respect to bookmaking. It is hoped that, by projects such as this, more will be learned about the interaction of organized crime and the general public in bookmaking activities.

NI 70-084-\$55,623 From 6/30/70-12/31/70 Grantee-International Research and Technology Corporation, Washington, D.C.

Title-A Study of the Feasibility of Developing New Effective Measures for Organized Crime Control Efforts

Director-Don H. Overly

Abstract-International Research and Technology Corporation will evaluate ways in which the effectiveness of organized crime control efforts can be gauged. The study will examine a number of aspects of organized crime in business and labor dealings. By investigating archival data and public records pertaining to these and other organized crime activities, IR&T hopes to be able to determine the effect that law enforcement control efforts have had on these activities, in order to assist the law enforcement agencies in planning their efforts against organized crime.

NI 70-085-\$69,748 From 6/30/70-6/30/71 Grantee-Policy Sciences Center, Inc., New York, New York

Title-A Study of Organized Crime in an Urban Area

Director-Harold D. Lasswell

Abstract-This project by Policy Sciences Center, Inc., is designed to gauge the effect that organized crime has had and is having on an urban community. Encompassed in the project will be studies of police archives, investigations of on-going organized crime activities and interviews with the community's residents, all focused on the impact made by organized crime on the community.

NI 70-087-\$44,550 From 6/26/70-6/25/71 Grantee-University of Denver Law School, University Park, Denver, Colorado

Title-Court Executive Training Program Design Director-Ernest Friesen

Abstract-This project is designed to determine the most appropriate model for training of court administrators for state and federal courts and to produce the necessary materials for establishing training programs in this field. The grantee will document the development of a six-month training program for 75-90 potential court executive officers, develop a long-term curriculum based on the experience of the six-month court and evaluate the methods employed.

NI 70-088-\$119,820 From 6/30/70-1/1/73 Grantee-City of Alexandria, Alexandria, Virginia Title-Burglary Prevention Director-Captain Carl Dutzman

Abstract-The purpose of this project is the development and evaluation of a model city building security code that can serve residential and commercial property users in improving the defense of property against illegal intrusions in the same manner that municipal building codes include defenses against fire. In addition, standards for achieving cost effectiveness of readily available defensive devices will be developed along with operating techniques and procedures. Finally, an educational program is planned to encourage full utilization of the above developments and bring about positive attitudes toward the prevention of illegal entry.

NI 70-089-\$113,923 From 6/30/70-3/31/71 Grantee-Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

Title—Crime Reduction through Aerial Patrol Director—Inspector Theodore R. Zanders

Abstract—There has been little evaluation of the use of police helicopters in an urban setting. This grant to the Washington, D.C., Police Department is designed to assess how effectively helicopters can be used for aerial patrol in a metropolitan community.

NI 70-091—\$122,366 From 6/30/70—5/30/71 Grantee—Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Title-Reference Text for Police Radio Communications

Director-Captain Frank D. Campbell

Abstract—This project is designed to compile available information about the operational, technical and legal requirements of municipal and regional mobile-portable police radio systems and to assess near future requirements. The compilation will be in the form of a text that will be written so as to be directly usable by persons whose background is either technical or operational. This text should be widely circulated to police chiefs, police department planners, State Planning Agencies, frequency coordinators, equipment suppliers and independent researchers.

NI 70-092—\$238,399 From 7/1/70—12/31/71 Grantee—Community Research, Inc., Dayton, Ohio Title—Dayton Criminal Justice Pilot Program Director—Dr. Jeptha J. Carrell

Abstract—This grant will assist the city of Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio, in developing a community-based Pilot City Program aimed at the comprehensive improvement of the com...unity's law enforcement and criminal justice agencies through a number of research and development projects. The staff of Community Research, Inc., will include specialists in police, courts and corrections who will receive support from special consultants, people and resources from Dayton and the National Institute.

NI 70-094-\$1,900 From 6/24/70-6/30/70 Grantee-U.S. Navy, Indian Head, Maryland Title-Bomb Disposal Equipment and Evaluation Director-Lieutenant Patrick Gale

Abstract—In this project, the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility will evaluate the effectiveness of a bomb disposal basket. They will evaluate the maximum explosive intensity that the basket can withstand in open fields and large and small rooms so as to estimate potential damages to persons and buildings at selected distances from the blasts. They will also evaluate the practical utility of the bomb disposal basket and associated accessories for removing clandestine bombs from multistory buildings with minimum risks.

NI 70-095-\$114,342 From 7/1/70-12/31/71 Grantee-New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany, New York

Title—Semi-Automated Single Fingerprint System Director—Frank G. Madrazo

Abstract—The significant aspect of this project is the creation of an experimental single fingerprint classification system for research in the area of crime scene or latent fingerprint identification. An integral part of the program is the testing and evaluation of a Semi-Automated Fingerprint Encoding System which will provide for a third level of fingerprint classification: minutiae location. The program contemplated will be a cooperative venture with local police agencies.

NI 70-096—\$17,000 From 6/30/70—1/30/71 Grantee—Fair, Isaac & Company, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Title—Predictive Study of Work Release Director—William R. Fair

Abstract—This project is intended to test a predictive system for selection of candidates for work release and to determine as far as possible the relationship between controllable aspects of the correctional process and the recidivism of persons who have completed the work release program. The project will utilize the Washington, D.C., Department of Corrections as a laboratory.

NI 70-097-\$9,084 From 6/30/70-12/30/70 Grantee-Farallones Institute, Berkeley, California Title-Priorities for Correctional Facility Design Director-Robert Sommer, Ph. D.

Abstract—The objective of this project is to review the problems confronting correctional planners in designing facilities and the potential contribution of environmental design research to the solution of those problems. Specifically, the project will identify: (1) the primary problems facing architects and correctional planners in planning correctional facilities; (2) the status of environmental design as a discipline for solving these problems; (3) the need for further research to establish new principles for correctional facility design; and (4) suggested projects in this area.

NI 70-099—\$84,469 From 6/30/70—6/29/71 Grantee—Hughes Aircraft Co., Fullerton, California Title—Law Enforcement Command and Conrtol Problems Related to Crowds and Demonstrations Director—D. L. Vogelsang

Abstract—The objective of this research is the identification of law enforcement command and control problems confronting civilian police agencies in the control of crowds and demonstrations. The study will systematically describe these problems and also the procedures, methods and techniques used by civilian law enforcement agencies to come to terms with problems related to the control of crowds and demonstrations. NI 70-100-\$111,401 From 6/30/70-6/29/71 Grantee-Human Sciences Research, Inc., McLean, Virginia

Title—Periodic Evaluation of Research and Development Related to the Prevention and Control of Collective Violence

Director-Edwin E. Erickson and Seymour D. Vostermark, Jr.

Abstract-The objective of this research is the iden-

tification, collection, review and evaluation of research and development related to the role of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies concerned with the prevention and control of collective violence. Several critical areas will receive special attention, especially collective violence associated with educational institutions, special labor management situations, extremist organizations and urban and rural youth gangs.

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BRINGING IT BACK: PLANNING FOR THE CITY

Mike Klare*

Counterinsurgency research has been accorded the status of a science only within the past few decades; its purpose however, is centuries old. Historically its role has been to maintain dominion over a colonial population with a limited allocation of the military strength of the home country. The duration and breadth of any empire is ultimately determined by the ability of its armies to maintain order in colonial territories without overtaxing the manpower and financial resources of the homeland.

The occupation army of an imperial power is always outnumbered by the indigenous population of a colony; in order to maintain hegemony, therefore, it must maintain a supremacy in armament and organization that outweighs its numerical inferiority. When a nationalist movement has secured the active support of the population, in sufficient numbers to offset the technological advantage of occupying forces, colonialism is doomed.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has assembled the largest empire in the history of mankind. (The term "empire" as commonly used today means American cultural, political, and economic hegemony over other countries.) For the most part, it has tried to exercise its influence over the internal affairs of its "allies" and satellites through economic and political sanctions. The security of this empire has been threatened, however, by the periodic outbreak of national liberation movements. Vietnam has shown the U.S. that the price of empire can be very costly indeed, that Che Guevara was probably right in proposing that the American Empire could be destroyed by the simultaneous creation of "two, three ... many Vietnams."

The U.S. government has responded to the danger posed by national liberation movements by accelerating its preparations for counterinsurgency operations in "remote areas." Our scientific and technical resources have been mobilized for research aimed at improving the "kill effectiveness" of our expeditionary forces. American universities have undertaken the task of collecting and evaluating intelligence on the revolutionary process in underdeveloped areas.¹ Through the Military Assistance Program, the Defense Department has trained the armed forces of friendly nations for

*Mike Klare, a staff member of the North American Congress on Latin America, is completing a book on counterinsurgency planning by the United States.

counterguerrilla operations, and provides them with specially-trained cadres from the Special Forces schools in the U.S. and the Panama Canal Zone.

Sophisticated research on counterinsurgency is one of the many innovations of the "McNamara Revolution" in national security policy. Soon after taking office in 1961, McNamara established "Project Agile" – a multi-million dollar program in counterinsurgency research – under the auspices of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). Using the systems-analysis approach of the military think-tanks, Pentagon scientists provided the U.S. with a greatly enhanced capability to engage in counterguerrilla warfare in remove and relatively inaccessible areas.

In order to be successful in counterinsurgency operations, "remote" or domestic, the guardians of an empire must possess:

-a close-knit and highly disciplined organization which can compensate for the psychological effects of being surrounded by a hostile (and usually ethnically different) population;

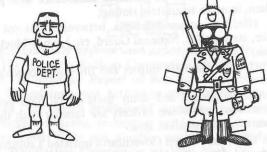
- a comprehensive intelligence network which can penetrate insurgent organizations and identify their leadership;

- detailed knowledge of the physical and social characteristics of the territories being patrolled;

- superior mobility and communications, so that small units can outmaneuver large numbers of opponents;

- weapons whose superiority in firepower is directly proportional to the numerical superiority of opposing forces;

- the promise of help from the home country, in the form of supporting troops from a "strategic reserve" which can be brought in quickly when the local forces lose control of a situation.



Since the onset of the Vietnam war, America's think-tank intellectuals have been devoting increasing amounts of time to the development of techniques and devices to improve U.S. capabilities in these areas. Lightweight radios have been designed wich can penetrate heavy jungle cover; new armored personnel carriers can travel through swamps or rice paddies; helicopter tactics have been advanced immeasurably; infrared surveillance techniques provide new data on enemy troop movements at night; special computers assign letter grades (A to E) on the "reliability" of every hamlet in South Vietnam. Research on counterinsurgency is continuing at special Pentagon laboratories in the U.S. and Thailand to prepare for the "Vietnams of the future."

WATTS, 1965: America woke up to discover that its domestic colony, the urban ghetto, was no longer secure and that the local garrison troops had been overwhelmed. Vietnam had come home.

Like any colony, Watts had been patrolled by a small occupation army, recruited from the white society outside and compliant blacks. When Watts rebelled, these forces were overrun, and regular troops had to be brought in. When this was repeated in Newark, Detroit and Chicago, it became clear that such domestic operations were going to strain America's manpower commitments abroad. Our domestic occupation forces would therefore have to be equipped with an advanced counterinsurgency capability in order to ease the burden of the overall strategic requirements of the empire. Every succeeding development in police technology is a manifestation of this requirement.

From a military point of view, counterinsurgency in U.S. ghettos poses the same problems as counterinsurgency in any hostile environment in which the occupation forces are outnumbered by potential insurgents; consequently, domestic operations must conform to the six principles cited above. Specifically, the anti-ghetto forces must be able to:

- move in disciplined formations in order to control the movements of rioters and hostile crowds, even when being severely taunted and provoked;

- infiltrate militant black organizations and identify their leaders for quick arrest when trouble begins;

- seal off entire sections of the ghetto in accordance with predetermined contingency plans, in order to contain rioting;

- maintain effective communications betweeen anti-riot forces (i.e., municipal police, state police, National Guard, etc.), while blocking insurgent communications;

- spot, encircle and eliminate snipers and fire-bombers without suffering casualties;

- bring in National Guard and Army units which have been trained in anti-ghetto operations, and whose officers are familiar with the terrain and social characteristics of the conflict area.

Beginning in 1965, the Federal Government initiated a substantial research program in order to determine U.S. capabilities in the areas defined above. The officials involved were appalled to discover the primitive nature of standard police tactics during riot situations. Whereas throughout the Third World the U.S. has equipped local armies with a sophisticated capability for counterinsurgency operations, America's own garrison troops, the police, had been allowed to languish in nineteenth-century conditions. The weapons of domestic riot-control — billy-club, teargas and shotgun — hadn't undergone any technological innovations in fifty years, nor had any new tactics been developed for their use. Furthermore, no money was being spent on *new* weapons and anti-riot techniques. It was clear that the Federal Government

would have to assume responsibility for this critical problem.

Not surprisingly, the government turned to its Vietnam-tested consultants when it undertook a major program of research on urban counterinsurgency. The Office of Public Safety of the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) was already training police officials from the underdeveloped areas at the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C.; now this expertise would be used to develop training programs for domestic law enforcement officials. Selected universities would be asked to furnish strategies for a new pacification program in the home country.

Beginning in 1965, Project Agile – the Pentagon's principal counterinsurgency research program – was redirected to include studies of "urban disequilibrium." Using a cross-cultural approach that linked ghetto riots in the U.S. to urban rebellions in Latin America, Agile contractors sought to delineate the essential characteristics of urban insurgency and to suggest a workable strategy for urban counterinsurgency. As part of this effort, the Defense Research Corporation (DRC) of Santa Barbara, Calif., prepared a series of "Urban Insurgency Studies" which comprised "an inventory of urban insurgent and counterinsurgent techniques, tactics and doctrines."²



The Pentagon hurriedly appropriated additional funds for further research in this area. The Research Analysis Corporation (RAC) drew up a technical paper entitled "A Summary Report of Research Requirements for Sensing and Averting Critical Insurgent Actions in an Urban Environment." In this classified report "the special problems of insurgency in an urban setting are defined, and suggested tactics, techniques and hardware for counterinsurgent forces are examined."³ In yet another program of "Urban Insurgency Studies," the Simulmatics Corporation of New York City conducted "an analysis of communications, coordination and requirements during the Watts Riots."⁴ The Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS), then at American University in Washington, D.C., contributed a "Selected Bibliography of Crowd and Riot Behavior in Civil Disturbances," and a handbook entitled "Combating Subversively Manipulated Civil Disturbances." The author of the handbook, Adrian H. Jones, described his report as follows: "A systematic study of the patterns of development of civil disturbances and the tactics of the subversive manipulators is made to identify countermeasures for controlling the subversive manipulation of civil disturbances."5

In 1966 the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), whose work on counterinsurgency has been discussed elsewhere,⁶ was commissioned by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice to organize a task force on Science and Technology in crime control. Members of the task force's Science Advisory Committee included Adam Yarmolinsky, a Harvard Law professor and former aide to Defense Secretary McNamara, and Dr. Robert L. Sproull, Vice President and Provost of the University of Rochester and currently chairman of the Defense Science Board. From IDA's own staff came Joseph Coates, an expert on chemical warfare.*



Emphasizing the advantages of a systems-analysis approach to police operations, the task force concluded: "The experience of science in the military ... suggests that a fruitful collaboration can be established between criminal justice officials on one hand and engineers, physicists, economists, and social and behavioral scientists on the other. In military research organizations these different professions, working with military officers in interdisciplinary teams, have attacked defense problems in new ways and have provided insights that were new even to those with long military experience. Similar developments appear possible in criminal justice."⁷

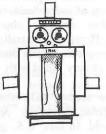
The bulk of the IDA report is devoted to suggestions for how modern communications and data-processing systems can be applied to the problems of domestic counterinsurgency, in order to increase the efficiency of local police agencies. Noting that most law enforcement agencies in the U.S. lacked the means for any kind of systematic research on anti-riot techniques, IDA later urged that the Federal Government establish a centralized crime research organization modeled on the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency. IDA subsequently received a \$152,000 contract from the Justice Department

*Joseph Coates subsequently prepared two special studies on police operations for IDA: "Non-Lethal Weapons for Domestic Law Enforcement Officers" (a paper presented at the First National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology 1967), and "The Police Function in Stability Operations" (IDA report no. TN-547, May 1968).

In the earlier paper, Coates argues that "chemical agents could provide the police with new graduated and controlled levels of force, and an opportunity to give more responses proportional to the needs of the situation. They also offer opportunities to deal with situations which hitherto have not been satisfactorily dealt with, such as ... the apprehension of the flecing youth or the immobilization of a number of people at the same time." A much condensed version of this paper appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* for Sept. 17, 1967 under the heading, "Wanted: Weapons That Do Not Kill." to design a "National Program of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice."

Many of IDA's recommendations were incorporated into the Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968, which was passed by the Congress in the wake of the nationwide rioting which followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, $Jr.^8$

A report on anti-riot operations prepared by Cyrus R. Vance* known as the "Detroit Book" is reported to have influenced government strategy during the April 1968 round of ghetto disturbances. A censored version of the secret report was subsequently made available to the press, a summary of which appeared in the *New York Times* for April 14, 1968. A principal feature of the Vance report is the recommendation that riot areas be inundated with police, National Guardsmen, and if necessary Army troops at the earliest outbreak of violence. Gunfire would be kept to a minimum, but the liberal use of tear gas encouraged. An early curfew, stringently enforced, was another key recommendation.



CONTROLLED RESPONSE

Both the IDA task force findings and Vance's report reflect a new pattern in urban counterinsurgency doctrine which will be familiar to those who have read Herman Kahn's manifestos or who have studied the air war against North Vietnam. Like the Air Force doctrine of "instrumental escalation," counterinsurgency strategy in the ghetto now encompasses a graduated series of phased escalations, whereby the government seeks to achieve its desired

*Cyrus R. Vance is one of the most conspicuous figures in the Federal Government's efforts to upgrade national strategies for the containment of ghetto rebellions. A former Deputy Secretary of Defense and principal aide to Robert S. McNamara, Vance served as McNamara's representative in Detroit during the disorders of 1967, and later as an assistant to President Johnson during the riots in Washington, D.C., which followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It was on Vance's orders that the Army's computerized data of information on civilian "troublemakers" was started. He wrote: "I cannot overemphasize the importance of such information, particularly when the Federal team has to make a determination as to whether the situation is beyond the control of local and State law enforcement agencies.

... I believe it would be useful to assemble and analyze such data for Detroit, Newark, Milwaukee, Watts, et cetera." Quoted in U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, *Department of Defense Appropriations for 1971*, part 3, Hearings, 91st Congress, Second Session (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970) p. 156. objective – the restoration of stability – through the minimum use of force. Thus whereas in Newark and Detroit excessive police violence at the early stages of the rioting provoked increased community resistance, the new strategy would conserve heavy firepower for later phases of an uprising in the hope that less violent tactics would achieve quicker results.

The principle of "controlled response" to urban disorders was introduced by William W. Herrmann* of the System Development Corporation at the Second National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. In a paper entitled "Riot Prevention and Control: Operations Research Response," Herrmann explained:

Insufficient, or inadequate, levels of response — whether offensive or defensive — are quite likely to result in the dissipation of resources with no significant effect other than a possible further weakening of the government's position. Overresponse, on the other hand, although it may accomplish a given tactical objective such as the neutralization of a specific individual, group of individuals, or "target," may do so at the expense of some other strategic objective. For example, overly aggressive tactics may effectively neutralize a given threat, but do so at the expense of more people becoming disaffected from the government and its aims and more closely allied with the dissident forces or causes.

This view is entirely in accord with the flexible response strategy advocated by former Defense Secretary McNamara for dealing with insurgencies in the Third World. In fact, U.S. government officials regularly apply McNamara's analysis to the domestic crisis. In 1967 the Treasury Department's Director of Law Enforcement Coordination, Arnold Sagalyn, remarked that, "Our obsolescent, 19th Century police weapons are ... posing a danger to the peace and welfare of our urban communities.... For the police officer's basic weapon, his gun, lacks the *flexible response capability* needed to deal with the specific type of problem involved. The inability of the police officer to control the degree and deadliness of this physical force in proportion to the nature and quality of the threat has put him – indeed the entire community – in a critical dilemma."⁹

*William W. Herrmann was one of the few professionals in the Los Angeles Police Department who had received his Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's degrees (in 1952, 1956, and 1960, respectively). His last assignment was Officer in Charge, Advanced Systems Development as well as patrol, investigative, intelligence and special civil disturbance control units. After he left the Police Department in 1967, he continued the same kind of work in Thailand as an advisor to the Thai National Police Department. In 1968 he transferred to South Vietnam and was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation for his service in support of counterinsurgency efforts. This information from his "Curriculum Vitae" distributed at the Third National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, April 1970.

FOOTNOTES

1. Mike Klare, "Universities in Vietnam," Viet Report (January, 1968), pp. 12-14; see also, The University-Military-Police Complex, 1970, available for \$1.25 from NACLA, P. O. Box 57, Cathedral Station, New York, N. Y. and P. O. Box 226, Berkeley, California, and Mike Klare, "The Military Research Network," The Nation, October 12, 1970.

2. John L. Sorenson, Urban Insurgency Cases (Santa Barbara, California: Defense Research Corporation, 1965).

3. John M. Breit, Dorothy K. Clark, John H. Glover, and Bradish J. Smith, A Summary Report of Research Requirements for Sensing and Averting Critical Insurgent Actions in an Urban Environment (McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corp., 1966), abstract.

4. Ithiel de Sola Pool, David J. Yates, Aprodicio Laquain, Richard Blum, and Michael Weatlake, *Report on Urban Insurgency Studies* (New York: Simulmatics Corp., 1966), abstract.

5. Adrian H. Jones, Combating Subversively Manipulated Civil Disturbances (Washington, D.C.: American University, Center for Research in Social Systems, 1966), abstract.

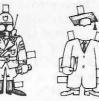
6. Cathy McAffee, "IDA: The Academic Conscripts," Viet Report (January, 1968), pp. 8-11.

7. The Institute for Defense Analyses, Task Force Report: Science and Technology (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 2.

8. The Omnibus Act superseded an earlier law, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 22, 1965 (shortly after the Watts riots). A complete list of projects supported by this law appears in Grants and Contracts Awarded Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, Fiscal Years 1966-1968 (Washington, D.C.: Office of Law Enforcement Assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1968).

9. Treasury Department press release, March 9, 1967, entitled "Remarks by Arnold Sagalyn . . . Before the National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology" (emphasis added).







WEAPONS FOR THE HOMEFRONT

NARMIC/Vince Pinto

The convergence of two related combat technologies – one developed for the jungles and hamlets of the Third World continents, the other for the ghettos and campuses – is taking place rapidly. Both abroad and at home the U.S. Government sees active or potentially active insurgent populations. Nowhere is there a front line of combat; engagements are episodic, occurring at unpredictable times and places. No large-scale troop and equipment movements telegraph intentions to the other side. While the preponderance of force is on one side, as is the manpower and technology, this very advantage is a drawback compared with the self-reliance and flexibility of the insurgent. Conventional forms of warfare a generation or two old have become obsolete.

Of course, there are also many important dissimilarities between Vietnam and an urban or campus trouble spot in the United States. Though the two struggles are not identical, it should not be surprising to find the same weapons and techniques developed for combat in Vietnam used to quell domestic struggles for liberation. Gas, helicopters, infrared detection, tanks, armored vehicles, barbed wire and hand grenades have been used both in Vietnam and the United States.

But domestic counterinsurgency weapons and methods have lagged behind those developed for international applications. Up until recently the standard arsenal for the patrolman was the sidearm and nightstick. Occasionally a labor strike was met with riot guns and gas bombs. Today's rapid expansion in the variety of the police arsenal illustrates the rapid expansion of domestic counterinsurgency planning. Today's police can employ a number of different gas dispensing devices, from shotguns to helicopters; carry individual two-way radios; fire machine guns on the practice range and high-powered rifles from moving aircraft; wear helmets and body armor; carry MACE in their belts; engage in mock confrontations; as well as use computers to sort out large quantities of information in seconds. Recently, for instance, the Pentagon announced plans to provide 20 million worth of riot control equipment to the National Guard — including face shields, batons, protective vests, shotguns, floodlights, public address systems, radios and tear gas.¹

The hardware for a beefed-up police network is avidly supplied by a cabal of equipment manufacturers. Naturally the strongest supporters of law and order, some of these companies provide think-tank contingency plans, or work closely with organizations like the Institute for Defense Analyses. Papers delivered at an Annual Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology in Chicago's Statler Hilton Hotel show the interest of military aerospace and electronics companies in police work. RCA representatives delivered a paper titled "Night Surveillance Systems for Law Enforcement." The company is working on a number of surveillance units for the Defense Department, as well as making components for the SAM missile system. Jet Propulsion Laboratory contributed "Evaluation of Helicopter Patrols." The man from Motorola spoke about "New Concepts of Portable Radio Communication." Motorola makes miniature circuits for a 2.75-inch antipersonnel rocket fuse ordered by the military. The Stanford Research Institute looked to the future with "Application of Aerospace Technology to Law Enforcement Problems."



The featured weapon in today's police arsenal is tear gas. Apart from guns,

gas is the most commonly stocked item; training in its use is elaborate; reports of its use in actual confrontations are now practically routine.

Police expenditures on tear gas and other "non-lethal" weapons have skyrocketed in the past few years. The *Washington Post* reported January 13, 1969, that domestic law enforcement agencies spent \$22 million for anti-riot weapons in 1968, compared to \$1 million in 1967. The major U.S. suppliers of riot-control gases are the Lake Erie Corp. (a subsidiary of the Smith and Wesson Company, which in turn is a subsidiary of the Bangor Punta Corp.) and Federal Laboratories, Inc. (a subsidiary of the Breeze Corp.). The Federal Government has also been purchasing large quantities of such weapons. In January 1969, the Army purchased \$10 million worth of CS anti-riot gas from the Thiokol Chemical Corp., and another \$1 million worth of CS grenades from Federal Laboratories.

Police often consider gases to be valuable not only against mass demonstrations but also against an unruly individual in the station house; one squirt of chemical MACE in the face is enough to incapacitate. The writer of one "riot control" textbook feels, "This development is the first significant breakthrough in individual police weapons since the advent of the hand gun. Currently, over 4,000 law enforcement departments are making increasing use of chemical MACE to control individual violence and civil disturbances, usually without the necessity of resorting to other means of force such as the gun or nightstick."² A shell filled with liquid CS gas and fired from an ordinary shotgun can penetrate the barricade of a sniper. A tear gas fixture which screws into an ordinary light bulb socket can be tripped by photo-electric cell or other alarm device and is normally used to protect bank vaults and restricted areas.

It is easy to defend the use of chemical weapons as humane simply by comparing them to weapons whose effects are designed to be lethal. Moreover, even though there are no clear-cut guidelines, the public generally believes lethal weapons occupy the last position on an escalating-degree-of-force scale. When guns are used by the police, many believe the "peacekeepers" had no other recourse. For chemical weapons there is not even this vague and weak restriction. Even the victims of a gas attack on a non-violent sit-in may be uncertain that the police had used excessive force in halting the action. Political censure caused by the indiscriminate rain of bullets — such as Jackson and Kent State — can be avoided by the smooth tactical use of gas. On August 13, 1968, the Attorney General of the United States spelled it out:

Although they are not universally adaptable to all police uses, nonlethal chemical agents represent the best immediate alternative to the use of deadly force – or no force at all. They are now proven to be the most effective, safest, and most humane method of mob control. Used with caution when the need arises, they will reduce death, physical injury, and property loss to a minimum.³

The Federal Government advocated use of gas after the Newark and Detroit riots, according to Colonel Rex Applegate, a pioneer in the field of riot control. He says, "Emphasis on the non-lethal chemical weaponry aspects of individual command and riot control is expected to be extremely heavy in the years ahead."⁴

The most commonly encountered gas in U.S. demonstrations is designated CN. Mild in effect, it was used to train soldiers in World War I to wear their masks correctly.

CS gas is more violent and is named for Corson and Stoughton, two scientists who concocted it in 1928. Its effects are stronger and last longer; according to Applegate, "...CS is normally recommended for use in the escalating-degree-of-force scale after the milder CN has failed, and/or just prior to the use of firearms."⁵ The morality of shooting gassed people is not mentioned.

DM gas causes vomiting and severe distress, and unlike the other two mentioned, normally requires medical attention. DM will poison water and open food in the area around which it has been released. Because it takes a few minutes to work, it is usually mixed with CS to insure an immediate effect.

All these gases and chemical irritants come packaged in a variety of ways and can be delivered and disseminated in different ways.

The SKITTER by Brunswick Corp., and JET SPIN by Lake Erie Chemical, are both gas grenades that jump and wiggle so that they can't be thrown back. The TRIPLE CHASER by Federal Laboratories breaks into three smoketrailing sections, each taking off on an unpredictable path, spewing gas and smoke.

The gas grenade disperses its material either by burning, which presents a fire hazard, or by exploding and creating a shrapnel hazard and serious injury if it explodes in the hand. The third method, pressurized release, is slower but safer and is disadvantageous to the police since it can be thrown back easily.

Gases come in visible or invisible form. Invisible gas can not be photographed by the press nor easily avoided by those gassed. For Colonel Applegate, this is a decided advantage: "The psychological panic-producing effect of invisible gas on rioters is relatively much more pronounced. This is one reason dust, micro-fine particles of CS and CN agents are more tactically flexible and generally used."

Even though deaths from the mild CN gas have been reported in medical journals⁶, the riot control manual just quoted assures its readers,

The world reputation and successful use of CN-type tear gas as a nonlethal riot-control agent is well established. During the past four decades, under normal street and field conditions, it has been proven a reliable, nontoxic chemical agent during thousands of incidents involving people of all age groups and physical condition.

Reliance on chemical weapons will be "extremely heavy in the near future," as Applegate stated.

Some rapid changes in gas grenade technology were made in 1963 at the request of the Agency for International Development (AID). Since AID has been the largest single purchaser of tear gas weapons in the last five years, its request for a new model was not taken lightly.

The Agency's Office of Public Safety sent a memo to U.S. manufacturers of gas weapons describing the kind of grenade they wanted. In about thirty "under-developed" countries around the world AID was, and still is, helping to train civil police forces in riot and insurgent control, and the grenade's specifications were based on real tactical experience. The AAI Corporation of Baltimore came up with the desired model, a blast-type hand- or rifle-launched 3"x6" weapon encased in color-coded DuPont DELRIN plastic. Advantageous because it eliminated the need for a special 37mm gas gun, and storable in a temperature range from 0° to 120°, it was designated MPG (Multi-Purpose Grenade). AAI Corporation guarantees the weapon for six years.

In addition to chemical irritants such as CN, CS, and MACE, domestic police forces have used or experimented with and stocked a number of other civil disturbance weapons.

SMOKE

Smoke is a very ancient weapon, used in warfare at least as early as the Crusades. Both offensive and defensive, it can be used to create confusion and cover troop movements. Today the employment of smoke to control civil insurrections has a new twist. In *Riot Control Materiel and Techniques* Applegate states:

Colored smoke concentrations produce greater initial psychological and panic effect than white smoke. Certain colors have a more dramatic impact than others. Caucasians are said to have a greater repugnance to brilliant green smoke, which is associated with disagreeable personal experiences such as seasickness, bile and vomit. Negroids (*sic.*) and Latins are declared to be most adversely affected by brilliant red.

He goes on to say,

Rioters confronted with strong concentrations of colored smoke feel, instinctively, that they are being marked, or stained, and thus they lose anonymity. Colored particles of volatilized dye in the smoke cloud adhere to persons, objects and clothing, etc., and produce in the presence of moisture and perspiration, indelible stain. Such stains will be especially noticeable on neckbands, collars, and shirt cuffs. These stains are often of assistance to the police in later identifying mob participants.⁷

These smoke munitions are manufactured by the same companies that make chemical irritants.

SOUND

Sound as a weapon is even more ancient, according to the Biblical account of the battle of Jericho. Our modern version, called the CURDLER, is for use not against fortification, but against people. The CURDLER (also called SUPERSOUND and PEOPLE REPELLER) is usually used as an ordinary speech amplifier by police or firemen on a rescue mission, but it can deliver 350 watts of modulated shrieks and screams when needed. The noise produced is rated at 120db at 30 feet, like being next to a jet engine at take-off. Ordinary speech projected over this weapon can be understood two and one-half miles away. Apart from causing its victims to drop what they have to cover their ears, its weird effect produces disorientation and nausea. Usually the CURDLER is mounted on an armored personnel carrier or helicopter, although its manufacturer, Applied Electro Mechanics of Alexandria, Va., also makes a portable version. Purchasers include New York City police and fire departments, E.I. DuPont Company, Allegheny Airlines, the Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Marines of the United States, and the police of Madrid.

OTHER "NON-LETHAL" WEAPONS

Tear gas, smoke, and noise will soon be joined by several new products in the crowd-control armory. "RioTrol" (also known as the "instant banana peel") is a by-product of the petroleum industry that has potential for use in the ghetto. Heretofore, the powdery white polyethylene oxide was used as lubricant for oil-drilling equipment. When 2 kilograms of the substance are spread over 600 square feet of sidewalk and watered down, the area becomes more slippery than ice. According to a sales brochure, police officers, equipped with special boots and gloves, would be able "to go amongst writhing bodies and remove riot ringleaders." One danger to unpadded victims — what about concussions from the resulting falls? The product, which sells for \$5.95 a pound, is manufactured by the Western Co. of Richardson, Texas.

Another proposed tactic for the control of hostile crowds is the use of dense foam to immobilize and confuse rioters. The origin of this material is the foam sprayed on airfields to cushion the touchdown of damaged aircraft. The use of this product for control of crowds presents certain already-demonstrated dangers, however — recently a salesman for the Defensor Protective Equipment Corp. of Media, Pennsylvania (manufacturer of the "Defensor" High Volume Foam Generator) was asphyxiated when he slipped and fell into the foam during a demonstration of its potential riot-control applications.

A proposed incapacitating agent which is still in the experimental stage is the long-barreled tranquilizer gun using drugged darts. The device was developed by Dr. William C. Conner, a psychiatrist at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta. Dr. Conner has been experimenting with darts that are ordinarily used to subdue wild animals for capture or tagging. In the tests, a pistol-shaped gun uses a carbon dioxide cartridge to propel the darts, which are composed of a needle three-fourths of an inch long attached to a cylindrical projectile syringe containing sleep-inducing drugs. The missile, which has a range of about 30 feet, injects automatically on impact. The device used in the test was manufactured by the Palmer Chemical and Equipment Co. of Douglasville, Ga., which manufactures tranquilizer guns for use against animals.

Hypodermic darts of the type tested in Atlanta could be used to disable fleeing rioters and looters when it is deemed undesirable to fell them by gunfire. The problem with such drugs, however, is that each individual reacts differently to them. A dose which would knock out a 200-pound man could endanger the life of someone weighing half as much. The darts might also strike the eyes or other vulnerable points, and thus cause permanent damage.

GUNS

Despite all the talk about non-lethal weapons, every urban police force has an abundant supply of lethal anti-riot weapons, i.e., guns. The Philadelphia police force carries its armories around on wheels to be handy in case of trouble – each of the mobile armories, known as Stakeout cars, carries the following armament:

2 M-70 Winchester rifles, 30/06 cal., with BalVarscope, sling, case and 200 rounds ammunition;

2 M-12 Winchester shotguns, 12 gauge with case and 100 rounds .00 buck ammunition:

1 Thompson submachine gun, .45 cal., with 500 rounds ammunition;

1 M-1 carbine, .30 cal., with 200 rounds ammunition.

This list of guns is hardly exceptional. In Detroit, for instance, the police have purchased 500 new carbines, 300 shotguns and 150,000 rounds of ammunition.

The standard anti-riot gun is the 12-gauge shotgun, because of its wide field of fire. The .00 buck charge is a favorite shell, because the nine ball bearings in the load umbrella out in broad fanning patterns. With a charge like that, a policeman can just point the gun and fire — and be sure of hitting one or more people. Among new shotguns, the favorite is High Standard's Model 10, a semi-automatic, five-shot weapon, with lightweight plastic stock and a searchlight on top. Anything the light covers will be in the shot pattern, so aiming at night is an easy matter. The Model 10 uses a 12-gauge, 12-pellet high-velocity magnum load. Police departments favor the gun because it can be fired with one hand like a pistol.

Like other categories of anti-riot weaponry, new guns are now being developed for use in urban counterinsurgency. Most prominent among the gunsmiths working on this problem is Edward Stoner, inventor of the Army's new M-16 rifle. Stoner has developed a new high-velocity assault rifle that can penetrate a brick wall. The Stoner gun, made by the Cadillac Gage Company, is being purchased in substantial quantities by police agencies for use as an anti-sniper gun. According to the rifle's manufacturer, "the *proper* way to shoot a sniper is through the wall." With the addition of various interchangeable parts, the Stoner rifle can be converted into a carbine, submachine gun or medium machine gun.

DUMDUM BULLETS

Dumdum bullets are soft lead rounds with a hollow, slotted nose. Since 1899 they have been outlawed for use in international warfare because of the terrible wounds they cause. When the bullet strikes the flesh it flattens out to twice its size, virtually causing a small explosion in the body. The wound is almost always fatal. In 1909 the United States Congress adopted the Hague Conference Declaration against their use between warring countries.

Despite the fact that the use of dumdum bullets is a war crime, they are standard ordnance in almost half the police departments in the United States, among them the sheriffs of Los Angeles County and police in Kansas City, Miami, St. Louis, Tucson and Nashville. The U.S. Treasury Department, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and the White House police are some of the Federal purchasers.

At least two large companies make the bullet, Super-Vel Cartridge Corp. of Shelbyville, Indiana and Remington Small Arms Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut (Remington is controlled by DuPont).

Smaller manufacturers of the bullet are Norma Projetilfabrik, a Swedish company with offices in South Lansing, New York; the Dutch Speer Ammunition Company in Lewiston, Idaho; and Winchester-Western, a division of Olin-Mathieson.⁸

BARBED TAPE

Once the police have rounded up rioters and other law-breakers, their problems are not over. The mass arrests which usually follow the outbreak of ghetto disturbances place tremendous logistical and manpower demands on the anti-riot forces at a time when they need all available resources for continued operations in the ghetto. Thus the police must devise procedures for the detention under guard of thousands of prisoners with the minimum outlay of manpower.

One solution to the problem of guarding prisoners was recently devised by the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center at Fort Belvoir, Va. The Army's contribution is the "instant obstacle" – barbed tape. A substitute for conventional barbed wire, this tape is thin, razor-sharp stainless steel, 64% lighter and more compact than barbed wire. One 40-pound package of the tape forms a barbed-wire fence 75 feet long and 2-1/2 feet high; the tape can be rolled out from the back of a jeep in a matter of minutes. The instant barbed wire has several applications to anti-riot operations in addition to the detainment of prisoners. If enough of it were available, an entire ghetto could be cut off from the rest of the city to halt the spread of violence to the "white" part of town, and to prevent the inflow of weapons and other supplies. In addition, the tape could be used to protect police stations and other targets of mob activity *inside* the conflict area.

ARMORED CARS

A number of U.S. firms have begun producing smaller heavily-armored wheeled or tracked vehicles for use in city streets. Cadillac Gage Company, Detroit, makes a wheeled model called the COMMANDO. Accommodating 12 men, it travels 60 mph on the highway, 4 knots on the water. Vertical gun ports allow firing hand guns even at high targets. The armor will protect against any small arms fire, and is angled to deflect bullets. Twelve COMMANDOS were in operation during the Detroit riot in 1967.

Bauer Ordnance Company of Warren, Michigan produces a wheeled vehicle built on a Chevrolet truck chassis which looks very similar to a Brinks armored car. It weighs two tons and is equipped with a 360° turret for mounting a machine gun, riot gun, gas dispenser or water cannon.

Fiercest of all is a ten-ton track tank from B&H Enterprises, Leesburg, Fla. Slow but powerful, the model R2 can push down masonry walls. In addition to a crew of 3 it can carry 15 other men. Standard equipment includes "built-in Molotov cocktail protection." Tanks for tear gas are provided. An optional item is the CURDLER.

Some cities, under civilian pressure, have cancelled plans to buy tanks. But the press has reported at least two actual field uses, in raids on the Black Panther Party in New Orleans.⁹ (The tank was purchased for the Louisiana police by the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for \$16,464.)¹⁰

In the competition for police appropriations, the armored car may ultimately lose out to a more versatile transport, the helicopter. The Chicago Police Department recently allocated \$168,000 for three helicopters that will be used for an "anti-burglar patrol" as well as for mobile observation posts during riots. In the eyes of police officials, the helicopter has an outstanding attraction in that it can be used to spot snipers and keep them pinned down until apprehended by ground forces.

THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Justice Department is concerned with all aspects of police work. In addition to dispensing research and training grants to universities and think-tanks, LEAA is also engaged in establishing weapon and equipment standards and tests. Such standardization will aid what LEAA calls "the police officer as consumer" and will be beneficial to industry. At present, the word is going out about the possibilities for profit. As was explained in *The Police Chief*, "LEAA, both through state grants and Institute funding, is fostering the recognition of police by industry as a specific market."¹¹

LEAA's first report pointed out, "There is no central source at present to research and test product capabilities and set up minimum and optimum standards for police and other use." Such a source would "help overcome the fragmentation problem that besets industry in its dealings with law enforcement agencies," improve the effectiveness and lower the costs of standardized equipment.¹²

Accordingly, LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has contracted with the National Bureau of Standards to plan (and eventually to establish and operate) a new Users Standards Laboratory for police equipment from fingerprint kits to prison door locks. As the second LEAA report describes it:

The new laboratory will serve as the cornerstone of a "consumer testing service" for the nation's criminal justice agencies. It will: (1) define performance standards for equipment; (2) develop uniform procedures for measuring equipment quality; (3) inspect and certify commercial testing laboratories; and (4) develop standard design specifications so that equipment from different manufacturers can be used together easily and economically. . . .Quality standards will be proposed to industry for voluntary acceptance and compliance.¹³

Additionally, the Institute is supporting the development of a Police Weapons System Program by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Its purpose is to (a) evaluate current policies and practices in the acquisition and use of offensive and defensive weapons, (b) survey current weapons systems research and development, (c) establish a central source of police weapons data. The IACP is to study "firearms, chemical weapons, batons, explosives and protective equipment nonlethal chemical weapons will receive special emphasis."¹⁴ (For more information on Institute budget and program, see "Back Home: The Campus Beat.")

LEAA's job was summed up dramatically by Dr. Alfred Blumstein*:

Think of where military technology would be if each battalion commander were responsible for his own research and development. A national agency was needed to represent the combined interests of police departments across the nation. The creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and especially its research and development arm, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, was an important step in that direction.15

In its present form LEAA looks like a baby Department of Defense, beginning to engage in the same pattern of activity practiced by its bigger

^{*}Dr. Blumstein was the Institute for Defense Analyses' director of the Science and Technology report to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. He left IDA to become director of the Urban Systems Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University.

brother. It is creating the framework around which a national police force can easily be built, and an important part of that framework will be the growing police-industrial complex.



SELECTED MANUFACTURERS OF WEAPONS AND ORDNANCE FOR DOMESTIC POLICE FORCES

The companies listed here were selected on the basis of amount of information

available at the time of publication, including: their connections with defense work, sales volume, ownership (when known), and the "brand name" of their products. These companies make all types of firearms, ammunition, gases and other devices commonly considered weapons. Not listed are the makers of the considerable array of detection, surveillance, control and data processing equipment which extends the long arm of the law thousands of times.

Whether or not the following companies actively recruit on the college campus is difficult to establish at this time. Certainly DuPont does, but smaller companies may employ agencies, and a sharp eye is needed to detect such activity. Any information uncovered should be reported to the Law Enforcement Research Center at Goddard for future publication.

COMPANY	POLICE WEAPONS AND ORDNANCE	SOME RECENT DEPT. OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS
AAI Corp.	Tear gas generators	Prime contractor for
(Aircraft Arma- ments Inc.) P. O. Box 6767	Smoke generators Smoke grenades Tear gas grenades	SPIW (Special Purpose Individual Weapons)
Baltimore, Md. 21204 (Plant at Cockys-	FERRET Barricade Pene- trating Cartridge filled with liquid	Torpedo countermeasure evaluation
ville, Md.)	CS gas	Development of proto- type arms rack for M-16
Phone (301)666-1400		rifle

COMPANY

POLICE WEAPONS AND ORDNANCE

Ammunition

Tear gas grenades Machine guns Rifles Shotguns Armored vests

Firearms

Gas masks Smoke grenades

Ammunition

SOME RECENT DEPT. OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Ed Agramonte Inc. 41 Riverdale Ave. Yonkers, N.Y. 10701

Phone (914)965-3600

Alcan Company 3640 Seminary Rd. Alton, Illinois 62002 Phone (618)462-0001

Applied Electro Mechanics 2350 Duke St. Alexandria, Va. 22314

Bell Helicopter (Textron Company) P. O. Box 482 Fort Worth, Texas 76101 Phone (817)280-2011

B&H Enterprises P. O. Box 709 Leesburg, Fla 32748 Phone (904)787-1340

Brunswick Corp. (Technical Products Division) 69 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill. 60602

Phone (312)341-7000

Colt Industries (Firearms Div.) 150 Huyshope Ave. Hartford, Conn. 06102 Phone (203)278-8550 Firearms Tear gas grenades Machine guns Rifles Shotguns

Super Sound (CURDLER or PEOPLE **REPELLER- 350 watts of** shrieks and shrills; 120db at 30 ft.)

Helicopters

Several AWS contracts (Aircraft Weaponization Systems), including XM58 production, a fire control device for helicopters. and MK8, a sight-reflex

fire control

Armored vehicles (R2 model Multi-Purpose Armored Police Vehicle-10 tons weight)

Ammunition Smoke grenades Tear gas grenades SKITTER gas grenades

AWS (Aircraft Weaponization System) contract for production of XM200. a 2.75in. rocket launcher for helicopters

SUU-7C/Z, a \$2 million Air Force contract for 4,200 units of a smoke and fragmentation bomb dispenser

Development and production of the M-16 rifle. As of 4/30/69 Colt had delivered to the Armed Forces 1.196.495 units and was under contract for over half a million more. Contract calls for a production rate of 40,000 per month.

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COMPANY

POLICE WEAPONS AND ORDNANCE Chemical munitions

E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Del.

Fairchild Hiller Germantown, Md. 20762 Phone (301)948-9600 Helicopters Aircraft

Federal Laboratories, Inc.*

P. O. Box 305 Saltsburg, Pa. 15681

General Ordnance and Equipment Corp.** P.O. Box 11211 Freeport Road Pittsburgh, Pa. 15328 Phone (412)782-2161

Hughes Tool Co. (Aircraft Div.) Centinela and Teale Sts. Culver City, Calif. 90230

Lake Erie Chemical Co.** Foreman Road Rock Creek, Ohio 44084 Phone (216) 563-3681

Ammunition Firearms Gas masks Tear gas generators Smoke generators Tear gas grenades Smoke grenades Machine guns Rifles Shotguns Armored vests SPEDEHEAT M7A1 Gas Grenade **TRIPLE CHASER Gas** Grenade

Tear gas generators Smoke generators Chemical MACE PEPPER FOG Gas Generator

Aircraft

Production of various weapons and fire control systems for helicopters under the AWS program (Aircraft Weaponization Systems)

SOME RECENT DEPT.

Wide variety of explosives

Developed concept for new

Micro-Gravel high explosive

Total defense awards for fiscal 1969, \$211,965,000

Development of the AR-15

Semi-automatic rocket and

Total defense awards for

fiscal 1969, \$148,586,000

Largest maker of "irritant"

totype for the M-16 rifle

anti-personnel mine.

rifle, used as the pro-

flare launchers

gases.

OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

A laser beam range finder

Total defense awards for fiscal 1969, \$439,016,000.

Gas masks Smoke grenades NEW SPIN Gas Grenade **MIGHTY MIDGET Gas Grenade** JUMPER-REPEATER Gas Grenade TRU FLITE Barricade-Penetrating Gas Shell 86

COMPANY

Lyncoach & Truck Co. 3200 Chestnut Street Oneonta, New York 13820 Phone (607) 432-2900

Maze Chemical & Mfg. Co. 1628 S. Hanley Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63144 Phone (314) 647-5648

O.F. Mossberg & Sons 7 Grasso Avenue North Haven, Conn. 06473 Phone (203) 288-6491

Penguin Industries P.O. Box 97 Parkesburg, Pa. 19365

Phone (215) 384-6000

Smith & Wesson** P.O. Box 520 Springfield, Mass. 01101

Phone (413) 736-0323

Super-Vel Cartridge Corporation P.O. Box 40 Shelbyville, Ind. 46176 Phone (317) 398-7262

Winchester-Western (Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.) New Haven, Conn. 06504 Phone (203) 777-7911

Armored vehicles

POLICE WEAPONS

AND ORDNANCE

Tear gas generators Smoke generators

Firearms Rifles Revolvers

Ammunition Gas masks Smoke grenades Tear gas grenades **BASEBALL** blast-type

Gas masks Tear gas generators Smoke generators Tear gas grenades Smoke grenades Rifles

dumdum bullets

Ammunition Firearms Rifles

New Haven plant: product improvement tests on M-16 rifle

LaPorte, Ind. plant: VRFWS (Vehicle Rapid Fire Weapon System) to "provide highly mobile gun system to defeat Soviet armor threat of the 1970's." Olin makes the ammunition.

Total defense awards for fiscal 1969 to Oilin-Mathieson, \$354,359,000

*Subsidiary of the Breeze Corp. in New Jersey; very little is known about this company. **Part of the Smith & Wesson "Law Enforcement Group" owned by the Bangor Punta conglomerate.

Tactical and support vehicles

gas grenade

Firearms

Ammunition, including

FOOTNOTES

1. Dana Adams Schmidt, "Laird Authorizes More Guard Arms and Riot Drilling," New York Times, November 11, 1970, p. 1.

2. Col. Rex Applegate, *Riot Control Materiel and Techniques* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1969), p. 196.

3. Ibid., p. 128.

4. Ibid., p. 129.

5. Ibid., p. 132.

6. Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 9, no. 3, July 1964.

7. Applegate, pp. 188-9.

8. Robert Wells, "Vietnamization on Main Street," The Nation, July 20, 1970, pp. 38-41.

9. New York Times, September 16, 1970, and Philadelphia Bulletin, November 11, 1970.

10. Joseph C. Goulden, "The Cops Hit the Jackpot," The Nation, November 23, 1970, p. 521.

11. Walter Key, "A Report from the National Institute," The Police Chief, November 1969, p. 15.

12. First Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1969), p. 27.

13. Second Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1970), p. 91.

14. Ibid., p. 210.

15. Dr. Alfred Blumstein, "Science and Technology for Law Enforcement," 'The Police Chief, December 1969, p. 61.

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Applegate, Rex (Col.), Riot Control Materiel and Techniques. Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1969.

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Hersch, Seymour. "Your Friendly Mace," New York Review of Books, March 27, 1969.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). The Police Chief (monthly magazine). (Note: Each October issue contains a comprehensive list of firms from which police purchase all types of supplies.)

Klare, Mike. "The Intelligent Agitator's Guide to Domestic Counterinsurgency," *Viet-Report*, Summer 1968.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Webb, Lee. "Repression as a Growth Industry," The Guardian, December 27, 1969.

Wills, Gary. The Second Civil War. New York: Signet, 1968.

A fairly comprehensive list of companies from which police regularly purchase all types of supplies can be found in the October 1969 issue of *The Police Chief*.

CITY SURVEILLANCE

Mike Klare

Federal efforts to beef up America's police force have produced today's new "professional cop." The cop on the city beat no longer has to rely solely on his nightstick or sidearm to make his presence felt — he is backed up with a growing arsenal of computers, intelligence systems, and National Guard and Army troops. Coincident with the rise of the strategy of "flexible response" in military/police operations, national measures to keep tabs on urban rebels so that they can be more efficiently subverted and controlled are growing in scope and complexity. The resulting military software is the American cop's newest frightening toy.

INTELLIGENCE

The Federal Government maintains an extensive intelligence network to collect information on ghetto conditions in general and ghetto activists in particular. The nerve center for this network is a special intelligence directorate in the Justice Department's headquarters. This unit processes and evaluates intelligence information collected by the Justice Department, most of which is furnished by the FBI and local police agencies, and stores it in computers in the basement of the Justice Department building. According to a *New York Times* story of March, 1968, "a member of the intelligence unit can press a button and receive from the machine a profile of a community in trouble. Or he can learn the movements of a particular agitator over a period of time." The *Times* quoted the then Attorney General Ramsey Clark as stating, "Our intake in items of intelligence is immense... It ranges in the thousands of items daily."¹

A second focus for intelligence information is the Army's Crisis Management Headquarters in the Pentagon, which serves as a national command post for Army troops engaged in anti-riot operations. When directing operations from the Center, the Army Chief of Staff has available a set of comprehensive plans for riot control operations in scores of cities. These plans, prepared as part of Operation Garden Plot, identify the social, economic, and physical characteristics of neighborhoods where trouble is expected. The plans, often hundreds of pages long, locate critical installations like electric plants that must be protected, name local officials and community leaders, and designate certain areas for troop concentration. According to Gen. Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, "There's one of these plans for every city you can think of."²

COLLECTING THE INTELLIGENCE DATA

In the past few years, Federal and local police agencies have placed increasing reliance upon electronic eavesdropping devices to collect intelligence on ghetto militants and leaders of radical groups. Such activities, including the use of wiretapping devices to record telephone conversations, are rarely acknowledged by the government. On June 13, 1969, however, the Justice Department stated that it has the legal power to eavesdrop on members of organizations that it believes are seeking to "attack and subvert the Government by unlawful means." This statement was made in court papers filed in the Federal District Court in Chicago in connection with the trial of eight activists accused of conspiring to incite riots at the Democratic National Convention of 1968. Justifying its use of wiretaps in the Chicago conspiracy case, the Justice Department explained:

... in recent years there have been an increasing number of instances in which Federal troops have been called upon by the states to aid in the suppression of riots. Faced with such a state of affairs, any President who takes seriously his oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution' will no doubt determine that it is not 'unreasonable' to utilize electronic surveillance to gather intelligence information concerning those organizations which are committed to the use of illegal methods to bring about changes in our form of government and which may be seeking to foment violent disorders.

Among the individuals whose conversations have been overheard, according to the Justice Department, are members of the Black Panther Party, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the Black Muslims.³

In a speech before the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October, 1970, Attorney General John Mitchell said that in the first 17 months of the Nixon Administration, federal wiretaps were used 133 times, resulting in 419 arrests and 325 indictments. Mitchell was referring only to legal wiretaps which had first been cleared with a federal court under the 1967 wiretapping law. The states reporting wiretaps under this law were Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Justice Department also collects intelligence information from Negro FBI agents who infiltrate militant organizations in order to identify indigenous ghetto leadership. (The infiltration of radical white organizations is, of course, an established technique.) Once identified, militant leaders could be arrested on conspiracy charges or frame-ups prior to anticipated outbreaks of rioting. The *Wall Street Journal* reported in November 6, 1967 that "better intelligence on extremist tactics and target cities, it's hoped, can help Federal and local authorities plot defense maneuvers and even get some of the most active firebrands locked up." The arrest in April 1969 of twenty-one members of the Black Panther Party in New York City on conspiracy charges is one manifestation of this strategy.

The creation of small police substations serves not only to project an image of police concern with community problems, and thus undermine demands for community control, but is also a means of collecting intelligence information on the ghetto infrastructure. These substations, variously called storefront precincts, satellite stations, mobile precincts and neighborhood task forces, are already functioning in New York City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Atlanta.

Intelligence is gathered along lines originally set down by the Army in the early 1960's for civic action teams going abroad:

(a) ... become acquainted with key members of the district;

(b) gather data on key personnel of the district to include: birth, education skills, family, character, personality, is he pro-American. Gathering information will be a continuing process, record it and pass it on to the second team $\dots 4$

In America, of course, the "second team" is the headquarters intelligence unit, which itself is in communication with the statewide and national intelligence directorates.

The storefront precincts are also designed to win community support for the police, much in the way that military civic action projects are designed to win support for the Army. Since most major urban rebellions in America have been precipitated by hostility between ghetto residents and the police (as many Third World insurrections are sparked by the military's brutal treatment of peasants), the government hopes that community relations programs will help avert future uprisings.

Many police departments have trained selected officers and/or civilians to serve on "conflict teams" which are called on to settle family arguments or to intervene in disputes between rival teenage gangs. In Atlanta, police officers have begun working in neighborhood centers as counselors to school dropouts. In Los Angeles, they have joined various community organizations. "This helps them to know the attitudes of the people in their neighborhood," *American City* magazine wrote in March 1967. "Negro officers project the police image to their segments of the community... Male and female officers also act as liaisons between the police and Negro news media." In San Francisco, a five-officer team works exclusively with the local antipoverty programs, attending meetings and other functions.

The Ford Foundation has shown a particular interest in police civic action programs. In 1968 the Community Relations Bureau of the New York City Police Department received a \$167,800 grant to set up a Precinct Receptionist Program in selected ghetto neighborhoods. The receptionists are women recruited from the area who help community residents with "nonpolice problems" such as housing difficulties and family disputes. These women, who work in the local police precinct house, provide counseling or refer their neighbors to other government agencies. One of the receptionists explained that, "We want people to feel that police stations are not just for criminals. We want them to feel easier about coming in with their problems. This service is long overdue." Her superior, Deputy Inspector Arthur B. Hill, had a different understanding of the civic action concepts when he explained that, "As the community understands more clearly what the police role is, we will better be able to understand the community."⁵

COMPUTERIZED DATA SYSTEMS

In order to provide rapid access to information accumulated through these various intelligence operations, advisory groups such as the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) have recommended that all police records be stored in interconnected computers. Arguing that "criminal justice could benefit dramatically from computer-based information systems," IDA proposed in 1967 the creation of a National Inquiry System comprised of a central computer in Washington, D.C., regional files in each state or region, and local inquiry files in large metropolitan areas.⁶ Each terminal of the national system would be integrated with all others, so that a user in one location could electronically scan the information stored elsewhere in the system and have all the pertinent data at a moment's notice.

The National Inquiry System would be based on existing intelligence systems, particularly the National Crime Information Center, established by the FBI to systematize information on stolen automobiles, stolen property and persons wanted for major offenses; the New York State Intelligence and Identification System (NYSIIS), designed to store fingerprint and identification files, wanted-person files, gun registrations, and criminal histories; and the Police Information System (PINS) of Alameda County (Oakland and Berkeley), California, which provides access to wanted-person files as well as an automatic tie-in to the California Auto-Statis System for stolen vehicles.

Although a fully-operational National Inquiry System is not feasible under the present level of Federal spending, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Justice Department is currently doing what it can to assist police in the development of automated data systems. Since 1969, LEAA has spent over a million dollars on a plan to develop an instant-information system which will enable police across the country to look up the history of any criminal offender within minutes. Known as SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories), the program currently involves the police departments of six states (Arizona, California, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York). Under SEARCH, each state places 10,000 criminal records into computer storage at the State Police headquarters in East Lansing, Michigan. Local police will then have access to the total file and will be able to summon the necessary information rapidly. Four states not involved so far – Connecticut, Florida, Texas, and Washington – are in the process of computerizing their criminal records. Five other states – Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania – are observing the tests to see how successful they are.⁷

SEARCH, Satellites, and Lasers

A few loose ends remain. The communication load, with all of this data being exchanged, requires a lot of telephone line capability. We are discussing with NASA the feasibility of using a satellite for this purpose and we may conduct an experiment using an existing satellite to determine the optimum configuration of such a system. A second problem yet to be solved is to provide an equally fast way of verifying the identity of an individual about whom an inquiry is made. With fingerprints as the only positive means of identification, we need to develop high-speed methods of fingerprint transmission and classification or verification. We are investigating the use of satellites with wide band-width transmission capabilities and the use of laser-based holography for high-speed fingerprint comparison.

> - Paul Wormeli, Vice President, Public Systems, Inc. of San Jose and Sacramento, presentation about SEARCH, *The Congressional Record*, October 8, 1970, p. S17543.

LEAA is also providing the impetus and funds for other local police efforts to develop computerized data systems. Characteristic LEAA grants include: \$124,000 to the City of Cincinnati for the development of a "computer-based regional law enforcement information system to integrate and serve information-handling requirements of police, prosecution, and court agencies;" \$350,000 to the California State Department of Justice for the development of "an integrated, state-wide criminal justice information system covering all components of law enforcement, corrections and courts;" and \$46,000 to the New Haven Police Department for an "exploration of law enforcement utilization of 1970 Census Bureau data."⁸

The New Haven project, planned by the IBM Corporation, has already been the subject of considerable controversy. Many people argue that police access to census informaton constitutes an invasion of privacy. Police officials want census data, which will be stored in IBM computers, so that during riots they will have ready access to complete information (age, sex, schooling, occupation, etc.) on the residents of the areas.

Ultimately, IDA hopes to see the National Inquiry System integrated with computerized "command and control" systems at major police headquarters. "Command and control' is military terminology for the planning, direction and control of operations. It involves the organization of personnel and facilities to perform the functions of planning, situation intelligence, force status monitoring, decision making, and execution."⁹ Computerized command and control techniques, developed through military research programs, are now to be adapted for use by domestic police agencies.

Under normal conditions, police command and control activities are limited to screening calls for help and dispatching patrol cars and patrolmen. In most cities this is done by human dispatchers; some police departments, however, are investing in new computerized dispatching systems. The most sophisticated computer system is New York City's SPRINT (Special Police Radio Inquiry Network). When someone calls the police emergency telephone number, an operator in police headquarters records the address provided by the caller. The operator then types this information on the keyboard of a remote computer outlet, which transmits the information instantly to the police department's IBM computer at the Police Academy. The computer then scans its memory-bank for additional information and sends a message to a radio dispatcher at headquarters. The computer message, which appears on a TV screen, indicates the exact patrol beat and precinct in which the incident occurred, the nearest cross streets, the nearest hospital and the nearest three patrol cars. The dispatcher then radios one of the available patrol cars to go into action.

When a riot breaks out, the command and control center becomes a central war room in which police commanders supervise operations in the field. "In a riot or other emergency situation, an emergency communications center must be established to transform a police department from a loose collection of independent units to a cohesive coordinated force... Means must be provided to collect and display, rapidly and continuously, all the varieties of tactical intelligence relating to the location of events and the disposition of forces.... Contingency plans for situations that might arise and for coordination with adjacent jurisdictions must be developed and stored in a readily accessible form."¹⁰

The New York City Police Department's computer-assisted war room was set up in October of 1969. Located on the third floor of police headquarters, this command post utilizes closed-circuit television cameras to monitor demonstrations and civil disorders and to determine police countermeasures. Fixed cameras are being installed at traditional troublespots (City Hall, Times Square, the United Nations) and mobile units mounted on trucks and helicopters are linked to the war room by microwave antennas on top of the Empire State Building. The war room is in turn linked to local precincts and other city agencies by a special "hot line" manned 24 hours a day. A computer-tabulated inventory of available police personnel, prepared regularly on the basis of precinct reports, enables the command post's staff to locate reinforcements instantly when disorders occur – and a quick call on the hot line sends the reinforcements into action. The police war room is also linked to the SPRINT system by a computer hook-up, so that police commanders can establish the disposition of active patrol cars in the city.¹¹

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Now that most police departments recognize that "urban disorders" are not isolated incidents but part of a long drawn-out struggle for control of the ghetto, they have found it expedient to establish new units for specialized anti-riot operations. Such "tactical" units usually receive special training in the use of tear gas, the riot baton, and various other crowd-control weapons. Some cities have also established anti-sniper teams composed of expert marksmen equipped with tear gas, shotguns, and other anti-riot arms.

Under ordinary circumstances, the members of these special police units function as regular patrolmen or traffic cops. When a disturbance has broken out, these men congregate at a pre-arranged location to await transport to the riot area. Most large cities have special vehicles for these units – buses or, in some cases, armored personnel carriers – and supply them with mobile headquarters and armories.

In Philadelphia, Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo has established a variety of special units for anti-riot operations. He has acquired several buses which cruise the city with a complement of some forty or fifty policemen who can be sped to any part of the city in minutes. Rizzo also has a 125-man squad of sharpshooters equipped with seven "S-Cars" (S for stakeout) loaded with rifles, tear gas, shotguns, and automatic weapons. Members of this squad have received special practice in anti-sniper tactics, and have learned to shoot from helicopters.

Los Angeles has SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics groups). Each four-man SWAT team consists of a marksman carrying a rifle with telescopic sight, a spotter with binoculars, and two men armed with shotguns to provide covering fire. Fifteen SWAT teams have already been organized, and thirty more are being assembled.

Chicago and New York City have both established an elaborate array of special units for handling demonstrations and riots. Chicago has seven Tactical Units deployed throughout the city to cope with disturbances. New York has its famous Tactical Patrol Force (TPF) which can be mobilized swiftly and deployed anywhere in the city, as well as motorcycle units and the Emergency Service Divison which combines an anti-sniper squad and a Special Events Squad to be used in controlling crowds.

Since anti-riot duties require all available policemen, many departments are establishing auxiliary units of civilians which can be mobilized in a riot and used to protect vital installations such as hospitals and power plants. Detroit already has recruited 600 civilians as police reserves. New York City has a force of 3,800 auxiliary policemen who are available for duty during civil disturbances. The volunteers wear police uniforms displaying metal emblems similar to a sheriff's badge. The city has augmented this force with a squad of ghetto youths who are members of an experimental Community Patrol Corps, a program sponsored by the Vera Institute of Justice and the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The unarmed corpsmen patrol ghetto areas to prevent crime and increase "neighborhood security." A major task of the unit will be to "cool things" when it appears that rioting is imminent. Each corpsman receives \$90 a week.

THE STRATEGIC RESERVE

Events of the past few years indicate that when full-scale rioting occurs, the local garrison forces will be inadequate to restore outside control of the ghetto. A major responsibility of the state and Federal governments, therefore, is to maintain a battle-ready "strategic reserve" of anti-riot troops which can be brought into those cities where ghetto rebellions have broken out.

Historically the National Guard provides the "back-up" force for urban counterinsurgency operations. However, national display of the Guard's inability to handle crowd control has led the Army to accept increased responsibility for riot-control operations.

On February 16, 1968, the Army revealed that seven brigade-sized task forces, totalling over 15,000 men, had been assigned to a pool of riot-control troops. According to the Army Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson, these troops are "specifically earmarked and available for civil disturbance duty."¹² In April 1968, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this reserve was increased to eleven brigades totalling 22,000 troops. Furthermore, General Johnson is empowered to add new units to this reserve whenever one of the original brigades is assigned to active riot duty. The *New York Times* reported in April 1968 that "the 22,000-man reserve thus constitutes a kind of continually refilled manpower bank that General Johnson . . . can draw upon as governors appeal for federal troops."¹³

Presently, the Army's reserve of anti-riot troops includes units from the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisons at Fort Hood, Texas, the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado, the 18th Airborne Corps of Artillery at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the III Corps Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the 6th Armored Cavalry Division at Fort Meade, Maryland, and the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Other task force units are located at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The movement of these troops is directed by the Crisis Management Headquarters in the Pentagon, which was described by Neil Sheehan of the New York Times as "a national command post for riot control purposes."¹⁴ Starting on July 1, 1968, a newly-formed Directorate of Civil Disturbances Planning and Operations was given responsibility for organizing logistical support for Army troops engaged in anti-riot operations. Working with the new Directorate is the United States Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, which provides the aircraft necessary to transport such troops to conflict areas. To coordinate riot-control activity, the Army has set up regional Riot Control Centers, located at the headquarters of the First Army at Fort Meade, Maryland (with jurisdiction covering the Northeast), the Third Army at Fort McPherson, Georgia (the South), the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas (the Southwest), the Fifth Army at Fort Sheridan, Illinois (the Midwest and Plains States), and the Sixth Army at the Presidio, San Francisco (the West).

The National Guard Bureau, in Washington, D.C., has established its own directorate for anti-riot operations, the Special Office for Military Support to Civil Authority. As of February 1968, this agency had 227 full-time staffers in offices across the United States preparing contingency plans for National Guard participation in riot-control activities.¹⁵

In addition to providing a manpower reserve, the Army and National Guard maintain a huge reservoir of riot-control equipment which can be airlifted to any city. Although the locations of these depots are being kept secret, the *New York Times* has quoted Major General Francis Greenlief, Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau, as stating that local National Guard commanders know that "all they have to do is pick up the phone."

TRAINING THE FORCE

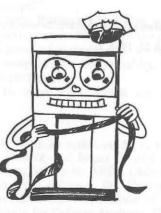
The U.S. Army, which has pioneered in the development of rapid training methods to prepare recruits for combat in Vietnam, now has part of the responsibility for training the police. Each week, the Army's Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia gives a Civil Disturbance Orientation Course to officials of local, regional, and state police agencies. Known as SEADOC (Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course), this program is one of several funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for the purpose of providing "a basic vocabulary and a unified, common sense of planning for all types of forces likely to be involved in restoring law and order in a civil disturbance situation, and to delineate the respective roles of municipal, state, and federal agencies during such a situation."¹⁷ The SEADOC course features practice in standard riot-control formations, in the handling of tear gas and other riot weapons, and in procedures for coordinating joint operations by police, National Guard, and Army. As of May 15, 1970, SEADOC had trained 4,186 students. A similar course is also being given to the Army troops and National Guardsmen who constitute the strategic reserve for anti-riot operations. As of July 1968, some 200,000 Army reservists and 11,000 Marine Corps reservists had received similar training, in addition to the National Guard and regular Army units.

A unique feature of the training facilities at Fort Gordon is a Hollywood-type mock-up of a typical community known appropriately as Riotsville, U.S.A., in which the major exercise of the riot-control course, a simulated confrontation between militant civil rights demonstrators and National Guardsmen, takes place. Both the rioters and the Guardsmen are enacted by the Army's 503rd Military Police Battalion, one of the units that defended the Pentagon during the October 1967 antiwar demonstrations. Homer Bigart of the *New York Times* describes the exercise as follows:

'Baby', a firebrand militant portrayed by a 22-year-old Negro sergeant named Bob Franklin, harangues a crowd, charging police brutality. The crowd waves signs denouncing the Vietnam war. One sign reads, 'We Shall Overcome.' Bricks and rocks made out of rubber, but hefty enough to be realistic, are thrown at the 'Mayor' when he tries to placate the mob.

But here comes the National Guard. Using tear gas, bayonets, an armored personnel carrier, and classic antiriot tactics, the troops prevail. 'Baby' is seized and taken off in the armored car, a prisoner.

According to Bigart, the remainder of the course features classroom instruction using a giant table model of a city that represents in miniature a ghetto district as well as downtown area, an industrial center, port facilities, governmental offices, and critical facilities such as electrical power stations. "The class studies problems relating to the defense of these installations, the containment of mobs, and the detention of prisoners,"¹⁸



FOOTNOTES

1. New York Times, March 10, 1968.

2. New York Post, April 13, 1968.

3. New York Times, June 14, 1969.

4. Department of the Army, Army Field Manual FM31-32 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

5. New York Times, March 25, 1969. A Police Development Foundation, established in 1970 with a \$30 million, five-year grant from the Ford Foundation, is headed by Charles H. Rogovin, ex-director of LEAA.

6. Institute for Defense Analyses, Task Force Report: Science and Technology (1967), pp. 68-79.

7. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Second Annual Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1970), p. 68.

8. Institute for Defense Analyses, A National Program of Research Development, Test and Evaluation on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (1968), pp. 91-96.

9. Institute for Defense Analyses, Task Force Report, p. 21.

10. Ibid., p. 24.

11. New York Times, October 14, 1969.

12. New York Times, February 17, 1968.

13. New York Times, April 9, 1968.

14. New York Times, April 7, 1968.

15. New York Times, February 16, 1968.

16. Ibid.

17. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Second Annual Report, pp. 63-64.

18. New York Times, March 22, 1968.

THIS PART IS FICTION

Sol Yurick

The word comes into the AGAPE representative who is stationed in police headquarters. The walls are hung with maps, charts and simulation-models. A report is telephoned to him and he begins to calculate rapidly....

"A shot was fired?"

"The game's on. We're past the Don't-Rock-the-Boat threshold at stage four, Hardening of Positions and about to enter stage five, Show of Force. What's happening?"

"We sent reinforcements up there."

"Stage six, Significant Mobilization. Which means you have a class I riot on your hands. Let's see if we can keep it that way. Who was in the crowd around the station?"

"Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

"That's good: they don't work well together. Divisive force; can you get me an ethnic and racial overlay for the area?"

"Yes."

"How's the Negro density in particular?"

"Not too high."

"What other ethnic groups?"

"Italians, a few Jews, some Russians, Ukrainians, some Polacks."

"It should be a small riot, containable. What's the agitation factor?"

"I think the worst is gone: a few months ago we rounded up a small Black Nationalist group with weapons, The Unreachables. Only group in the area, far as our undercover people know."

"It'll probably go to stage nine, which we call Dramatic Military Confrontations "

First the AGAPEman set up an action-model in SIMSCRIPT and then he turned to a computer console and began to dial an attached telephone. Interconnections were being set up to ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency), the University of California, the University of Michigan, the American University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Rand Corporation and the Institute for Defense Analyses. The message was Mayday Realtime Swinging. He began to type data into the machine and a few minutes later, the machine was typing projections back at him. Reading, the AGAPEman said, "We should play it this way (and it is vital that you drill this into your men's heads). Show force, but not too much: let your people overlook a lot...try not to make arrests. Contact all the community leaders you can....blanket the area with peacemakers...recruit them from the community if you can (consult the leaders in this...get a few people who are dissidents, some who may even have criminal records) and have them intercede. Let a few stores get looted and just chase, don't arrest; make it look good but stay loose. IT IS VITAL TO KEEP COMMUNICATION GOING WITH THE COMMUNITY. Entropification—in other words, spread the heat around— is our goal. Another thing to do is to contain the area in a nonobtrusive way: this is important: this is so we can keep outside elements out, agitators, the rest of it. Establish liaisons with the newsmedia and have them play it down. Don't dry up the liquor yet; nothing more infuriating than having that happen. Then too, we have to mark some of the potential spontaneous leaders... have any of your men down there been issued guns that will mark people?"

"We have about three of those guns in that precinct. Most of them are in the big black areas."

"Nowhere near enough: send for more from the other precincts. Send plainclothesmen among them, Negroes or Puerto Ricans, and wherever they see someone haranguing, trying to keep it hotted up, shoot to mark. You'll be able to cut them out and round them up later. Work in the crowd itself so that they don't know where the stain is coming from. We call these people crowd-crystals: stop them and the action can't form around them. We should hit stage eleven, Super-Ready Status, but skip ten, the Breaking Off of Relations. Send cover men to cool things in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant and to the Italian section: they traditionally hate Negroes. Head off any right-wing extremist activity if you see it making its way to the action. Discourage them forcibly. You can use clubs on them, it doesn't matter."

The liaison man was frowning.

"You don't like this course of action?"

The policeman said nothing.

"Look, we're in a phase which we call the Lord of Misrule Phase: the upsetting of the laws where the clown or peasant is king for a few days... carnival time, if you like it better, Saturnalia. Now if some of this is permitted, it serves as an escape valve. Harsh deterrents breed resentment. Manifest counterforce breeds force. Now if we let this stage just work itself out In a certain way this is a very ancient kind of thing. Frazer talks about the Lord of Misrule: most societies have the event institutionalized once a year. Jesus was a Lord of Misrule. Falstaff is a misrule remnant. Mardi Gras. Kids taking over colleges for a day. St. Petersburg... Florida, I mean. We can't be uptight about it. Now this is calculated for in the parameters. We call it applying benevolent systemscontrol to social psychosis and criminal dysfunction. Clumps of marauders can be contained, directed, driven, given some expression in terms of damage permitted... but the clumps have to be kept apart. No more than twenty-two men: that is the precise figure. But when there is fusion... the carnival really gets going and it's very hard to control the action from turning into something really nasty, the kind of thing you get in, let's say, some of the Latin American countries. Not revolution by a long shot but terrifying and very expensive in terms of property and lives. Now if you don't believe me, I am extrapolating from Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Hough, Watts, Chicago, Newark, Rochester, Detroit, Cincinnati, Boston, Buffalo, and a lot of other places. This is the pattern: it is fairly rigid. There are a lot of places we can predict what's going to happen with a degree of elegance that would suprise you. Only the firmest, most subtle of handling will fizzle the thing out. At most we give up a few blocks of stores, but that's really a small price to pay."

"Tell that to the guy who loses his store because those black——". The policeman shrugged and went away to send out the recommendations to his superior.

-From a novel by Sol Yurick, *The Bag* (New York: Trident Press, 1968) Reprinted with permission of the author.

OVER THERE: POLICING THE EMPIRE

Michael T. Klare

The now familiar panacea for domestic ills, "law and order," has long been used to describe American objectives in the troubled areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America. While the Federal Government did not start aiding local U.S. police agencies until 1968 (under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act), we have been supplying the police of selected underdeveloped nations with equipment, arms and training since 1954. U.S. funds have been used to construct the National Police Academy of Brazil, to renovate and expand the South Vietnamese prison system, and to install a national police communications network in Colombia. The Agency for International Development (AID) estimates that over one million foreign policemen have received some training or supplies through the U.S. 'Public Safety' program—a figure which includes 100,000 Brazilian police and the entire 85,000-man National Police Force of South Vietnam.

U.S. foreign aid programs in the underdeveloped "Third World" call for a modest acceleration of economic growth, to be achieved wherever possible through the normal profit-making activites of U.S. corporations and lending institutions. It is obvious, however, that an atmosphere of insecurity and rebelliousness does not provide an attractive climate for investment. In the rapidly urbanizing nations of the Third World, civil disorders have become a common phenomenon as landless peasants stream to the cities in search of economic and cultural opportunities. Since most of these countries cannot satisfy the aspirations of these new city-dwellers under present economic and social systems, built-up tensions are increasingly giving way to attacks on the status quo. After his 1969 tour of Latin America, Nelson Rockefeller noted in his report to the President that while Latin armies "have gradually improved their capabilities for dealing with Castro-type agrarian guerrillas," it appeared that "radical revolutionary elements in the hemisphere [are] increasingly turning toward urban terrorism in their attempts to bring down the existing order." This prediction has already been borne out in Brazil and Uruguay, where urban guerrillas have staged spectacular bank robberies and kidnappings.

Since the late 1950's a paramount concern of American policymakers has

been the preservation of social stability in countries deemed favorable to U.S. trade and investment. U.S. military planning has been shaped by the need to provide, on a moment's notice, trained counterinsurgency forces that can be flown to the aid of friendly regimes threatened by popular insurrection. The Military Assistance Program has been used to upgrade the capabilities of indigenous forces to overcome rural guerrilla forces. Finally, on the premise that the police constitute the "first line of defense against subversion," the Agency for International Development has funneled American funds and supplies into the hands of Third World police forces.

During hearings on the foreign assistance appropriations for 1965, AID Administrator David Bell described the rationale behind U.S. police assistance programs as follows:

Maintenance of law and order including internal security is one of the fundamental responsibilities of government

Successful discharge of this responsibility is imperative if a nation is to establish and maintain the environment of stability and security so essential to economic, social, and political progress

Plainly, the United States has very great interests in the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere of law and order under humane, civil concepts and control ...When there is a need, technical assistance to the police of developing nations to meet their responsibilities promotes and protects these U.S. interests.

The Public Safety program is not large in comparison to the military aid program—but its supporters can muster some impressive arguments in its favor. It is argued, for instance, that the police—being interspersed among the population—are more effective than the military in controlling low-scale insurgency. Supporters of the police assistance program also point out that police forces are cheaper to maintain than military forces, since they do no require expensive "hardware" like planes, tanks and artillery.

These arguments, advanced by men like Col. Edward Lansdale of the CIA, received their most favorable response from President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert, then the Attorney General, in the early 1960's. Presidential backing was responsible for a substantial expansion of the Public Safety program in 1962, and for the centralization of all U.S. police assistance activities in AID's Office of Public Safety (OPS). The State Department memorandum establishing OPS is noteworthy for its strong language-the memo, issued in November 1962, declared that AID "vests the Office of Public Safety with primary responsibility and authority for public safety programs and gives that Office a series of powers and responsibilities which will enable it to act rapidly, vigorously, and effectively powers greater than any other technical office or division of AID." The two Kennedys also gave enthusiastic support to the creation of an Inter-American Police Academy in the Panama Canal Zone. (In order to open the Academy to police officers from other countries, it was later moved to Washington, D.C. and reorganized as the International Police Academy.)

COPS OF THE WORLD SCHOOL WASHINGTON, D.C.

One important asset in the campaign to orient Third World police to the U.S. in ideology – and supplies – is the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C. To date, more than 3,000 carefully-screened ranking police officers have gone through a variety of courses that all contain a high dosage of "Marxism" as interpreted by the F.B.I., as well as technical and administrative training: from setting up a beat system to running through mock riots and demonstrations in the game room known as the Police Operations Control Center.

The general course that most candidates take lasts about three months and includes arms training in the basement in one of the finest ranges in the world, according to connoisseurs, CBW training at "a nearby Army installation," and three days at the John F. Kennedy School of Special Warfare at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Another 2,000 higher-ranking officers have come for special courses, either at IPA, the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., or specialized university courses in criminalistics, ballistics, and the like.

Basic direction and overview of OPS and IPA comes from an inter-agency board; besides Engle (Byron Engle, Public Safety Director), it consists of Gen. William DuPuy, Special Advisor to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Counter-Insurgency, representatives from the FBI and the CIA, and the State Department's officer in charge of Internal Defense Policy and Politico-Military Affairs.

The Office of Public Safety is empowered to assist Third World police organizations in three ways: (1) by sending "Public Safety Advisors" who provide "in-country" training for rank-and-file policemen; (2) by providing training at the International Police Academy and other U.S. schools for senior police officers and technicians; and (3) by shipping weapons, ammunition, radios, patrol cars, jeeps, chemical munitions and related equipment.

Using Latin America to measure the scope of these activities, we find that 90 Public Safety Advisors are stationed in 15 countries, and that some 2,000 Latin police officers have received training at the International Police Academy. Total OPS expenditures in these 15 countries reached an estimated \$39 million by July 1, 1970 (outlays in individual countries ranged from the \$1 - \$2 million spent in Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Uruguay and Venezuela, to \$3 to \$4 million subsidies to Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama and Peru). The leading beneficiary of the Public Safety program in Latin America was Brazil, which received \$7.5 million in OPS funds by the middle of 1970. AID's *Program and Project Data Presentations to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1971* noted that "through December 1969, the Public Safety project in Brazil has assisted in training locally over 100,00 federal and state police personnel. Additionally, 523 persons received training in the U.S." The AID document added that the project "has supported a substantial increase in police telecommunications" and that "substantial increases in police mobility have been achieved, primarily through funding for Brazilian manufactured vehicles."

In providing this kind of assistance, OPS notes that most countries possess a unified 'civil security service' which, "in addition to regular police include paramilitary units within civil police organizations and paramilitary forces such as gendarmeries, constabularies, and civil guards which perform police functions and have as their primary mission maintaining internal security." The AID program is designed to encompass all of these functions. According to OPS:

Individual Public Safety programs, while varying from country to country, are focused in general on developing within the civil security forces a balance of (1) a capability for regular police operations, with (2) an investigative capability for detecting and identifying criminal and/or subversive individuals and organizations and neutralizing their activities, and with (3) a capability for controlling militant activities ranging from demonstrations, disorders, or riots through small-scale guerrilla operations.

As noted in the 1962 State Department memo, OPS possesses unique powers not granted to other AID bureaus. These powers enable OPS to "act rapidly, vigorously and effectively" in aiding Latin regimes threatened by popular uprisings. When a crisis develops in a Latin capital, OPS officials often stay up "night after night" in their Washington, D.C., office to insure that needed supplies—including radios and tear gas—reach the beleaguered police of the friendly regime.

Several instances of such rapid action by OPS can be identified. In 1962, when the government of Venezuela (then headed by President Romulu Betancourt) came under heavy pressure from urban guerrillas of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), President Kennedy launched a crash program to improve police operations in Caracas. A Public Safety Advisor named John Longan was secretly flown into the Venezuelan capital to head a team of police instructors. Using techniques developed by Special Forces instructors, Longan and his assistants provided Venezuelan police with intensive training in riot-control operations. According to Peter T. Chew, a journalist sympathetic to OPS, Longan's men "persuaded Venezuelan police to favor the old-fashioned shotgun and showed how shotguns, firing buck-shot and gas grenades, could be effectively used against terrorists." OPS advisors were also brought into the Dominican Republic after the 1965 insurrection to give crash courses incrowd-control techniques. In the space of a few months, thousands of Dominican police were schooled in the handling of anti-riot chemical agents, large quantities of which were presumably supplied by AID.

AID officials insist that Public Safety assistance is "not given to support dictatorships." But there *are* apparently exceptions to this rule: Administrator Bell told a Senate Committee in 1965 that "it is obviously not our purpose or intent to assist a head of state who is repressive. On the other hand, we are working in a lot of countries where the governments are controlled by people who have shortcomings." Not wanting to embarrass AID or any of the people we support who have "shortcomings," Bell did not mention names.

It is entirely possible that one country Bell was referring to is Brazil-a country which enjoys a substantial OPS contribution despite well-documented reports that political prisoners are regularly being tortured by the police. In justifying continued OPS aid to such regimes, Bell explained that "... the police are a strongly anti-Communist force right now. For that reason it is a very important force to us." It is no surprise that these men should consider a small amount of (allegedly) Communist-led terrorism to be sufficient reason to subsidize the repressive apparatus of a totalitarian regime.

AID officials are fully aware that in many countries receiving OPS aid the police are regarded with suspicion and resentment by the native population because of a tradition of brutality and oppression. Since provocative police behavior frequently inspires anti-government campaigns, "the development of responsible and humane police administration and judicial procedures" is an important aspect of the Public Safety program. Students at the various OPS schools are advised to "stay out of politics" (i.e., to support whatever regime happens to be in power), and are trained in the techniques of "non-lethal crowd control" (i.e., the massive use of riot gases). The main objective of this approach, according to OPS Director Byron Engle, is to prevent situations in which "an oppressive police force drives a deep wedge between the people and their government." As a successful application of this philosophy, OPS cites the case of the case of the Dominican Republic, where-after intensive training in the use of chemical agents-"police action against the Communists was so effective that the insurgents did not even end up with the body of a dead comrade to drag through the city in false martyrdom."

'Public Safety' in Vietnam

The Public Safety program in South Vietnam is the largest and one of the oldest U.S. police assistance programs— half of AID's Public Safety Advisors and more than half of OPS's annual budget are committed to Vietnam operations. The Vietnam program began in 1955, when Michigan State University received a contract from the International Cooperation Administration (AID's predecessor agency) to assemble a team of police experts to advise the government of Ngo Dinh Diem. Ultimately 33 advisors served in the Police Division of the now famous Michigan State University

Group (MSUG); of this group, at least a few are known to have been CIA agents. The police division supervised the reorganization of Vietnam's decrepit police system, provided training in a variety of police skills, provided small arms and ammunition, and helped establish a modern records system for filing data on political suspects.

The MSUG effort was superseded in 1959 by a Public Safety Division (PSD) under direct U.S. management. In keeping with President Kennedy's call for increased counterinsurgency initiatives, the program was vastly expanded in 1962. Beginning with a staff of six in 1959, the PSD mission in Vietnam increased to 47 in 1963, and to 204 by mid-1968. Total support of the PSD program had reached \$95,417,000 by the end of fiscal year 1968, and has continued at the rate of about \$20 million a year; (some of these funds are supplied by the Department of Defense rather than by AID).

From the very start of the Vietnam conflict, the National Police (NP) of South Vietnam has been regarded by our government as a paramilitary force with certain responsibilities related to the overall counterinsurgency effort. In the Foreword to a manual on The Police and Resources Control in Counter-Insurgency (Saigon, 1964), Chief Frank E. Walton wrote that "the methods included in this text are emergency procedures not utilized in a normal peace-time situation. They are stringent, war-time measures designed to assist in defeating the enemy . . . " In order to upgrade Vietnamese police capabilities to carry out its wartime responsibilities, PSD supervised the consolidation of all regional, provincial and specialized police agencies under the directorate of National Police in 1962, and subsequently prepared a "National Police Plan" for Vietnam in 1964. Under the plan, the NP's personnel strength grew from 19,000 men in 1963 to 52,000 by the end of 1965, 70,000 in 1967, and 85,000 by the end of 1969. To keep pace with this rapid growth, the plan provided for a vast increase in U.S. technical assistance, training and commodity support. Public Safety Division aid and management have become so extensive, that the National Police might more properly be considered a U.S. mercenary force than an indigenous institution.

Specific Functions

The specific counterinsurgency functions performed by the police-resources control, identification, surveillance and pacification-are spelled out in an OPS brochure on *The Role of the Public Safety In Support* of the National Police of Vietnam (Washington, D.C., 1969), and in AID's Program and Project Data Presentations to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1971.

Resources Control is defined by Public Safety Advisor E.H. Adkins Jr. as "an effort to regulate the movement of selected resources, both human and material, in order to restrict the enemy's support or deprive him of it altogether. . ." In order to prevent the flow of supplies and people to and from villages loyal to the National Liberation Front (NLF), 7,700 members of the National Police currently man some 650 checkpoints at key locations on roadways and waterways, and operate mobile checkpoints on remote roads and trails. By 1968, more than 468,456 persons had been arrested in this program, of whom 28,000 were reported as "VC suspects." AID reported that "Resources control efforts in 1969 resulted in nearly 100,000 arrests

FENCE-SITTING ESCAPISTS ARE NUMBER TWO

In a people's war, the main resource to be controlled is people, and AID says that the number arrested for moving illegally has steadily mounted. This includes those "moving illegally" back to their homes after being forcibly removed to "strategic hamlets" or their equivalents. In the Vietnamization scheme, population control is important. The strategy of free-fire zones and saturation bombing of the countryside forces people by the millions into the cities where, it is presumed, they can be more easily controlled and kept separated from the revolutionary forces. (The population control program is to see that they move where they are told and stay put.)

The five classifications for citizens of South Vietnam are 1) "elements of good will;" 2) "fence-sitting escapists;" 3) "known to have had relations with the VC;" 4) "dissatisfied citizen;" 5) "hoodlum or crook."

including more than 10,000 known or suspected VC. Confiscations included 50,000 units of medicine/drugs and 6,000 tons of contraband foodstuffs.

The National Identity Registration Program is described by OPS as "an integral part of the population and resources control program." Under a 1957 law, amended in 1967, every Vietnamese 15 years and older is required to register with the Saigon government and carry identification cards; anyone caught without the proper ID cards is considered a "VC suspect" and subject to imprisonment or worse. At the time of registration, a full set of fingerprints is obtained from each applicant, and information on his or her political beliefs is recorded. By 1971, 12,000,000 persons are to have been reached by this identification/registration program. "Once completed," AID explains, "the identification system will provide for a national repository of fingerprints and photographs and biographical data. It will be one of the most complete national identification systems in the world, and one of the most badly needed."

Surveillance of persons and organizations suspected of harboring anti-government sentiments is the reponsibility of the NP's Special Police Branch (SP). The Special Branch is nothing more or less than Vietnam's secret police; originally the Indo-Chinese branch of the French Surete, the SP was known as the Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation during the Diem regime. According to the 1962 decree establishing the National Police, the SP was given the responsibilities of: "Gathering information on political activities," and "carrying out undercover operations throughout the country, searching for, investigating, keeping track of, and prosecuting elements indulged in subversive activities." OPS documents state that "SP agents penetrate subversive organizations," and "use intelligence collection, political data [and] dossiers compiled from census data. . .to separate the bad guys from the good." AID has nothing to say about the criteria used to separate the "bad guys" from the "good guys"; anyone familiar with the Vietnamese scene knows, however, that the SP's major responsibility is surveillance of non-Communist groups that could pose a political challenge to the regime in power. Persons who advocate negotiations with the NLF are routinely picked up by the Special Police and sentenced to stiff prison terms.

Pacification usually brings to mind "good-will" projects like school construction and free medical care; in Vietnam, however, the paramount task of the U.S. pacification effort is the identification and neutralization of the local NLF administrative apparatus - in Pentagon nomenclature, the "Viet Cong Infrastructure" (VCI). The counter-infrastructure campaign was initiated by the CIA in July 1968 as the "Phung Hoang" program- better known in English as Operation Phoenix. This program, incorporated into the Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) effort, is described by American officials as "a systematic effort at intelligence coordination and exploitation." In the intelligence phase, all allied intelligence services - including South Vietnam's Special Police Branch and America's CIA and military intelligence organizations - are supposed to pool the data they have collected (or forcibly extracted) from informers and prisoners on the identity of NLF cadres. It is for this ultimate purpose that most of the other police functions described above - interdiction. identification, registration and surveillance - are carried on. In the exploitation phase of Phoenix, members of the paramilitary National Police Field Forces, sometimes assisted by the Army, make secret, small-scale raids into contested areas to seize or eliminate persons who have been identified by the intelligence services as "VCI agents." In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the head of CORDS, ex-CIA agent William E. Colby stated that in 1969 a total of 19,534 suspected VCI agents had been "neutralized" - of this amount 6,187 had been killed, 8,515 arrested, and 4,832 persuaded to join the Saigon side. Colby insisted that Phoenix did not constitute an "assassination" or "counter-terror" operation.

Each of the counterinsurgency programs described has been accompanied by an expansion of the prison population of South Vietnam. Since prison management is considered a major task of the overall police responsibility, the U.S. Public Safety program includes substantial assistance to the Directorate of Corrections – the Saigon agency ultimately responsible for the operation of South Vietnam's 41 civil prisons. U.S. aid has enabled the Directorate to enlarge the prison system from its 1967 capacity of 20,000 prisoners to the present capacity of 33,435 inmates.

From 1967-1969, OPS expenditures in support of prison maintenance have totaled \$1.6 million. Specific project targets in 1969, according to AID's *Program and Project Data Presentations to the Congress*, include: "The renovation and expansion of selected correction centers, the addition of up to 1,000 trained personnel to administer correction centers. . .and the implementation of a plan for relocating prisoners in order to reduce overcrowding and provide greater security from VC attacks." To achieve these targets, "AID will provide technical advisors to help supervise relocations and to train new recruits. . .[and] will provide supplies for prison security. . ." One of the facilities selected for the relocation program was the dread prison of Con Son Island with its now-notorious "tiger cages."

TIGER CAGES GET HIGH RATINGS

Americans who were in Saigon in the late Fifties under the Michigan State-CIA police advisory mission noted at the time that opposition politicians were frequently carted off to Con Son. The U.S. government's own figures state that at least 70 percent of the prisoner population throughout Vietnam is political, and another nine percent is "military" – that is, POW's. It has been said for years that to know the status of the non-communist political opposition, Con Son was the place to go.

U.S. Public Safety Advisor Frank Walton, former Los Angeles Deputy Chief of Police, with a reputation for being hard on minorities, is one of 225 Public Safety Advisors with the Agency for International Development in Vietnam. Walton declared Con Son to be "a correctional institution worthy of higher ratings than some prisons in the U.S." with "enlightened and modern administration."

In order to upgrade the administrative capabilities of the Corrections Directorate, AID regularly provides training to Vietnamese prison officials "outside of Vietnam." Although AID does not divulge any details, the ten officials receiving such training in fiscal year 1969 are probably among the 60 Vietnamese police officers brought to the U.S. to attend special courses. According to the AID manual on *Public Safety Training*, foreign police personnel can attend an 18-week course in "Penology and Corrections" at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The Southern Illinois program includes instruction in such topics as: "disposition of convicted offenders and juveniles; philosophy and practice of correctional institutional management; methods of correctional staff training and development." The program also includes a course on "Correctional Institute Design and Construction."

One begins to appreciate the breadth of the Vietnam program by reading AID's 1971 budget request - \$13 million is being sought to achieve the following "Project Targets":

... provision of commodity and advisory support for a police force of

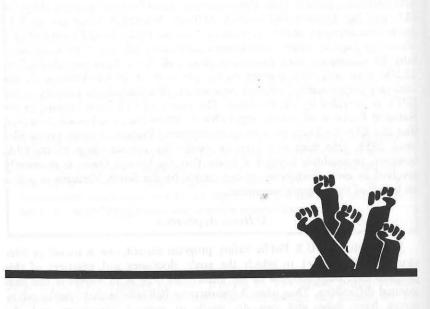
108,000 men by the end of FY 1971;... assisting the National Identity Registration Program (NIRP) to register more than 12,000,000 persons 15 years of age and over by the end of 1971; continuing to provide basic and specialized training for approximately 40,000 police annually; providing technical assistance to the police detention system including planning and supervision of the construction of facilities for an additional 8,000 inmates during 1970; and helping to achieve a major increase in the number of police presently working (6,000) at the village level.

This presentation, it must be remembered, only represents programs under AID authority; missing from this prospectus are NP activities financed by the CIA and the Defense Department. Military Assistance funds are used to finance the activities of the paramilitary National Police Field Forces (NPFF), which, by January 1969, constituted a small army of 12,000 men organized into 75 companies (our expansion plans call for a total complement of 22,500 men and 108 companies by the end of 1970). Because of the "military commonality" of their equipment, all commodities support to the NPFF is provided by the Pentagon. The extent of CIA contributions to the National Police is of course impossible to determine; it is known, however, that the CIA has been involved in modernizing Vietnam's secret police files since 1955. One does not have to invoke the sinister image of the CIA, however, to establish beyond a doubt that the United States is intimately involved in every barbarous act committed by the South Vietnamese police on behalf of the Saigon government.

At Home Application

In studying the U.S. Public Safety program abroad, one is sooner or later struck by the extent to which the goals, doctrines and practices of this program have been adopted by the authorities here as an answer to our own internal difficulties. Thus when Administrator Bell tells us that "public safety forces have done and can do much to prevent conspiracy and the development of disruptive situations, and to insure an environment of law and order which supports the orderly social, economic, and political development of emerging nations," one can easily picture Ronald Reagan or Spiro Agnew speaking in the same terms of our own police apparatus. AID spokesmen have in fact made a determined effort to advise other government officials of the domestic application of techniques developed by OPS for use abroad. In September, 1967, Public Safety Director Byron Engle told the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission) that "in working with police in various countries. . .we have acquired a great deal of experience in dealing with violence ranging from demonstrations and riots to guerilla warfare." Much of this experience, he asserted, "may be helpful in the United States." Among the specific recommendations made by Engle for the control of urban disorders were; the massive use of chemical munitions,

stringently enforced curfews, and the establishment of special tactical police units available on a 24-hour stand-by basis. Precisely the same recommendations were made to President Johnson by former Pentagon aide Cyrus Vance, and were later put into effect in Washington, D.C., when rioting broke out following the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. and when, in the wake of this rioting, Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, a principal feature of the Public Safety program – Federal assistance to local police forces – became an established mechanism for domestic law enforcement.



The material in boxes is from "World Cop – How America Builds the Global Police State" by Joe Stork and Mariette Wicks, which was published in the August 10-17, 1970, issues of *Hard Times*. Reprints of the full article are available for \$.25 from *Hard Times*, 1065 31st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

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For a report of the Congressional party which visited and exposed the tiger cages at Con Son during an investigation of the U.S. Public Safety program in Vietnam, see the *Congressional Record*, July 28, 1970, pp. H7231-H7242. Representatives John Moss (Dem. – Calif.) and Ogden Reid (Dem. – N.Y.) put the cost of the Public Safety program in Vietnam at more than \$110 million. (p. H7233)

			Ву	Fiscal Ye	ar ³					
			[Thousa	inds of do	llars]					
Region and country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total 61-69
VIETNAM	1,268	1,613	691	696	1,552	2,573	10,697	25,443	19,647	64,180
EAST ASIA, Total	3,673	5,992	10,277	3,299	7,673	14,943	20,749	20,672	9,211	96,489
Burma	6	107	38	25	19	-	-	-	-	195
Cambodia	1,477	271	716	119	-	-	-	-	-	2,583
Indonesia	1,010	2,381	5,656	855	219	-	-	-	-	10,121
Korea	403	116	-	-	-	-	210	5,445	530	6,704
Laos 4	187	() ;	-	-	900	557	629	• 445	466	3,184
Philippines	53	62	244	135	101	269	296	618	608	2,386
Thailand	537	3,055	3,623	2,165	6,434	14,117	19,614	14,164	7,607	71,316
LATIN AMERICA, Total ⁵	2,518	2,866	7,951	4,486	5,448	7,087	5,306	4,037	3,931	43,630
Argentina	-	1	5	26	41	47	-	-	-	120
Bolivia	155	339	413	286	104	13	62	109	117	1,598
Brazil	718	596	1,292	1,098	774	754	699	623	862	7,416
Chile	-	206	449	283	459	435	290	75	68	2,26
Colombia	16	1.1	1,607	340	818	1,799	503	341	299	5,72
Costa Rica	-	-	165	60	141	182	233	239	215	1,23
Dominican Republic	-	-	440	44	97	569	769	762	435	3,116
Ecuador	142	374	1,117	270	307	340	247	223	199	3,219
El Salvador	325	105	366	168	183	220	187	173	99	1,820
Guatemala	319	77	166	128	270	249	644	218	411	2,48
Guyana	-	-	-	44	12	552	98	84	165	95
Honduras	83	61	104	137	300	127	119	99	158	1,18
Jamaica	-	-	-		-	-	166	197	88	45
Mexico	500		-	-	245	-	-	-	-	74
Panama	160	27	569	77	125	137	141	103	128	1,46
Peru	46	226	466	639	737	1,060	529	280	132	4,11
Uruguay	-	3	-	11	288	160	188	158	224	1,03
Venezuela	(*)	27	263	338	459	425	431	353	331	2,62
Other countries	24	558	10	-	-		-	-	-	58
Regional	30	266	529	537	88	18	-	-	-	1,46
NEAR EAST & SO. ASIA, Total	396	582	2,544	2,294	1,386	1,548	1,315	1,881	927	12,873
Greece	77	52	-	-	-		-	-	-	129
Iran	116	177	701	302	218	116	66	16	-	- 1,712
Jordan	5	4	1	217	260	157	364	1,182	185	2,365
Lebanon	107	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	149
Nepal	-	-	-	89	48	51	-	-	-	188
Pakistan	-	133	1,719	1,571	793	1,147	813	672	735	7,583
Turkey	96	97 -	7	11 <u>-</u> 11	6400	1.1	-	-	-	200
UAR-Egypt	-	-	77	82	67	65	21	-		312
Other countries; CENTO	-	81	40	33	1	12	-	11	7	191

egion and country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	61-69
FRICA, Total	1,999	1,752	1,808	3,206	3,142	2,541	1,864	1,738	1,105	19,15
Central African Republic		-	25	49	63	77	27	-	-	24
Chad	-	-	-	73	56	141	144	113	-	52
Congo (Kinshasa)	25	-	-	712	643	526	366	483	378	3,13
Dahomey	-	181	37	27	44	34	-	-		32
Ethiopia	1,065	53	218	138	577	408	199	138	79	2,87
Lvory Coast	-	295	60	44	7	-	275	20	42	74
Kenya	-	-	-	-	435	77	46	94	27	67
Liberia	269	148	546	365	318	211	299	331	265	2,75
Libya	274	130	40		-	-	-	-	-	44
Malagasy Republic	-	194	16	114	36	42	43	9	-	45
Niger	-	10	58	91	124	40	35	27	13	39
Rvanda	-	-	-	457	276	208	101	31	-	1,07
Somali Republic	323	570	657	1,002	406	647	320	355	136	4,41
Tunisia	37	57	123	4	78	30	9	137	165	64
Upper Volta	-	74	28	44	37	36	-		-	21
Other countries	6	40	-	86	42	64	-	-	-	13
ORLDWIDE, Total	9,854	12,805	23,273	13,981	19,204	28,692	39,931	53,771	34,821	236,33

Includes commodities delivered (e.g., radio equipment, antiriot gases, small arms, patrol vehicles), training in the United States and other countries, and in-country training provided by U.S. Public Safety Advisors.
 Source: U.S. Agency for International Development, Statistics and Reports Division. <u>Operations Report</u>, Data as of: 30 June 1961, 30 June 1963, 30 June 1964, 30 June 1965, 30 June 1966, 30 June 1966, 30 June 1967, 30 June 1968, and 30 June 1969. [The earlier editions of this publication were issued by the International Cooperation Administration, ALD's predecessor agency.]

The statistical categories used by AID to report such assistance vary from year to year, so it is possible that figures for some years fall short of full amount of aid.

4. Additional police assistance to these countries (particularly military commodities) is provided by the Department of Defense as part of the unitemized Vietnam war appropriations.

5. For fiscal 1970 expenditures in Latin America, see the NACLA Newsletter, vol. IV (May-June, 1970), p. 29

Training Of Foreign Police Personnel In The U.S. And Abroad'

Following the model of the Military Assistance Program in every respect, the United States has established a massive police training program which, according to the Agency for International Development (AID), has reached over one million policemen in the Third World. The U.S. police training program, supervised by AID's Office of Public Safety, includes instruction in the U.S. for police commanders and technicians (see next page for a list of Police Training Centers in the U.S.), training in certain "third countries," and in-country training for rank-and-file policemen provided by U.S. "Public Safety Advisors,"

WORLDWIDE TOTALS for the following table-Number of personnel trained in the U.S., fiscal 1967-69: 2,172; Number trained in third countries, 291; Number of Public Safety Advisors Abroad as of June 30, 1968: 407.

	By Fisc	al Year		1			
Region & country	Personnel trained in the U.S. 1967-69	Personnel trained in 3rd countries ² 1967-69	Public Safety Advisors as of 30 Jun 68	Region & country	Training in the U.S.	Training in 3rd countries	Public Safety Advisor
				NEAR EAST & SOUTH			
VIETNAM	116	177	200	ASIA, Total	214	25	14
EAST ASIA, total	392	83	76	Greece	12	-	
	-			India	12	-	-
Indonesia	10	-	370	Iran	53	-	-
Korea	13	5	6	Irag	6	-	-
Laos	29	72	4	Jordan	26		-
Malaysia	18	-	-	Jordan	20	5	5
Okinawa	100	6	-	Lebanon			
Philippines	61	-	8	Pakistan	6		-
Thailand	261	224	58		57	22	6
			20	Saudi Arabia	17	-	2
LATIN AMERICA, total	1 125	,		UAR - Egypt	17	-	-
antin manitor, cotal	1,155	4	90	Other/CENTO	8	-	3
Argentina	33	-	-	AFRICA, Total		Sale.	
Bolivia	14	-	3	AFRICA, IOTAL	315	2	27
Brazil	224	and the second	17	C			
Chile	30		1	Central African Rep.		-	-
Colombia	89		7	Chad	1	-	2
	05	-	1	Congo (Kinshasa)	67	-	5
Costa Rica	64		- 10	Dahomey	11	-	- 2
Dominican Rep. 3	66	-	4	Ethiopia	33	-	2
Ecuador		1	15				*
El Salvador	30	-	6	Ghana	19		
	34	-	4	Kenya	6	5.	7
Guatemala	106	2	2	Liberia	53	-	1
			Constant Providence	Morocco	13	-	3
Guyana	33	-	2	Niger	4	-	-
Honduras	29	-	2		4		1
Jamaica	31	-	2	Nigeria			
Nicaragua	35	-	2	Rwanda	5	-	-
Panama	51	1	3		2	-	1
	100		3	Sierra Leone	3	-	4
Paraguay	8			Somali Rep.	54	2	5
Peru	36	-	9	Sudan	8	-	-
Uruguay4	43	-					
Venezuela	172		3	Tunisia	25	-	1
Other/Regional		27	10	Upper Volta	4	-	1
other/ Regional	7	1.117	2.00	Other/Regional	4		2

1. Source: U.S. Agency for International Development, Statistics and Reports Division, Operations Report, Data as of: 30 June 1968, 30 June 1969.

2. Police training is conducted in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and other unidentified countries.

3. See NACLA Newsletter, November 1970, for data on CIA affiliation of Public Safety Advisors in the Dominican Republic.

4. One of the Public Safety Advisors in Uruguay, Dan Mitrione, was executed August 8, 1970, by Tupamaro guerrillas.

Police Training Centers In The U.S.

[Condensed from: U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Public Safety, Program Guide: Public Safety Training (Washington, D.C., 1968)]

Institution	Course and Description				
International Police Academy, Washington, D.C.	Senior Course [for high-level police commanders] - instruction in police organization, management, operation, planning and research; communications; investigation; counterinsurgency. General Course [for middle-level police commanders] - training in police administration, organization and operations; in- ternal security; counter-insurgency and counter subversion; riot control; scientific and technical aids; firearns, narcotics law enforcement; border patrol and customs. (In English and French.)				
	Inter-American General Course - same as above, in Spanish.				
Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, Quantico, Va.	National Academy course of instruction - scientific and tech- nical topics involving police records, firearms and ballistics, investigation procedures, police tactics.				
U.S. Post Office Department Scientific Investigation Lab, Washington, D.C.	Questioned Document Examination - scientific examination of documents.				
International Police Services School, Washington, D.C.	Police Records Management.				
International Police Academy and other Government agencies	Special Actions & Riot Control [in French] - training for civi disturbances and control of peaceful assemblages, including handling of weapons and equipment				
	Police Telecommunications Hanagement				
	Police Radio Communications				
U.S. Coast Guard Training Center, Yorktown, Va., and Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.	Maritime Law Enforcement				
Criminal Investigation Lab, Fort Gordon, Ga.	Firearms Identification				
Southern Illinois University	Penology and Corrections - [four courses] - Management of Correctional Institutions; Correctional Institution Design and Construction; Correctional Relationships with Juvenile and Criminal Courts; Probation and Parole Systems.				

L Bowers, U.S. Agenci, Ser. International Development, Proceeding and Reports (Argin & Report Argamet, Print, and P. 30 Illing (1994), 52 Inter Phys.

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TRAINING FOR THE POST-WAR WAR

NARMIC/Diana Roose

Sprawling over the rural countryside near the Kentucky border, Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus seems an unlikely base for quelling revolution in Southeast Asia. Yet in 1969, Southern Illinois University (SIU) received a \$1 million grant from the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) for its new Center for Vietnamese Studies and Programs.¹ According to the provisions of the University's 5-year contract with AID, the grant will

strengthen the existing competency of the SIU Center for Vietnamese Studies and Programs for its programs of technical assistance and consultation, research and training related to the economic and social needs of Vietnam and its post-war reconstruction.

The official summary of the agreement emphasizes that the purpose of the Center is to provide "economic and social planning" for Vietnam. Toward this end, one of the expected uses of the new contract grant will be a program of studies known as VET, Vietnam Education and Training. Both American and Vietnamese veterans will be trained by SIU for assistance in the post-war economic and social reconstruction of Vietnam, trained essentially to carry on American policy in Vietnam after the U.S. troops return home. Rather than have the American Army occupy Vietnam after the war, the U.S. plans to train local and foreign specialists for a post-war "pacification" program.

SIU has also agreed to produce "specialists available for technical assistance" to AID and other government agencies. The Vietnamese Center has contractual responsibility to

respond. . .to requests for assistance on economic and social development problems in Vietnam from the Agency for International Development and other U.S. federal agencies, other U.S. universities, Vietnamese government agencies and universities, international and regional agencies, various private businesses and interested private citizens.

This obligation places SIU at the virtual beck and call of any government group interested in exploiting the Center's resources on Vietnam. According to Gabriel Kolko, author of several books on Cold War history, "In the case of the CIA and the Pentagon, whose research has been the main focus of campus protest, they have acted to camouflage their activities somewhat by utilizing the auspices of AID and the National Science Foundation.... These agencies regard themselves, and rightfully so, as fully related information and operation pools. When you work for one agency such as AID, you work for all of them."²

Despite its contract obligations, officials of SIU stoutly maintain that the Center's only purpose is the advancement of scholarship. The Vietnamese Center's director has curiously labelled all statements of its direct, practical service functions as mere "excess verbiage." The University's cloak of academic neutrality conveniently covers up a wide range of American interests in the future of Vietnam. The Center's research in training for post-war reconstruction is based upon the assumption of a Saigon victory and continuing American influence in Vietnam after the military forces withdraw.

A look at recent SIU appointments to the Center's staff reveals numerous men with interesting backgrounds. Nguyen Dinh Hoa, professor of English and linguistics, is a former counselor for cultural affairs and education for the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington. John Laybourn, former associate director of the Asia Training Center at the University of Hawaii, is now Associate Dean of the International Services Division. Laybourn is a manpower specialist who was head of the Department of Aerospace Studies at the University of Wyoming from 1960 to 1964.³

Most notorious among the appointments to the Vietnamese Center is Wesley R. Fishel, a visiting professor of government from Michigan State University. From 1956 to 1958, Fishel was chief director of the MSU Advisory Group in Vietnam, which trained and armed Vietnamese secret police and security guards to support the Ngo Dinh Diem regime. A number of the MSU team members who trained Vietnamese policemen for counterinsurgency work had previously worked for the CIA.⁴ Fishel, author of an article entitled "Diem: Vietnam's One-man Democratic Rule," is now teaching a course in Vietnamese government at SIU. John A. Hannah, who was president of Michigan State when Fishel led its Vietnam Advisory Group, is now director of AID. Hannah is also a longtime friend of SIU president Delyte W. Morris. Moreover, the SIU vice president chiefly responsible for the Vietnamese Center also once worked for AID.

SIU has had more than simply personal involvement with AID. For years, SIU has been involved in AID's "technical assistance projects" for Vietnam. Since 1961, AID has supplied the University with over \$2 million in funds for educational and vocational training of over 4,000 Vietnamese professionals, including over 200 Provincial Chiefs. One kind of training presently being offered at SIU is described in the AID Office of Public Safety manual on *Public Safety Training.*⁵ According to this program guide, foreign police can, under AID's Public Safety Program, attend a three-month course in Penology

and Corrections at SIU. The instruction program includes topics such as: disposition of convicted offenders and juveniles; philosophy and practice of correctional institutional management; methods of correctional staff training and development; and design and construction of correctional institutions.

The agreement between AID and SIU to establish the Center for Vietnamese Studies at Carbondale suggests a new government policy of farming out politically controversial research grants to smaller, quieter schools where they won't encounter the problems presented by concentrations of radical students. But such a strategy hasn't been effective in sheltering the Center. In 1969 the SIU history department voted to dissociate itself from the Center, saying the University's involvement with AID posed a threat to academic freedom. Students have staged massive protests against AID, prompting many arrests and the call-up of the Illinois National Guard. Several national meetings have been held at Carbondale, with scholars from across the nation denouncing the Center.

In response, the University has recently drawn up a 100-page campus riot control plan, changed the locks on the Center for Vietnamese Studies, almost quadrupled its campus police force, and purchased new riot-control gear, including radio equipment that links it directly with other law enforcement agencies. "We were caught unprepared last spring, but now we've got the machinery to handle anything," asserts the school's security chief.⁶ Reflecting the escalation of protests and fears, insurance rates for the University have risen more than 1000% in 1970.⁷

FOOTNOTES

l. Agency for International Development, Grant AID/csd-2514, "A Grant to Strengthen within Southern Illinois University Competency in Vietnamese Studies and Programs Related to the Economic and Social Development of Vietnam and its Post-war Reconstruction," August 6, 1969.

2. Gabriel Kolko, "The Political Significance of SIU's Center for Vietnamese Studies and Programs," speech given at a conference on the theme "Scholarly Integrity and the University" at Southern Illinois University, October 24, 1970.

3. Biographies are from Center for Vietnamese Studies and Programs Newsletter, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, September 15, 1969.

4. This entire scandal is documented in an article entitled "The University on the Make," in the April 1966 issue of *Ramparts*, pp. 11-22.

5. Office of Public Safety of the Agency for International Development, *Program Guide: Public Safety Training* (Washington, D.C.: Department of State, June 1968), p. 31.

6. "Defusing the Campus: College Officials Seek Better Ways to Deal with Student Violence," Wall Street Journal, September 4, 1970, p. 1.

7. "Insuring the Campus Grows More Costly; 'Confrontation' Looms," Wall Street Journal, October 16, 1970, p. 6.

EVEN BENEATH THIS BITTERNESS

Otto Rene Castillo

At the bottom of the night the footsteps descend and retreat.

Shadows surround them.
Streets, drunks. Buildings.
Someone running away from himself.
A broken bottle, bleeding.
A widowed paper sailing around a corner.
A freethinker pissing on the grass,
where tomorrow the well-dressed children will play beside the dew.

Far away something screams, dark metal, genital. Asphalt and blind stones, sleeping air, darkness, cold, police, cold, more police. Streets, whores, drunks, buildings. Police again, soldiers, Again police. The statistics say: for every 80,000 officers of the law there is one doctor in Guatemala.

Then understand the misery of my country, and my pain and everyone's pain. If when I say: Bread!

they say shut up! and when I say: Liberty! they say Die!

But I don't shut up and I don't die I Live and fight, maddening those who rule my country.

For if I live I fight, and if I fight I contribute to the dawn. And so victory is born even in the bitterest hours.

On May 19, 1967, Otto Rene Castillo was caught in an ambush by the Guatemalan police and killed. He was a guerilla with the F.A.R. (Rebel Armed Forces). Since 1961, the United States has spent over \$2.5 million to train and arm Guatemalan police.

This translation by Margaret Randall appeared in CAW!, May-June 1968.

DAN MITRIONE: ALL-AMERICAN COP

NARMIC/Anne Flitcraft

A close look at the life of one Public Safety Advisor is enough to rip the cover off the rhetoric of "safety" and reveal the export of home-grown technology and training as one more tactic in the U.S. campaign against the liberation struggles throughout the world. It was with this understanding that the Movement for National Liberation (MLN) or Tupamaros of Uruguay recently kidnapped and killed a U.S. Public Safety Advisor, Dan Mitrione.

Mitrione's police career began in Richmond, Indiana in 1945. He served in various positions, including juvenile officer and captain, until 1955 when he became chief. In 1957 he took the standard course at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C. and gained full credentials as a professional cop.

In 1960, under the State Department's International Cooperation Administration, the predecessor of the Agency for International Development (AID), Mitrione moved to Brazil to become involved in a newly-started project of training Brazilian police. He worked for two years in Belo Horizonte and five years in Rio de Janeiro. After years of Public Safety advice, "The use of torture against opponents of the present military regime... now appears to surpass all other techniques of police investigation and inquiry," according to a report issued by the American Committee for Information on Brazil. The Brazilian cops, many of whom were trained by Mitrione, have formed a vigilante death squad during their off-duty hours. The Escuadrao da Morte has killed over 1000 "petty" criminals in the urban areas of Brazil since 1958.²

After training such a police force, Mitrione returned to the U.S. as a Latin American expert. In 1967 he trained foreign police officers in the techniques of counter-guerilla warfare at the AID-Public Safety International Police Academy in Washington, D.C.

In July of 1969, Mitrione headed for South America again, this time to Uruguay for AID. He was the leader of a four-man team of Public Safety Advisors that trained 1000 Uruguayan police in police management, patrolling, use of scientific and technical aids, anti-guerilla operations and border control. These trainees have in turn instructed an untold number of police in more outlying regions of the country. Mitrione himself, during his year-long stay, trained personnel in transportation techniques, established a police training facility and a radio network for Montevideo police, and set up a joint operations center of communications to facilitate cooperation between the police and the army.

Again, after eight years of U.S. Public Safety advice, a legislative report of seven Uruguayan Senators reveals that torture is a "normal, frequent and habitual occurrence" in police operations of that country. The Reverend Louis Colonnese, Director of the Latin American Division of the United States Catholic Conference, says that "the investigation showed that many of the torture victims were students and labor leaders. This is the type of police force which Mitrione was advising."³

His work in Brazil and Uruguay made Mitrione the American authority on the Tupamaros and he was considered "to have contributed materially to the government's anti-guerilla campaign."⁴ But despite the communications networks, fine training, scientific and technical aids and border control operations, the police and the army of Uruguay could not find Mitrione while he was held by the Tupamaros – even though constitutional rights were suspended, house-to-house searches were conducted, and the city of Montevideo was virtually sealed off. When the government refused to free 150 political prisoners, Mitrione was killed.

However, Mitrione's work for law and order continues. Like so much of the exported death technology, it too comes home. The proceeds of his memorial fund are being donated to a proposed law enforcement center at Eastern Indiana Community College, near the town where Mitrione's career began.

FOOTNOTES

1. Dossier prepared by American Committee for Information on Brazil, April 1970.

2. "Brazilian 'Death Squad' Vows to Avenge Mitrione," The Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram (Richmond, Indiana), August 19, 1970, p. 1.

3. Press release by United States Catholic Conference, Latin American Bureau (Washington, D.C.), August 25, 1970.

4. E.S. Harris, "Vulnerable Position of Uruguay Blamed for Singling Out Mitrione," The Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram (Richmond, Indiana), August 16, 1970, p. 2.

SOURCES

"Americans Teach Torture to Brazilians, Jurists Say," Miami Herald (Miami, Florida), July 23, 1970, p. 34.

"Fr. Colonnese Asks 'Torture Teaching' Probe," *Telegram* (Bridgeport, Connecticut), August 26, 1970, p.1.

Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram (Richmond, Indiana), July 31 – August 19, 1970.

United States Catholic Conference, Latin American Bureau (1401 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C.). Press release dated August 25, 1970.

"Uruguayans Say Police Torturing," Washington Post, June 22, 1970, p. A20.

William L. Wipfler, "The Price of 'Progress' in Brazil," Christianity and Crisis, March 16, 1970.

POPQUIZ

Put all your notes away, take out a clean sheet of paper and consider:

1. A high government official told a Congressional committee that Washington had sent only advisors and "technical assistance" to a troublespot and therefore had "nothing to do with operations, whatsoever, nothing whatsoever to do with it."

This statement was made:

a) In 1960, about Vietnam.b) In 1970, about Mississippi Valley State College .

2. "Public Safety" means

a) A U.S. program to train and equip the police of Brazil, Greece, Vietnam, Guatemala, The Congo, and other Free World governments.
b) what it says.

3. As we analyze riots, we learn, "The second, or Roman holiday stage appears principally to involve youth. It is characterized by aggressive taunting and a general atmosphere of fun. A 'king for a day' spirit prevails... This diversionary or entertainment aspect of group unrest suggests that more cogent attention should be given to the possibilities of providing alternate forms of release during the long hot summers. The McCone Commission report on the Watts riot, for example, point out the poverty of diversions in that district." Therefore:

a) People riot for the fun of it. b) This part is fiction.

Even if you recognized the quote from Attorney General John Mitchell in the first question, the absurdity of the second, and the nonfiction study from the Institute for Defense Analyses in the third, you should

Create Two, Three,... Many-Police Research Projects

In order to expedite research on the domestic police apparatus, the North American Congress on Latin America has prepared the following research guide, which appears in the NACLA RESEARCH METHODOLOGY GUIDE. Copies of the complete GUIDE (with sections on Corporations, Personalities & Elites, Labor, the Military-Industrial Complex, etc.) are available for \$1.25 from NACLA, P. O. Box 57, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025, and NACLA-West, P. O. Box 226, Berkeley, Calif. 94701.



A. U.S. GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Major Federal law enforcement agencies are identified and described in the annual UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MANUAL, available for \$3.00 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington D.C. 20402. For more information on particular agencies, write to the agencies directly.

1. U.S. Department of Justice, Constitution Ave. and 10th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530. Will supply, upon request, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATION, which describes major Justice Dept. agencies. U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals, and Justice Dept. field offices, are identified in the U.S. ORGANIZATION MANUAL. Texts of the Attorney General's statements, and other information, are available from the Department's Office of Public Information.

2. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20535. Will supply, upon request, the FBI ANNUAL REPORT, the FBI 1970 APPROPRIATION, and other descriptive materials. FBI field divisions are identified in the U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MANUAL.

The FBI annually publishes CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES-UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, which contains basic statistical data on the distribution of crime by city, state, region, etc. (available for \$1.50 from the GPO).

3. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), 633 Indiana Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530. Will supply, upon request, the LEAA FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, and a list of LEAA Publications (most of which will be sent upon request)# For information on LEAA's research arm, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, write for A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF RESEARCH, DE-VELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION ON LAW EN-FORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (\$1.50 from the GPO). Contracts awarded by LEAA's predecessor organization. the Law Enforcement Assistance Office, are listed in LEAA GRANTS AND AWARDS, FISCAL 1966-1968, available from LEAA.

B. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Hearings, reports and other documents issued by U.S. government organizations are listed in the MONTHLY CATALOG OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS (available in libraries or on a subscription basis from the GPO; indexed annually). Agencies with a particular interest in police operations are:

1. Presidential Commissions:

a President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Final report, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, is available for \$2.25 from the GPO and in an Avon paperback edition. The Commission's Task Force Reports are sold by the GPO: CORRECTIONS (\$1.25); THE COURTS (\$1.00); CRIME AND ITS IMPACT (\$1.25); DRUNKENNESS (\$0.65); JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME (\$2.00); NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE (\$1.00); ORGANIZED CRIME (\$0.65); THE POLICE (\$1.50); SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (\$1.25). The GPO also sells the research studies and field surveys prepared for the Commission; these include: STUDIES IN CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR 2. Local agencies: METROPOLITAN AREAS (2 vols; \$3.50 the set); THE POLICE IN THE COMMUNITY (2 vols; \$2.75 the set); NATIONAL SURVEY OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS (\$2.00).

b. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Reports available from the GPO include: VIOLENCE IN AMERICA-Historical and Comparative Perspectives (2 vols.; \$2.75 per set); THE POLITICS OF of New York). PROTEST-Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation (\$1.25); PROGRESS REPORT of the Commission, 1969 annual reports (see, for example, the ANNUAL REPORT of

(\$0.50); MIAMI REPORT (\$0.50); SHUT IT DOWN! A COLLEGE IN CRISIS-San Francisco State College (\$1.00); SHOOT-OUT IN CLEVELAND (\$0.75); ASSASSINATION AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE (\$2.50); LAW AND ORDER RECONSIDERED (\$2.50). The Commission's report on VIOLENT CRIME is available in a paperback edition from Geo. Braziller. The Final Report of the Commission, TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQULITY, and the Walker report, RIGHTS IN CONFLICT, are available in Bantam paperback editions.

2. Congressional Committees:

a. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senate Committee on Government Operations. Has published a series of Hearings on RIOTS, CIVIL & CRIMINAL DISORDERS since 1967. Available upon request from the Subcommittee. b. House Committee on Un-American Activities (now the

Committee on Internal Security). Has published a series of hearings on SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS, LOOTING, AND BURNING, and on SUBVERSIVE INVOLVEMENT IN DISRUPTION OF THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION. Available upon request from the Committee, the GPO, and local Congressmen.

c. Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Has published a series of Hearings on MEASURES RELATED TO ORGANIZED CRIME and CONTROLLING CRIME THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. Available upon request from the Subcommittee.

3. Other agencies:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201. Publishes the JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REPORTER, and other publications related to juvenile delinquency.

C. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1 State Agencies:

Most states publish an annual vearbook or legislative manual which identifies state law enforcement agencies and names their officers. New York State, for instance, publishes an annual MANUAL FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. A commercial publisher, the Williams Press of Albany, N.Y., publishes the annual NEW YORK RED BOOK, which contains similar data. These and other state documents are available in the reference section of most libraries. The agencies listed in these yearbooks should be

written directly for annual reports, etc.

In order to receive funds under the Omnibus Safe Streets Act of 1968, each state was required to establish a "state criminal justice planning agency" to develop a "master plan" for statewide law enforcement programs. These planning agencies are listed in the LEAA ANNUAL REPORT (see above). For copies of the master plans, write the state agencies directly. The New York State Office of Crime Control Planning (250 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007) will supply, upon request, a PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING SYSTEM FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Most townships, counties and cities publish annual reports, yearbooks or manuals which identify local law enforcement agencies and name their officers. Some cities also publish daily or weekly newspapers which print basic data on police promotions and city budget and contract transactions (see, for example, the CITY RECORD, Official Journal of the City

the New York City Police Department). Many police departments also publish magazines; the New York Police Department publishes SPRING 3100 (available for \$3.75 per year from the Dept. at 400 Broome St., New York, N.Y. 10013) and the Chicago Police Department publishes CHICAGO POLICE STAR. These reports and periodicals are usually available in municipal libraries. Most large police agencies also maintain public affairs or community relations offices which supply general information and literature upon request.

The policemen in many departments have organized benevolent associations or other fraternal organizations. Some of these groups publish newsletters or magazines, and other literature. In New York City, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association (250 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007) publishes a magazine, NEW YORK'S FINEST.

The National Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Information Bureau (Association of Commerce Building, 828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202), publishes the NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS which lists police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, etc. (available for \$9,50).

D. NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

1. Professional Organizations:

a. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The IACP is the most important professional organization in the area of law enforcement. Publishes POLICE CHIEF (monthly; subscription rate: \$7.50 per year), the leading publication in the field, and THE POLICE YEARBOOK-Papers and Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the IACP. The "Directory Issue" of Police Chief (usually the October issue) lists all IACP members and contains a directory of firms which manufacture police weapons and supplies. The IACP is usually prompt in answering questions for specific information concerning police operations. IACP's Professional Standards Division publishes many manuals on police organization and methods; these are usually stored in libraries of police academies and schools. For a complete list of these

publications, write IACP directly. b. American Society for Industrial Security, 404 NADA Building, Washington, D.C. 20006. Represents private security organizations. Publishes INDUSTRIAL SECURITY (monthly; subscription rate: \$6.00 per year).

c. Military Police Association, Inc., Box 7500, Ft. Gordon, Ga. 30905. A private organization open to public membership. Publishes MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL (monthly; included with annual dues of \$5.00)

d. Other professional organizations which publish materials related to law enforcement: The International City Management Association (ICMA), 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006: International Association of Police Professors (IAPP), Paul B. Weston, Secy-Treas., 6000 Jay St., Sacramento, Calif. 95819.

2. Universities and Citizens' Groups:

a. Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence. Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154. Publishes RIOT DATA REVIEW (available on request), and other studies of urban violence in the U.S.

b. National Center on Police and Community Relations. School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. Publishes bibliographies and other materials on police-community relations (see Bibliography section, below).

c. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). 44 East 23rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10010. The major national citizens' organization concerned with crime and delinquency. NCCD has a national headquarters in New York City; Regional Offices in Homewood, Ill., Austin, Tex., and San Francisco; 20 State Council Offices; a Washington Bureau; and a Research Center in Davis, Calif. For addresses of NCCD offices and other basic information, write the national office. NCCD publishes many reports and other literature on crime and law enforcement (see Bibliography section, below), and maintains a library in New York which is open to the public

E. BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. Police Textbooks:

A number of publishers specialize in police textbooks, and will supply pricelists upon requests. These include: Charles C. Thomas (301-327 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62703); McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Technical and Vocational Education Division, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036); and Arco Publishing Co. (219 Park Ave. So., New York, N.Y. 10003).

2. Periodicals:

The periodicals listed below are excellent sources of information on current concept of police administration and procedures. Many also contain advertisements from companies which sell weapons and other supplies to police agencies. Most of these periodicals are available in large public libraries, and in libraries which service police academies and schools

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL (sent free to law

enforcement agencies and university libraries). INDUSTRIAL SECURITY (American Society for Industrial Security, 404 NADA Building, Washington, D.C. 20006; \$6.00 per year). JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY &

POLICE SCIENCE (Northwestern University School of Law, 357 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.).

LAW & ORDER (72 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; \$4.00 per year). MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL (Military Police Assn., Box

7500, Ft. Gordon, Ga. 30905; \$5.00 per year).

POLICE (Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, III. 62703; 89.50 per year). POLICE CHIEF [1nt] Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; \$7.50 per year).

SECURITY WORLD (monthly), Security World Publishing Co., 2639 So. La Cienega, Los Angeles, Calif. 90034 (subscriptions \$8.00 per year to "qualified people in security work ")

3. Indexes and Bibliographies:

Articles on police science and criminology are indexed in EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA and the INDEX TO LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, available in the reference sections of law libraries

Books, reports and articles on police science, criminology, and related subjects are listed in the following bibliographies: INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME & DELINQUENCY (published by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Institute of Mental Health); LAW ENFORCEMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY (Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, N.J., 1968); A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SAFETY & CRIMINOLOGY TO JULY 1, 1965 (Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, III., 1967); BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR RESEARCH IN POLICE SCIENCE (Eric County Technical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.); A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS (School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., 1966; SUPPLEMENT issued 1967); the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (44 East 23rd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010) will supply, upon request, an excellent SELECTED READING LIST ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME

F POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Police schools and programs are identified in the LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION DIRECTORY, published annually by the Int'l Assn. of Chiefs of Police and available upon request. Most standard directories of colleges and universities identify degree programs in police science and criminology.

Data on police education and training in the U.S. is ompiled in EDUCATION, TRAINING & MANPOWER IN CORRECTIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, published in 1966 in four volumes by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. This agency also published EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE-A DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS IN UNIVERSITIES (available for \$0,70 from the GPO).

Capitol Press (P.O. Box 68, Glendale, Md. 20769) sells a LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING MATERIALS DIRECTORY, listing books, manuals, movies, etc.

G. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, STRATEGY

Several sources are particularly useful for research on police science and technology, and on strategies for riot control, community surveillance, etc. These topics are frequently discussed in the police periodicals (POLICE, POLICE CHIEF, LAW AND ORDER), which should be scanned regularly for new information. The Task Force report on SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (\$1.25 from the GPO) provides an overview of current government thinking in this area.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), publishes many reports and manuals of relevance to this subject. Of particular interest are: GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL DISORDER & MOBILIZATION PLANNING, by R. Dean Smith and Richard W. Kobetz (1968), and POLICE CHEMICAL AGENTS MANUAL, by Thompson Crockett (1970). These publications are available for sale from IACP (1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) and are filed in libraries of colleges and universities which have programs in police science or criminology.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) distributes copies of reports prepared by contractors under the Omnibus Safe Streets Act of 1968 and predecessor legislation. These reports are available free to the public-write LEAA (633 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530) for the LEAA List of Publications. Of particular interest are: Grant No. 198, PROJECT SKY KNIGHT: A Demonstration in Aerial Surveillance and Crime Control; Grant No. 153, REPORTS, RECORDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT: A System Improvement Study; Grant No. 207, DETECTION OF POTENTIAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE.

The Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute (IITRI) maintains a Law Enforcement Science & Technology Center, which holds an Annual Symposium on Law Enforcement Science & Technology. The Symposium brings together most professionals in this field for discussions on "the state of the art." The Proceedings of the Symposium are an excellent source of information on current work in this field LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY II (1968) can be purchased for \$10.00 from IITRI (P.O. Box 4963, Chicago, III. 60680); LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY I (1967) is available for \$35.00 from the Management Development Center (148 E. Lancaster Ave., Wayne, Pa. 19087). The third volume will be available from IITRI in the summer of 1970.

In the area of crowd and riot control, one book stands out as the basic manual on this subject: Col. Rex Applegate's RIOT CONTROL (Stackpole Books, Cameron & Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., 1969). Applegate's book, which can be purchased for \$10.00, contains detailed information on chemical munitions and spray devices, on riot formations, etc. Less detailed, but also valuable, is Army Field Manual FM 19-15, CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND DISASTERS (1968), available for \$1.00 from the GPO.

* The LEAA SECOND ANNUAL REPORT is now available.

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OFFICES OF LEAA STATE PLANNING AGENCIES

The following 55 offices of State Planning Agencies of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration are the state-level links in the apparatus that Attorney General John Mitchell calls "the cutting edge of the new federalism." Agencies' staffs prepare state plans and requests for LEAA funding for their Washington supervisors in the Office of Law Enforcement Programs. OLEP disburses more than 85% of LEAA's money, most of it in "block action grants" to the state agencies.

OLEP handed out \$184 million to states in block action grants in fiscal 1970, over seven times more than in fiscal 1969. However, little has been written about the programs outside of LEAA's own reports. (The California state agency submitted a 26-volume plan in its first year.) One exception is Joseph C. Goulden's article in the November 23, 1970, issue of *The Nation*, "The Cops Hit the Jackpot," an overview of LEAA state programs from a Washington perspective.

Each State Planning Agency has a supervisory board that is supposed to be "representative of law enforcement agencies of the state and of the units of general local government within the state." Goulden points out that since very few supervisory board members are either non-white or nonprofessionals in the field, LEAA's "reform of the criminal justice system has become the responsibility of persons with institutional loyalties to the existing system."

State plans and the list of members of the state supervisory board should be available from the offices of the State Planning Agencies.

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STATE PLANNING AGENCIES

ALABAMA

L. Kenneth Moore, Administrator Alabama Law Enforcement Agency State Capitol Room 117, Public Safety Building Montgomery, Ala. 36104 205/269-6665

ALASKA

M. James Messick, Acting Executive Director Criminal Justice Commission Office of the Governor Goldstein Bldg., Pouch AJ Juneau, Alaska 99801 907/586-1112-Thur Seattle FTS

ARIZONA

Albert N. Brown, Executive Director Arizona State Justice Planning Agency 2985 West Osborn Street Phoenix, Ariz. 85107 602/271-5467

ARKANSAS

John H. Hickey, Director Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement 1009 University Tower Building 12th at University Little Rock, Ark. 72204 501/371-1305 CALIFORNIA

Robert H. Lawson, Executive Director California Council on Criminal Justice 1108 14th Street

Sacramento, Cal. 95814

916/445-9156(1740)

COLORADO

John C. MacIvor, Executive Director Governor's Council on Crime Control 600 Columbine Building 1845 Sherman Denver, Col. 80202 303/892-3331

CONNECTICUT

David R. Weinstein, Executive Director Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration 75 Elm Street Hartford, Conn. 06115 203/566-3020 or 246-2439

DELAWARE

Samuel R. Russell, Executive Director Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime 1208 King Street Wilmington, Delaware 19801 302/654-2411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Blair G. Ewing, Director Criminal Justice Planning Agency Room 1200 711 14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 202/629-5063 FLORIDA Allan C. Hubanks, Administrator Inter-Agency Law Enforcement Planning Council 104 S. Calhoun Street Tallahassee, Florida 32301 904/224-9871 (FTS 904/791-2011) GEORGIA Jim Higdon, Director Office of Crime and Juvenile **Delinquency Prevention** State Planning Bureau 270 Washington St., S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 404/524-1521 (FTS 404/526-0111) GUAM John P. Raker, Director Law Enforcement Planning Office of the Attorney General P.O. Box DA Agana, Guam 96910 HAWAII Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Administrator Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinguency Planning Agency 1010 Richard Street, Room 412 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 808/536-1991 **IDAHO** Robert C. Arneson, Director Law Enforcement Planning Commission State House 7th and Washington Streets Boise, Idaho 83707

ILLINOIS

208/384-2364

John F. X. Irving, Director Illinois Law Enforcement Commission Room 204 134 North LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60601 312 793-3393

INDIANA

William Greenman, Executive Director Indiana State Criminal Justice Planning Agency State Office Building, Room 1025 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 317 /633-4773

IOWA

George W. Orr, Executive Director Iowa Crime Commission 520 E. 9th Street Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515 281-3241

KANSAS

Thomas Regan, Director Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration 525 Mills Building Topeka, Kansas 66603 913 296-3066

KENTUCKY

Charles L. Owen, Executive Director Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Room 130, Capitol Building Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 502 564-6710 (FTS 502 /582-5011)

LOUISIANA

Neil Lamont, Executive Director Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice P. O. Box 44337. Capitol Station Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 504 389-5987

MAINE

John B. Leet. Program Director Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency 295 Water Street Augusta, Maine 04330 207 289-3361

MARYLAND

Richard C. Wertz, Executive Director Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Executive Plaza One, Suite 302 Cockeysville, Maryland 21030 301/666-9610

MASSACHUSETTS

Arthur Rosenfeld, Acting Executive Director Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice Little Building, Room 1230 80 Bolyston Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116 617 727-5497

MICHIGAN

Bernard G. Winckoski, Administrator Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs 474 Hollister Building Lansing, Michigan 48933 517/373-3993

MINNESOTA

Emery Barrette, Executive Director Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control Capitol Square Building 550 Cedar Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 612/221-6433

MISSISSIPPI

Kenneth W. Fairly, Executive Director Division of Law Enforcement Assistance 345 North Mart Plaza Jackson, Mississippi 39206 601/354-6525 or 6591 (FTS 601/948-7821)

MISSOURI

William L. Culver, Executive Director Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council 500 Jefferson Building Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 314/635-9241

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NEBRASKA

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NEVADA

Carrol T. Nevin, Director Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections Suite 53, State Capitol Building Carson City, Nevada 89701 702/882-7118

NEW HAMPSHIRE Max Davis Wiviott, Director Governor's Commission on

Crime and Delinquency **3** Capitol Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301 603/271-3601

NEW JERSEY

T. Howard Waldron, Acting Executive Director State Law Enforcement Planning Agency 447 Bellevue Avenue Trenton, New Jersey 08618 609/292-5800

NEW MEXICO

Norman Mugleston, Director Governor's Policy Board for Law Enforcement 408 Galisteo Street Sante Fe, New Mexico 87501 505/827-2524

NEW YORK

Peter McQuillan, Executive Director New York State Office of Crime Control Planning 250 Broadway, 10th Floor New York, New York 10007 212/488–3880

NORTH CAROLINA

James VanCamp, Administrator Law and Order Division North Carolina Department of Local Affairs 422 North Blount Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601 919/829–7974 (FTS 919/755–4020)

NORTH DAKOTA

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OHIO

Albert Giles, Executive Director Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency Department of Urban Affairs 50 West Broad Street, Room 3200 Columbus, Ohio 43215 614/469-5467

OKLAHOMA

George H. Courter, Director Oklahoma Crime Commission 820 N.E. 63rd Street Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 405/521-3392

OREGON

Roderic A. Gardner, Coordinator Law Enforcement Planning Council 302 Public Service Building Salem, Oregon 97310 503/378–3728

PENNSYLVANIA

Charles F. Rinkevich, Executive Director Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Planning Board Federal Square Station P. O. Box 1167 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108 717/787-2042

PUERTO RICO

Pedro M. Velez, Jr., Director Puerto Rico Crime Commission G.P.O. Box 1256 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00936

RHODE ISLAND

Walter A. McQueeney, Executive Director Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Criminal Administration 265 Melrose Street Providence, Rhode Island 02907 401/277-2620 or (2621)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carl R. Reasonover, Executive Director Law Enforcement Assistance Program 917 Main Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

803/758-3573 (FTS 803/253-8371) SOUTH DAKOTA

Robert Miller, Program Director State Planning and Advisory Commission on Crime State Capitol Pierre, South Dakota 57501 505/224-3429

TENNESSEE

Francis W. Norwood, Executive Director Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency Andrew Jackson State Office Building Suite 1312⁰ Nashville, Tennessee 37219 615/741–3521 (FTS 615/242–8321)

TEXAS

Judge Joe Frazier Brown, Executive Director Criminal Justice Council, Executive Department 730 Littlefield Building Austin, Texas 78701 512/476-7201

UTAH Robert Andersen, Director

Law Enforcement Planning Agency Room 304—State Office Building Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 801/328–5731

VERMONT Robert B. Bing, Executive Director

Governor's Commission on Crime Control and Prevention 43 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 802/223-2311, Ext. 645

VIRGINIA Richard N. Harris, Director Division of Justice and Crime Prevention 101--9th Street Office Building

Richmond, Virginia 23219 703/770–6193

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Edmond Ayres, Chief Administrator Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801 809/774-6400

WASHINGTON

James N. O'Connor, Administrator Law and Justice Planning Office Planning and Community Affairs Agency 1306 Capitol Way Olympia. Washington 98501 205/753–2235

WEST VIRGINIA Dr. Harold Neely, Executive Director Governor's Committee on Crime. Delinquency and Corrections 1704 McCling Street

LEAA REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION #1—BOSTON Joseph R. Rosetti, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice Post Office and Courthouse Building, Room 1702 Boston, Massachusetts 02109 617/223-7256

REGION #2—PHILADELPHIA Arnold J. Hopkins, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice 928 Market Street (2nd Floor) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 215/597–7846

REGION #3—ATLANTA

George M. Murphy, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice 730 Peachtree Street, N.W. (Room 985) Atlanta, Georgia 30308 404/526-3556

REGION #4—CHICAGO John J. Jemilo, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice

Charleston, West Virginia 25311 304/348-3689 or 348-3692

WISCONSIN

Robert G. Walter, Executive Director Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 110 East Main Street Madison, Wisconsin 53702 608 /266–3323

WYOMING

John B. Rogers, Administrator Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration 600 East 25th Street Cheyenne. Wyoming 82001 307:777–7716

AMERICAN SAMOA

Raymond E. Smythe, Territorial Planning Officer Territorial Law Enforcement Planning Agency Box 7 Pago Pago, American Samoa 96909

O'Hara Office Center (Room 121) 3166 Des Plaines Avenue Des Plaines, Illinois 60018 312/299-3339

REGION #5-DALLAS

Norval Jesperson, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice 500 S. Ervay Street, Room 407–C Dallas, Texas 75201 214/749–2958

REGION #6-DENVER

Edwin R. LaPedis, Regional Director Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice Room 5619, Federal Building Denver, Colorado 80202 303/297-4784

REGION #7—SAN FRANCISCO Cornelius Cooper, Regional Director

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice 1838 El Camino Real (Suite 111) Burlingame, California 94010 415/341–3401