

# **Walkabout Books List 16**

## **Police and Community in the United States**

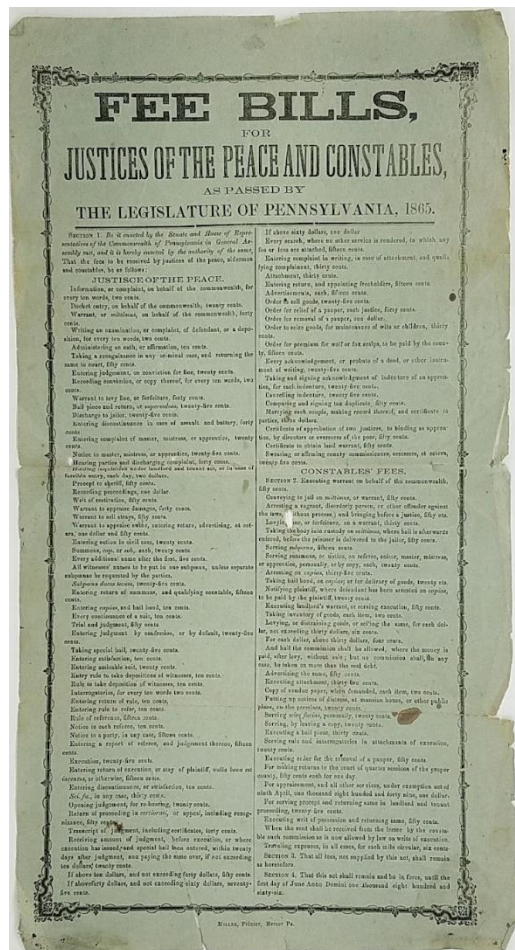
**40 items on Police,  
Policing, and  
Protest, 1865-2009**



***1. Fee Bills for Justices of the Peace and Constables as Passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1865.*** Mercer, PA: Miller Printer, [1865]. Broadside, 17.5 x 9 inches, printed on blue paper in two columns with a decorative border. Good only, with some creasing, short tears and small losses.

Prior to the development of municipal police forces, constables performed most local law enforcement duties in Pennsylvania. Constable was an elected position with no salary, but the right to payment on fee-for-service basis. By 1865, police forces did exist in the major cities, but many small towns and rural areas would have relied on constables to maintain order and justices of the peace to write warrants and complaints, hold trials, and levy fines. This rare broadside provides an schedule of fees established by the State to be paid for approximately 75 legal and law-enforcement activities, including serving a subpoena (15 cents); taking an inventory of goods (two cents per item); executing a warrant, arresting a vagrant or disorderly person, executing order for removal of a pauper, and conveying a prisoner to jail (fifty cents each). Not located in OCLC.

**\$125**



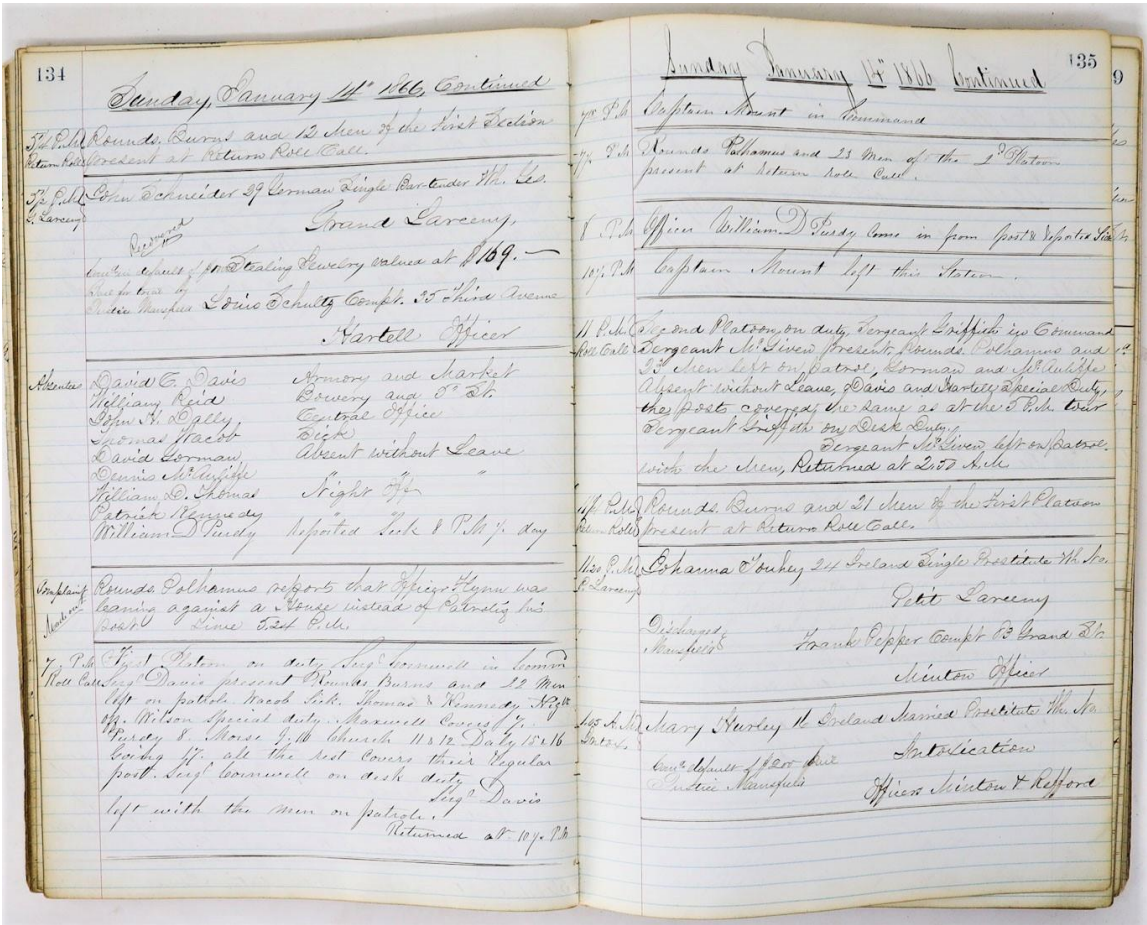


**2. Manuscript Log Book of the 17th Precinct, New York City Police Department, December 1865-March 1866.** Disbound ledger, 15 x 9.5 inches, 378 pp, covering the period from December 22, 1865 to March 5, 1866. Boards not present, gatherings loose, but complete (i.e, all pages from 1 to 378 present; it is possible there were originally more pages), clean and easily legible.

The Seventeenth Precinct of the NYPD was headquartered at 79-81 First Avenue, and its boundaries were Houston St., Avenue B, Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue, and the Bowery. It was a low-income, densely populated area, home to large numbers of German and Irish immigrants. This ledger offers a fascinating glimpse into the challenges faced by the men charged with keeping the community safe and orderly.

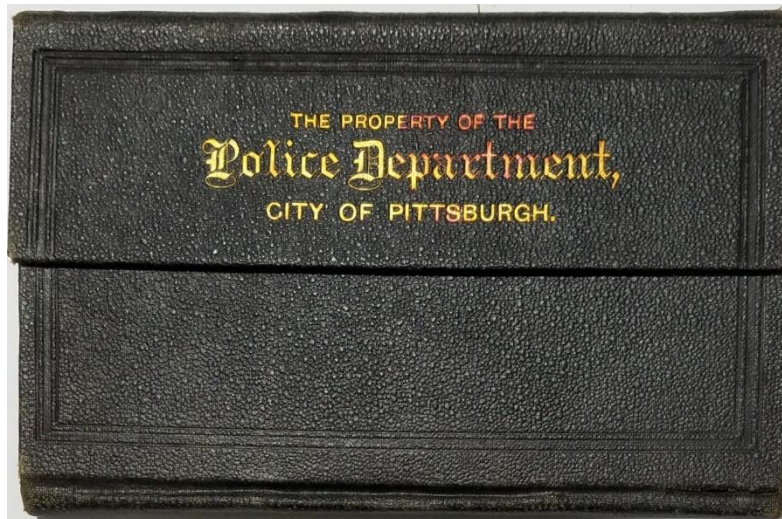
The log is organized by shift, and records the names of the commander, sergeant, roundsman (patrol supervisor), and patrol officers of each watch, also noting who was performing desk duty, away on other business (e.g., escorting prisoners to court), out sick, or away without leave. Details are noted in the log each time someone is arrested – including type and location of the offense; name of arresting officer; offender's name, age, race, occupation, nationality, and marital status; and whether the person was jailed, fined, posted bail, or was discharged. The vast majority of people arrested were white men (we noted about 30 charges against women and one against a black man), and during the months covered in this log they committed a wide array of offenses, including attempted murder, assault, grand and petit larceny, burglary, passing counterfeit notes, swindling, carrying a concealed weapon, intoxication, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct. One of the most dramatic incidents recorded here was an assault on a police officer. On January 13, 1866:

*Officer Irwin saw two men named Arthur McCluskey and Daniel Murphy acting in a very disorderly manner at the corner of 14th street and First Avenue. On attempting to arrest them they attacked the officer, aided by a crowd of Ruffians, and wrenched his club from his hands. Struck him a violent blow on the head. While down the officer fired two shots at the party. Several officers coming to the assistance of Irwin succeeded in arresting McClusky and Murphy and a man named Callihan. Irwin was attended by the surgeon, who dressed his wounds.*



Police work didn't only involve crime, of course, and other activities were also logged. Officers responded to fires and accidents, assisted lost children, took a woman in labor to the hospital, recovered runaway horses, and secured abandoned wagons and businesses found unlocked at night. Patrolmen were apparently closely supervised, and several reports of dereliction of duty made by the Roundsman or other officers are noted. In some cases the complaints were substantive – e.g., "Officer Schwartz failed to discover a store door left open where a burglary had been committed." But most involve officers not being exactly where they belonged: "At 5:47 PM Officer Irving was leaning over a railing instead of patrolling his post" or "could not find Patrolman Quinn on his post for the space of 45 minutes 1:05-1:50 A.M." And, in a stark contrast to modern ideas about community policing, Officer Patrick Kennedy is accused of "standing and leaning against a house in conversation with a citizen." An excellent source for research on the social history of New York City and the working life of the city's police officers immediately following the Civil War.

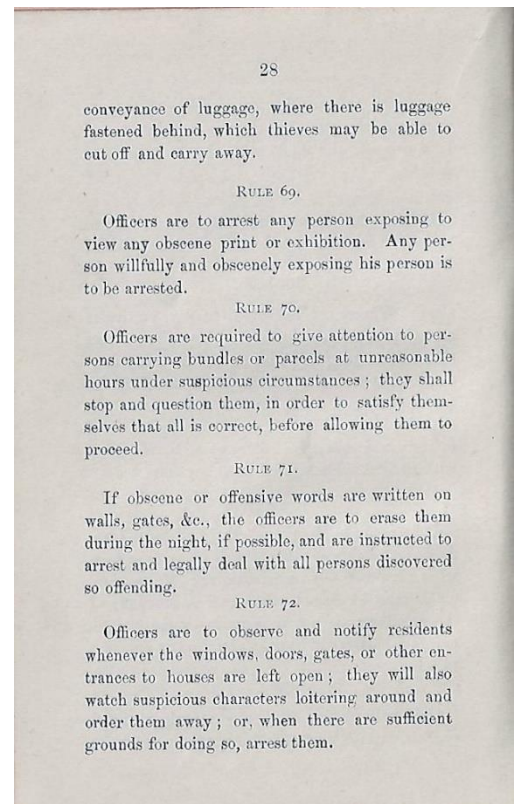
\$3,000



**3. Rules and Regulations Governing the Police Department of the City of Pittsburgh, Adopted by the Police Committee, June 21, 1881.** Jos. Eichbaum & Co., 1881. First Edition. 88 pp, in pebbled cloth wallet binding with "The Property of the Police Department, City of Pittsburgh" stamped in gilt on the flap .3.75 x 6 inches. On a preliminary page, each name on a list of people in leadership positions (Mayor Robert Lyon, Chief of Police John P. Heisel, and three others) has been crossed off and replaced with the corresponding name from the next administration (1884-1887). Otherwise unmarked, clean and sound, with very light wear.

The Pittsburgh Police Department was established in 1857 by an ordinance that provided for one chief and no more than nine constables. By 1868, the rapidly growing city had expanded its force to 109 officers, and an effort was begun to formalize procedures for hiring, record-keeping, and performance of duties. Uniforms were added in 1874. This 1881 manual appears to be the first written set of rules and regulations published for use by officers. It sets out the duties of the Chief of Police, lieutenants, detectives ("they are especially required to note and report the presence in the city of professional thieves and suspicious strangers, and carefully observe their movements"), turnkeys (jailers), and officers. The 53 rules for officers cover physical and moral fitness for duty, uniforms, deportment ("officers must be peaceable and orderly; civil to everyone, but especially courteous to all females; gentle, yet energetic and firm in the performance of duty, and always careful to abstain from improper language"), patrol methods, duty to report violations of city ordinances regarding nuisances such as gambling houses, houses of ill fame, and places in which liquor is sold on Sundays, and many other subjects. Additional sections of the manual describe the duties and legal powers of policemen relating to making arrests, crime prevention, directing traffic, and dealing with disorderly persons, children, and peddlers. A final section offers instruction on "How to Restore Persons Apparently Dead." Fascinating and quite scarce; not found in OCLC.

**\$450**





**4. Manuscript Letter from a Mississippi Law Enforcement Officer Describing Racial Violence and Efforts to Prevent a Lynching, 1882.** Handwritten letter dated August 1, 1882, in Greenwood, Mississippi, signed simply, "John," and addressed to "My darling precious Cora." The letter covers both sides of a 12.5" x 8" sheet, as well as an additional scrap measuring about 2.5" x 5.5", approximately 700 words in all. Stained but fully legible, in a clear hand.

The writer refers to himself in the letter as "an officer" and likely worked for the Leflore County Sheriff. Most of the letter describes an incident in which he was called to the hamlet of Shellmound "to settle a disturbance between the white people and negroes." A white man had killed a black man and been arrested, but "the negroes was cutting up and making a good many threats and got the whites excited. They sent runners up the river and down here for help to guard the young man that night." John gathered a group of men and went to Shellmound, where he found a white crowd "had got after a negro, a brother to the one that got killed and wanted to mob him." The man escaped, but "they were out all night nearly hunting him but never found him. They shot at one or two others and wounded one slightly. They had the negroes so frightened that it was impossible to get any of the witnesses." Nonetheless, the white offender was held pending trial, and the crowd dispersed "pretending that they were going to disband." Instead, they continued their manhunt until "they ran up on a negro and killed him." John, meanwhile, was two miles away protecting the original offender's father (who was afraid of being attacked by the victim's family) when yet another black man was taken captive by the white vigilantes. John writes: "I was afraid they were going to kill him too and I set up nearly all night to keep them from hurting him. Being an officer, I managed to keep him safe until next morning. I brought him on to Greenwood for I knew he would be killed if I left him up there. He is in town now. Told me this morning that God would bless me for protecting him."

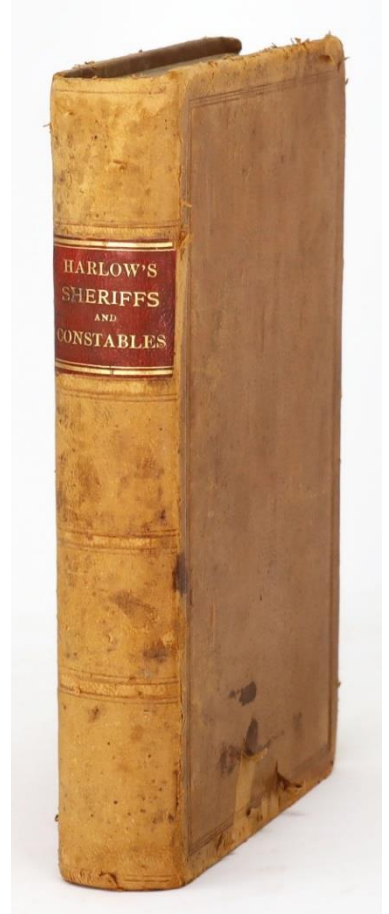
A chilling and rare first-person account by a law enforcement officer tasked with quelling racial violence in the post-Reconstruction South.

**\$950**

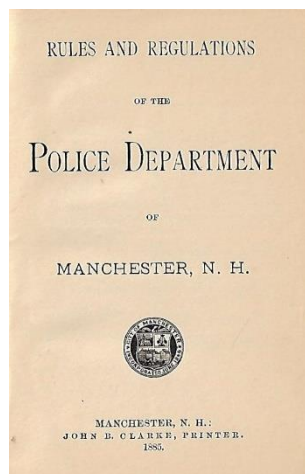
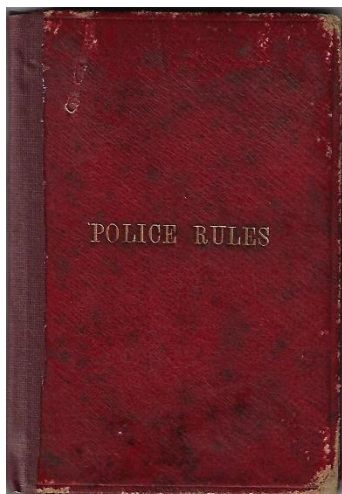
### *Policing the American West*

**5. Harlow, W.S. *Duties of Sheriffs and Constables, As Defined by the Laws, and Interpreted by the Supreme Court, of the State of California. With Practical Forms for Official Use, and the Fee Bills of Each of the Counties of the State.*** San Francisco: Sumner Whitney & Co., 1884. First Edition. 549 pp, in original full-leather binding with red spine label. Some scuffing to the leather, minor soiling to page edges; very good.

First edition of what may be the first western manual for law enforcement officers. In addition to covering bureaucratic duties such as real estate sales and writing summonses and subpoenas, it includes discussion of suppression of riots, dealing with dead bodies, aid to wrecked vessels, when prisoners may or may not be handcuffed, when a warrant must be shown, when force may be used in making an arrest, jail-keeping, and more. Also includes rules governing the behavior of officers (e.g., "every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, beats any person, is punishable by fine not exceeding \$5000 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding five years"). William Sturdevant Harlow traveled to California as a young man, arriving in 1853 and heading for the mines. He persisted in the often thankless pursuit of gold longer than most, giving it up in 1862 to become a journalist and newspaper editor in San Francisco and Oakland. According to *A History of the New California, Its Resources and People* (L.H. Irvine, 1905), "On the 1st of November 1875 he entered upon official service under Sheriff Harry Morse and acted as under-sheriff [of Alameda County] during the greater part of the time until the 5th of January, 1903. He was prompt, fearless, and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and in 1884 he wrote and published a book entitled "Harlow's Duties of Sheriffs and Constables" ...[which] treats exhaustively and comprehensively of the duties of sheriffs. It is accepted as a text book by the attorneys and is the only volume of that character that has been published in the state, if not west of the Mississippi. It is a book of great value...and has become recognized as authority on the subject of which it treats."



**\$600**



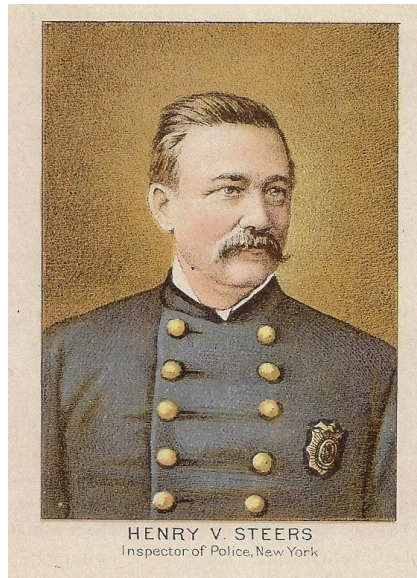
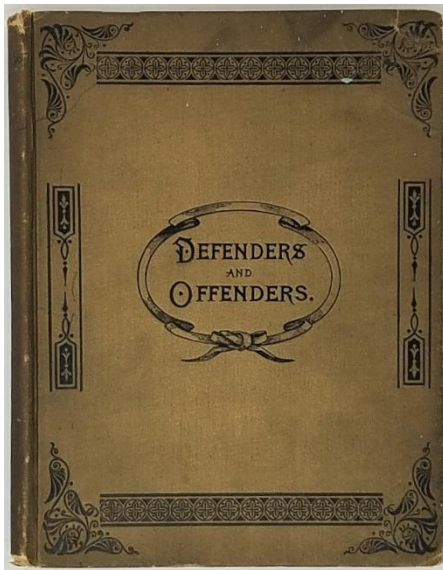
# **6. *Rules and Regulations of the Police Department of Manchester, N.H.***

Manchester, NH: John B. Clarke, Printer, 1885. Pocket-sized manual, 3.25 x 4.75 inches, 32 pp + index. Original leather boards, spine covered in cloth tape. Corners rubbed, contents clean.

The user is advised that the rules provided within are intended to aid police in the discharge of their duties, but "no officer must expect that they cover every case that may arise. The intelligence and discretion of the officer must be relied on in many emergencies which cannot be guarded against by any established rules." That said, expectations laid out in considerable detail. Among other things, officers must "strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character...all disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame, and all places where liquors are sold on their route." They must also be attuned all aspects of their surroundings and report "all street and sidewalk obstructions...all coal-holes left exposed...all street lamps out of repair...all buildings erected contrary to law or which have become unsafe....They shall at all times take note of all ashes, garbage, dead animals, or other offensive matter thrown into the street...They shall at note all cases of fast-driving, brutality to animals, horses or vehicles going upon the sidewalk...cases of three or more persons obstructing the sidewalks in violation of the City Ordinances" etc., etc. There are guidelines for conducting arrests, handling prisoners, and reviving drowning victims, as well as rules for dress and deportment, prohibitions on accepting gifts, and a list of violations for which an officer shall be reprimanded, suspended or dismissed. These include insubordination, immoral conduct, intoxication, "acts of oppression or tyranny," and "failing to detect a crime committed on his beat during his tour of duty." It wasn't easy.

**\$200**

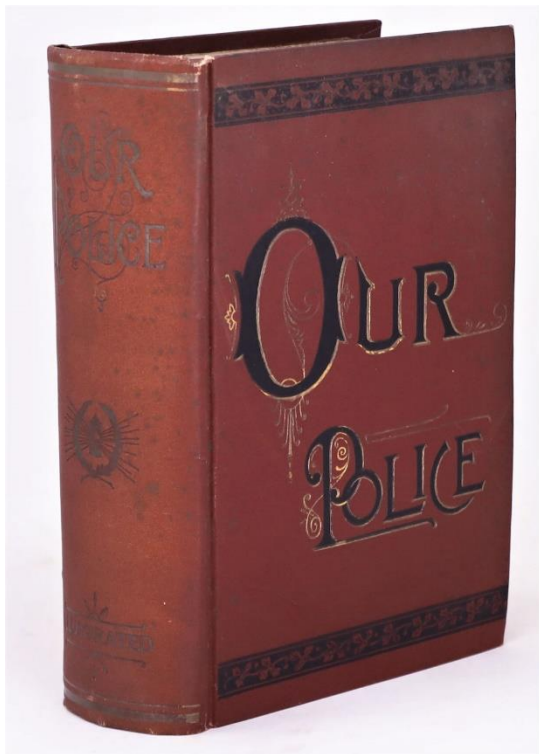




**7. *Defenders and Offenders*.** New York: D. Buchner & Co., [1888]. First Edition. [124] pp, containing 210 chromolithographed portraits of criminals and police, each accompanied by a short biography. Original decorated cloth boards show wear at extremities, rear board has some staining, and front free endpaper is lacking. With the exceptions of a few marginal smudges, the text and portraits are clean. Good.

Although better-known for its portraits of a wide range of villains, the ten police officers featured -- chiefs, superintendents, and inspectors from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City -- receive slightly longer biographies with interesting details of specific actions and character traits that allowed the officer to rise through the ranks. We are told, for example, that as a patrolman Inspector Edward Reilly of the Brooklyn police force "took part in the suppression of the draft riots and distinguished himself for coolness and courage" and then "as captain he made a splendid record, always feared by the turbulent element in his precinct." Inspector John Mackeller, also of Brooklyn, worked on the Atlantic Dock Squad, "a body of men organized to protect the valuable store houses in that neighborhood from Southern incendiaries, thieves, and mobs," before becoming a "first-class detective [who] knows a great deal about crooked people and is always around and on the alert looking for them and has been greatly instrumental in driving this class out of Brooklyn." This book was available only as a premium for people who collected and mailed in all 200 tobacco cards of the offenders -- murderers, swindlers, counterfeiters, forgers, bank robbers, pickpockets, etc., whose ranks included more than twenty women, several African- and Asian-Americans, and many western outlaws. Six-Guns 578. **\$475**



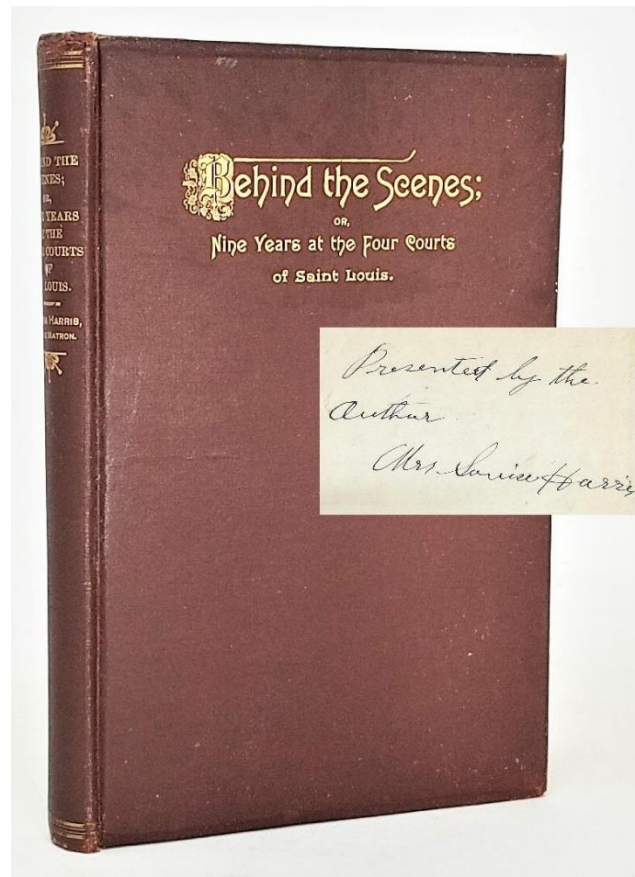


8. Mann, Henry. *Our Police. A History of the Providence Force from the First Watchman to the Latest Appointee, Illustrated with Portraits and Etchings*. Providence, Rhode Island: 1889. First Edition. 519 pp + extensive (ca. 100 pp) local advertising section. Original maroon cloth decorated in black and gilt. Mild rubbing to extremities; near fine.

Although the history of policing in Providence dates back to 1651, when the city's first town sergeant was appointed, a true municipal police department was not established until 1864. Like many similar books published in the 1880s (during which handsome volumes with the main title "Our Police" were published in Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York, and Pittsburgh), this work is highly laudatory, beginning with the assertion that the police have made Providence "one of the safest and most orderly" cities in the world and "taught the class who make a living by crime to dread and avoid Rhode Island." But in addition to tales of criminals (both cunning and bumbling), heroic constables, and the triumph of the social order, the book does provide a valuable overview of the gradual professionalization of policing over time, as the problems (e.g., drinking on the job, lack of vigilance, inability to deal with riots, insufficient personnel to meet the needs of a growing population) were addressed and clear duties and expectations codified.

**\$250**

*Early Book by an American Policewoman*

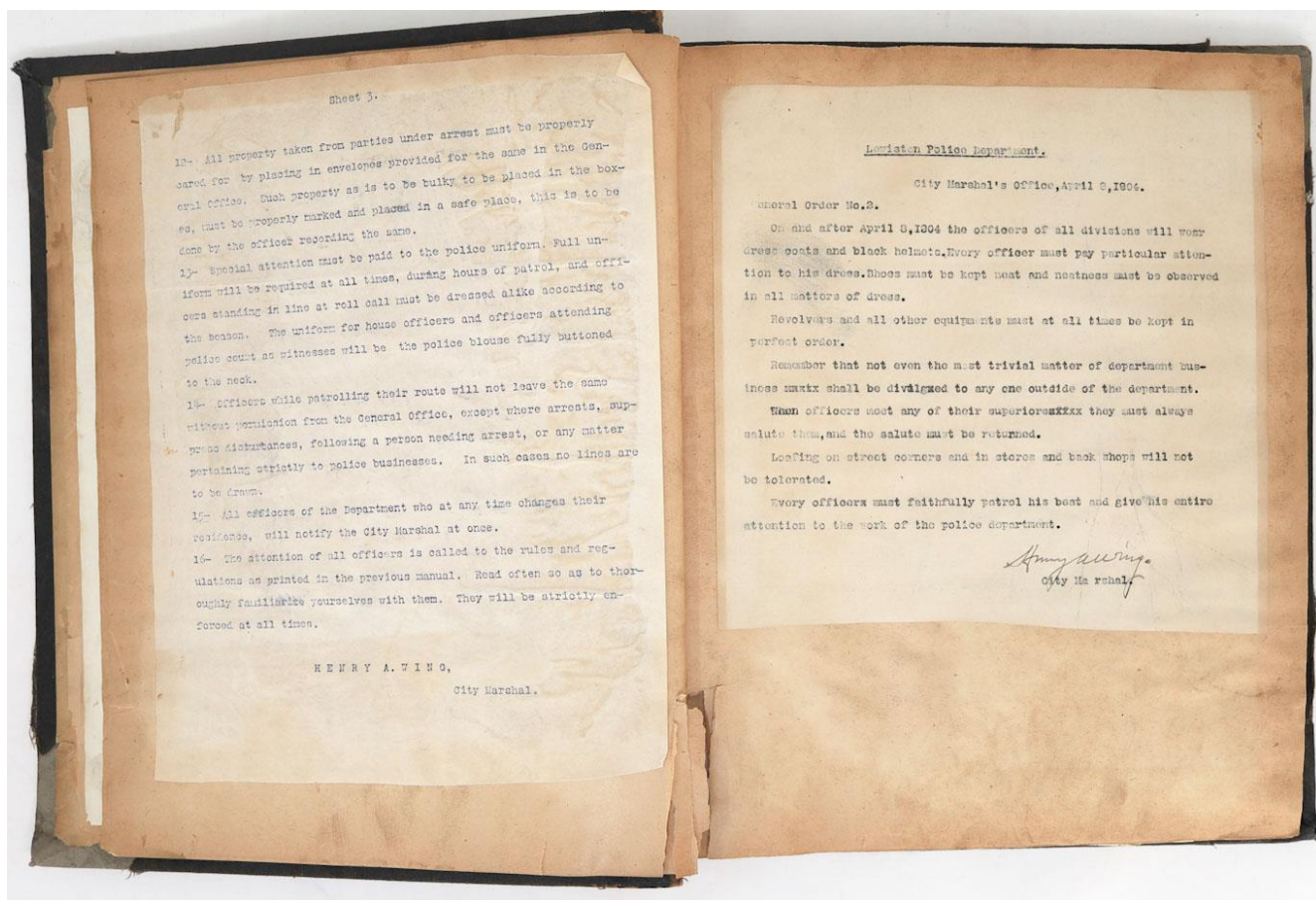


**9. Harris, Louisa. *Behind the Scenes; or Nine Years at the Four Courts of Saint Louis* [Signed].** St. Louis: A.R. Fleming & Co., 1893. First Edition. 220 pp, with frontis portrait of the author. A very good copy in original cloth, with mild rubbing to corners and spine ends. Inscribed on the front flyleaf "Presented by the author Mrs. Louisa Harris."

Women first entered law enforcement in the United States in the position of Police Matron -- a woman charged with the supervision of female prisoners. Although a few matrons were hired as early as the 1840s, it wasn't until the 1880s, after the Women's Christian Temperance Union began pushing for change, that they became relatively common. By the 1890s, most large cities in the United States had one. This memoir by the St. Louis police matron has been cited as the first book published by a policewoman in the United States. Unlike most nineteenth-century accounts by male policemen and jailers, which unreservedly condemned their charges as immoral, depraved, vicious, etc., Harris' book is more forgiving. She writes that eight years of working with criminals has given her "opportunity to learn of the causes of the committal of the crimes" and expresses a strong belief in her own ability to reform many who have chosen the wrong path (the exception being those whose criminal tendencies are hereditary). In particular, she uses the book to condemn the holding of juvenile offenders with hardened criminals ("as it surely hastens their ruin") and to advocate for the creation of a special home or section of the jail specifically for housing younger girls.

**\$600**





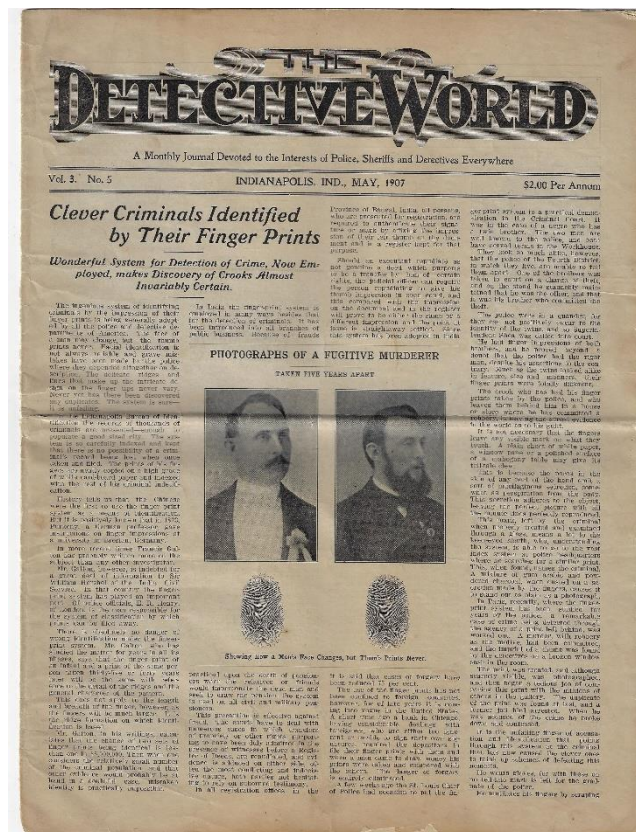
**10. Wing, Henry A. *Compilation of Special Orders Issued by the Police Chief of Lewiston, Maine, April 1904-November 1905.*** Scrapbook containing ca. 125 "Special Orders" and other directives issued by Henry A. Wing, City Marshal (i.e. police chief) of Lewiston, Maine in 1904-05. Housed in a worn pebbled cloth binder with "Special Orders 4-5-04 #1 to 11-9-05" scrawled in yellow on the front cover. The orders are mimeographed on Lewiston Maine Police Department letterhead and glued to both sides of 70 leaves. One leaf detached, otherwise sound, but all of the orders with staining coming through from the glue used. These appear to have been Wing's personal copies, as his name is stamped inside the front cover of the album and each order bears his original signature. When Wing assumed his position, he set about updating the department's equipment and requiring a new level of professionalism from his force. Some of the orders in this book are specific staffing instructions (who is on duty when), but many are directives for correct behavior of all kinds. There are orders on topics as diverse as reporting in by telephone, being on time, wearing dress coats on patrol, placing evidence in property envelopes, saluting superiors, not discussing politics or religion at police headquarters, reporting on non-working electric lights, and not divulging any department business to outsiders. And, naturally, there is an order reminding people to review their special orders.

**\$275**

11. *The Detective World, A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Police, Sheriffs and Detectives Everywhere, Vol. 3 No. 5, May 1907.* Indianapolis, IN: World Publishing, 1907. Single issue of this scarce periodical, which billed itself as "America's Only Detective-Police Newspaper." 13.5 x 10.25 inches, 16 pp. Light soiling, a few chips; very good.

The front page bears the headline "Clever Criminals Identified by their Finger Prints" and describes the new technology that "makes discovery of crooks almost certain." Regular sections include "Captain Webster's Letter Box," which enabled readers to write in for "answers and general advice pertaining to actual cases," "News and Notes from Busy Detectives," "Webster's Detective Agency Official Bulletin of Rewards" (photographs and details of various wanted criminals), and a classified section in which private detectives could advertise their services. The paper was the brainchild of one H.C. Webster, an energetic self-promoter who also offered handcuffs, revolvers, and other police equipment for sale. Whether he was ever "Captain" of anything is unclear. In 1908 he was charged with mail fraud for having solicited applicants to work as detectives, charging them for a packet of related literature, and failing to provide any of the promised employment.

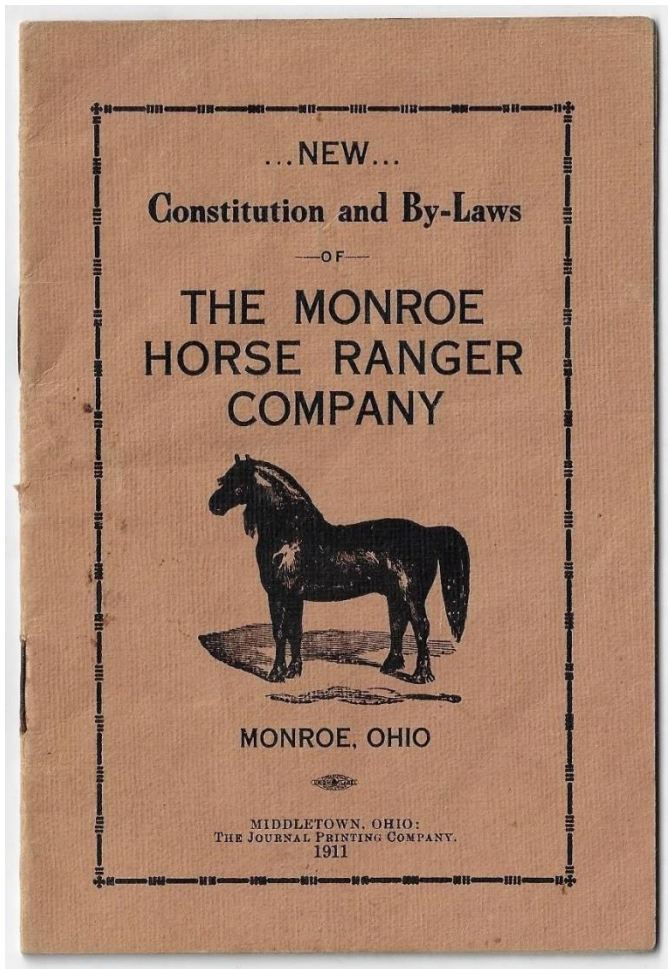
\$85





*Policing Without a Badge*

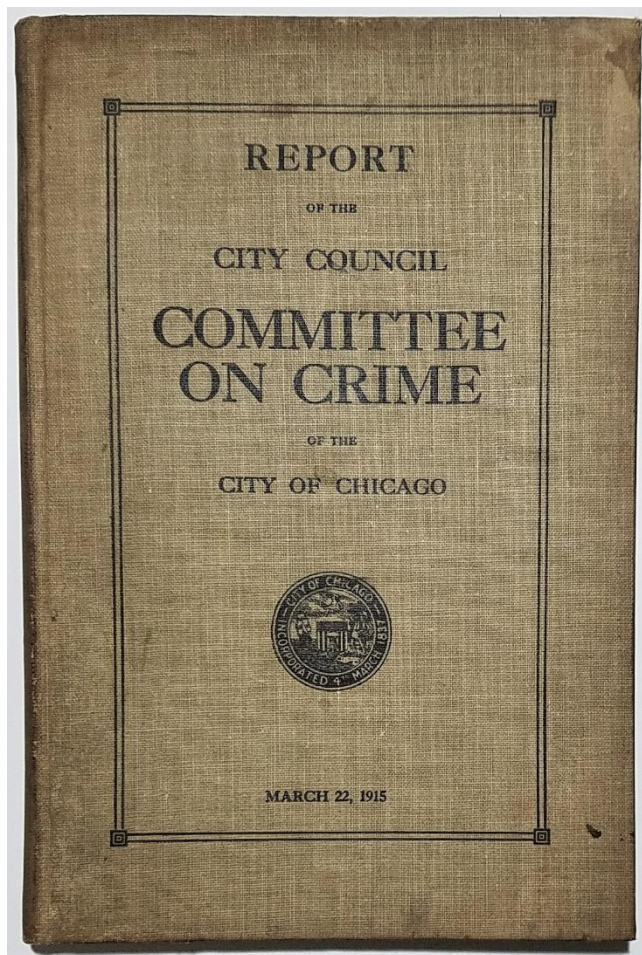
**12. Constitution and By-Laws of the Monroe Horse Ranger Company, Monroe, Ohio, Butler County.** Middletown, Ohio: Journal Printing Company, 1911. 6 x 4 inches, 16, [1] pp, in stapled wrappers with illustration of a horse on the front. Very good, with some general handling wear.



The Monroe Horse Ranger Company was organized under an 1887 Ohio law that allowed "any number of persons, not less than fifteen...to become incorporated for the purpose of apprehending and convicting horse-thieves and other felons." Such companies were allowed to arrest without a warrant anyone they believed had committed a felony and to detain the person until a legal warrant could be secured. According to the Preamble, the Monroe company was formed (in 1901) because "frequent breaches of the peace have occurred, and depredations have been committed on the property of many of our citizens, which evils have already arrived at an alarming extent and are apparently on the increase, endangering not only the peace, morals, and property, but even the lives of our citizens." It appears that this was essentially a mutual aid society that offered protection only to its own members and (despite the expressed concern for morals and human lives) was primarily occupied with apprehending horse thieves. An interesting example of a state-sanctioned vigilante group formed in the absence of a municipal police presence. Not found in OCLC. **\$200**

**13. *Report of the City Council Committee on Crime of the City of Chicago.*** Chicago: Press of H. G. Adair, 1915. First Edition. 196 pp, with two folding tables, in original cloth boards. Inscribed on the front free endpaper "Compliments of Judge Charles W. Goodnow" (a municipal court judge). Old dampstain visible on rear board and top margin of first 40 pages, some nibbling to cloth at head of spine; good only.

Seeking solutions to the city's crime problem, in 1914 the Mayor of Chicago authorized the creation of a committee to collect statistics on the frequency of major crimes and the disposition of cases, as well as causes of crime and practical methods of prevention. The report includes copious statistics on crime frequency, demographics, conviction rates, etc., as well as description and analysis of "criminal conditions," and approaches to crime prevention. Among the conclusions: "Police organization and methods are wholly inadequate to deal with the crime situation in Chicago." Not only did the investigators conclude that "incompetence, lack of discipline, and aggressiveness noticeable on a large scale" in the police department, but also that corruption was widespread: "One of the chief causes of crime in Chicago is that members of the police force, and particularly of the plain clothes staff, are hand in glove with the criminals. Instead of punishing the criminal, they protect him. Instead of using the power of the law for the protection of society, they use it for their own personal profit. They form a working agreement with pickpockets, prowlers, confidence men, gamblers, and other classes of offenders. The basis of this agreement is a division of profits between the law-breaker and the public official. They exact extent of this system is impossible to determine, but there is no doubt that its ramifications are so wide as to cripple the machinery for the enforcement of the law." **\$150**







**14. Personal Scrapbook of LAPD Captain R. Lee Heath, Tracing His Rise to Chief of Police, 1913-1924.** Scrapbook compiled in a sturdy commercial clothbound ledger, 10" x 15", with "Invoices" printed in gilt on leather spine label. The ledger contains 122 leaves, 56 of which have newspaper clippings and ephemera (invitations, business cards, bulletins, correspondence) affixed to one or both sides. The remainder of the pages are blank. Two photographs and some additional ephemera and clippings are laid in.

Robert Lee Heath (1881-1974) joined the Los Angeles Police Department in 1904 and rose through the ranks to serve as Chief of Police from 1924-1926. He began this scrapbook in 1913, at about the time he was placed in command of the Boyle Heights division. He clipped newspaper articles written about or by police (e.g., "Officer Leo W. Marden Commanding the Juvenile Bureau of the Police Department, Writing His Views on How Best to Curb the Forces of the Underworld in Los Angeles") and on unusual or sensational crimes and criminals, incidents in which Los Angeles police were injured or killed, and occasional unrelated subjects. In 1917, two days after the United States entered World War I, Heath was charged with supervising companies of armed citizens who had signed up to be home guardsmen. His scrapbook includes two articles on this work (Home Guard is Ready for Defense," "Many Rush to Join; Home Guards Ready") and another reporting that "Enemy Aliens in Los Angeles Are Ordered to Disarm." Heath's leadership qualities (and ambitions) are further documented by articles from 1918-20 describing his work as chairman of a new Police Relief Association and head of a new police training school. "The average policeman believes he has a right to arrest anyone, at any time, or at any place," he is quoted as saying. "We are going to instruct the officers on the legal rights of a police officer, and we hope to make all the members of the department familiar with the rights of the citizen, as well as their own."

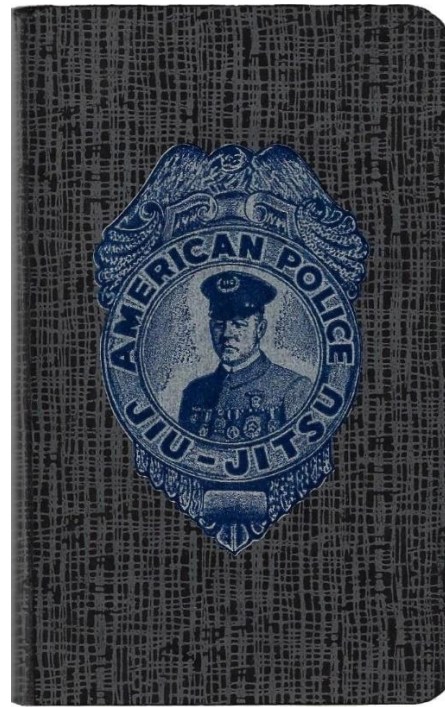
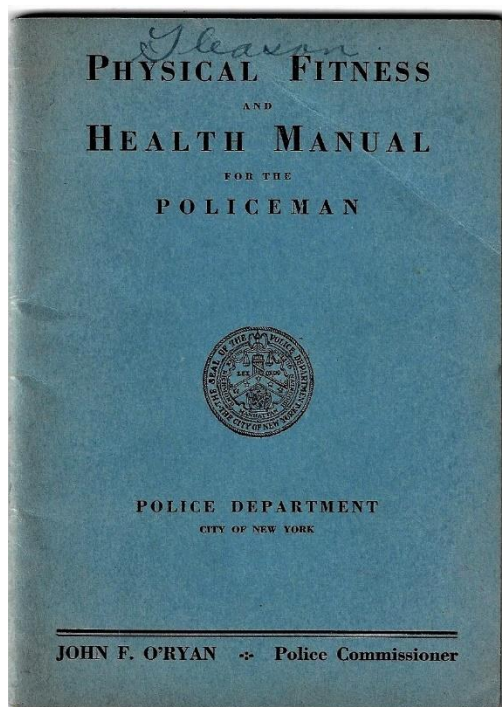
August 1921 saw a shake-up in the LAPD administration, made in conjunction with a major anti-vice campaign. Heath was given command of Central Division and proclaimed "Tell the gamblers, proprietors of dives and resorts and all violators of the anti-vice laws that we are coming." In addition to more than 30 clippings on the anti-vice campaign (many reporting successful raids and arrests), the scrapbook includes an internal police bulletin (probably written by Heath) ordering "all patrolmen to make at least one inspection during their tour of duty of all reported or suspected houses of prostitution, gambling, book-making establishments, blind pigs, lottery joints, or any other places where they have reason to believe the law is being violated." But Heath's apparent triumph lasted only a few months; in mid-November he was transferred back to his previous command. No clear explanation was given, but the articles Heath saved speculated that he had been so effective in his anti-vice campaign that powerful local politicians and businessmen complained to--and possibly bribed--the police chief or mayor. Other articles describe a rapid increase in illegal gambling after Heath's removal. Then, on January 22, 1922, the police chief (Charley Jones) bowed to public criticism and resigned. Over the next two years, Heath worked under three different Chiefs, and the scrapbook documents his crime-fighting accomplishments in various positions, including commander of the newly created Wilshire Division and Assistant Chief. Undoubtedly he had little time for scrapbooking when at last he was granted the top job. His tenure as Chief is not covered here, but he is remembered for overseeing the construction of five new police stations and the creation of forensic labs and a new police training division. With more than 200 newspaper clippings and items of ephemera, this scrapbook offers a truly fascinating window onto not only the career of one accomplished policeman, but also attitudes toward crime and the politics of the police department in early twentieth century Los Angeles.

\$1,250



**15. O'Ryan, John F. (Introduction).** *Physical Fitness and Health Manual for the Policeman*. New York: Police Department, City of New York. Undated, but ca. 1935. 39 pp, illustrated, in stapled wrappers. Previous owner's name on front cover, otherwise minimal wear.

Police Commissioner O'Ryan notes in the introduction that after passing initial fitness assessments, many of his officers (like most people) "do not keep themselves in fit or healthy condition." Poor diet and insufficient exercise are an issue, but he admits that unduly harsh (possibly detrimental) fitness regimens previously instituted by the Department may also have contributed to the problem. This booklet provided officers with a simple, illustrated course of exercises to be done on their own, during just 5-10 minutes each morning and evening. There are also recommendations for recreational forms of exercise, prevention and treatment of indigestion and obesity, and "conscious deep breathing," which is to be practiced daily. One copy located in OCLC. \$85



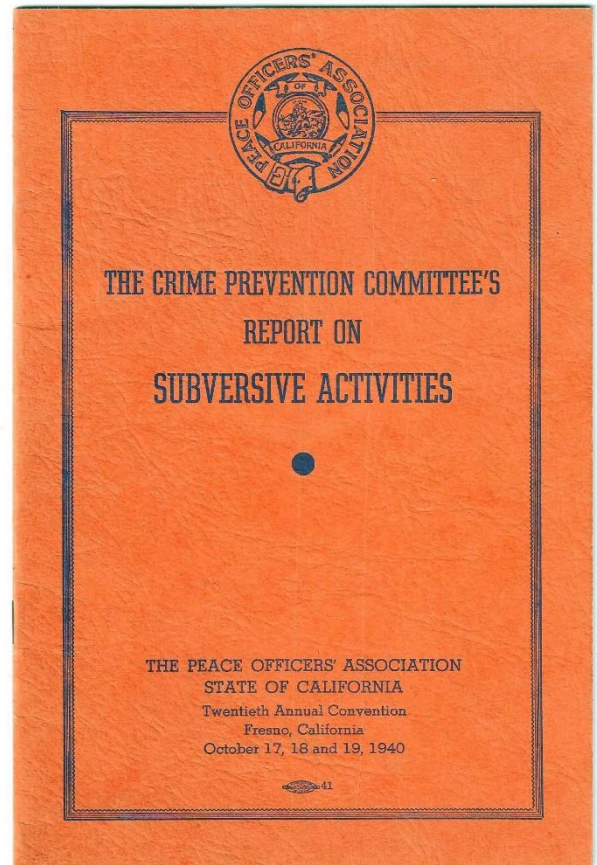
**16. Jorgensen, S.J.** *American Police Jiu-Jitsu*. Seattle: Self-Published. 5.25 x 3.25 inches, 109 pp, in original illustrated wrappers. Latest copyright date 1937; printing date uncertain. Price of \$1.50 on title page. Mild spine slant, else fine.

Svend Jens "Jorgy" Jorgensen was a Danish immigrant who joined the Seattle Police Department 1919. He began learning jiu-jitsu and judo in 1921 after three fellow police officers, untrained in disarming techniques, were killed by a gunman. This booklet, first published in 1930 and frequently reprinted, was originally intended for use by police departments, but ultimately was used by the U.S. Military, FBI, and other law enforcement organizations. It is extensively illustrated and includes instruction on disarming a person with a knife or gun, breaking a choke-hold, and defending oneself against attacks on the body from a variety of angles. \$35



**17. California State Peace Officers' Association. *The Crime Prevention Committee's Report on Subversive Activities*.** [Sacramento], 1940. 19 pp, in original stapled wrappers. Pencil notes on back cover, else fine. Report presented at the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California Peace Officers' Association, held in Fresno in October, 1940.

As the Second World War ravaged Europe, this gathering of California police chiefs and sheriffs found themselves contemplating what they could do to "put an end for all time to the activities of the Communist, Nazi, Fascist, and like forces" operating in the United States. The bulk of the report is taken up with a discussion of the many ways in which Communists insinuate themselves into "every phase of public life" and into the minds of vulnerable Americans. To combat the ruthless methods employed by subversive organizations, the report suggests, officers must be trained "to carefully scrutinize and keep a check on questionable or known subversive groups," to gather information on "the approximate membership of the groups, their racial composition, the occupational categories of the members and the number of aliens involved," and to "be vigilant against illegal acts or sabotage." At the same time, the police must try to keep well-meaning citizens from taking their own action against perceived enemies of democracy: "It will be incumbent upon peace officers to prevent mob action or hysteria, by using wise management in times of national stress and wide-spread nerve strain. Quick and sound judgment, prudence and the retention of mental equilibrium by peace officers may avert tragedies which, while motivated by love of country, might boomerang in such a way as to penalize the citizens for their patriotism." The report concludes with list of recommendations, which include immediate deportation of "all aliens actively engaged in subversive activities" and enactment of legislation "outlawing the Communist Party, the Nazi Bund, the Fascist, and like organizations."



## OAKLAND POLICE ACT AS STRIKEBREAKERS FOR "BIG BUSINESS" TO SMASH ORGANIZED LABOR!

The Oakland Police Department, acting on orders from the nine "Charlie McCarthy's" forming the Oakland City Council, fired the first shot for "Big Business" to smash the AFL Labor Movement of Alameda County last Saturday night and Sunday morning when they:

• Barred the peaceful pickets of the AFL Unions off of the streets of the city of Oakland, after the pickets had received word that merchandise was to be delivered to the Kahn's and Hastings stores. There were only sixty-five pickets present to cover six entrances at Kahn's and one at Hastings. These are the few pickets the press reports variously from 250 to 1,000. There was no violence or incident of any kind. Yet, armed with billy-clubs, tear gas, sawed off shotguns and all of the arms necessary to stop an invasion of a foreign power in time of war, the Oakland Police Department closed six of Oakland's most important streets—Telegraph Avenue, Broadway, San Pablo Avenue and 15th and 16th Streets. Closed these streets to ALL of the people except cops, scabs, and the "Big Shots" of "Big Business," and kept them closed for more than six hours.

### AND . . .

Provided a police escort of 75 motorcycle cops and 38 squad cars—all armed to the teeth—to bring in Los Angeles and local scab truck drivers who were to make the deliveries to Kahn's and Hastings.

### AND . . .

Denying every constitutional and legal right of citizens, surrounded the strikebreaking rats with full protection so that they could unload their "Unfair" merchandise without the opportunity of the Labor Movement to even have peaceful pickets on the line.

### AND . . .

Using Cop-manned tow-cars, dragged autos and machines off of the above mentioned streets on that Saturday night and Sabbath morning, when there is no parking limit in the city of Oakland.

### AND . . .

Deliberately and maliciously "rode down" a member of the AFL Carmen's and Bus Drivers' Union while his back was turned, causing him such severe injuries that an ambulance had to be immediately called to take him to the hospital. This motorcycle was one of those escorting the strikebreaking rats to the Kahn's and Hastings stores.

### MAKE NO MISTAKE . . .

All of this was part of a carefully laid plan to make the newspapers' lying stories of hundreds of pickets sound plausible, and to lay foundation for the plans of the R.M.A. and "Big Business" here to start its campaign to reduce wages by busting Unions.

All of Labor—every working man and woman and their families in the Bay Area—every responsible citizen are being taken on by this ruthless combine of "Big Business" who, not satisfied to pull the dummy strings at the city hall, but also now own the city streets.

The Kahn's and Hastings strike is no longer just that. All "Big Business" here—acting together—has changed that by what took place Sunday morning. What is at stake is every worker's Union wages and conditions.

Issued by the STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE  
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL AND BUILDING TRADES  
COUNCIL OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.



**18. Steering Committee of the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Alameda County. *Oakland Police Act as Strikebreakers for "Big Business" to Smash Organized Labor.*** [Oakland, CA], [1946]. Broadside, 8.5 x 11 inches. Mild toning, old folding creases; very good.

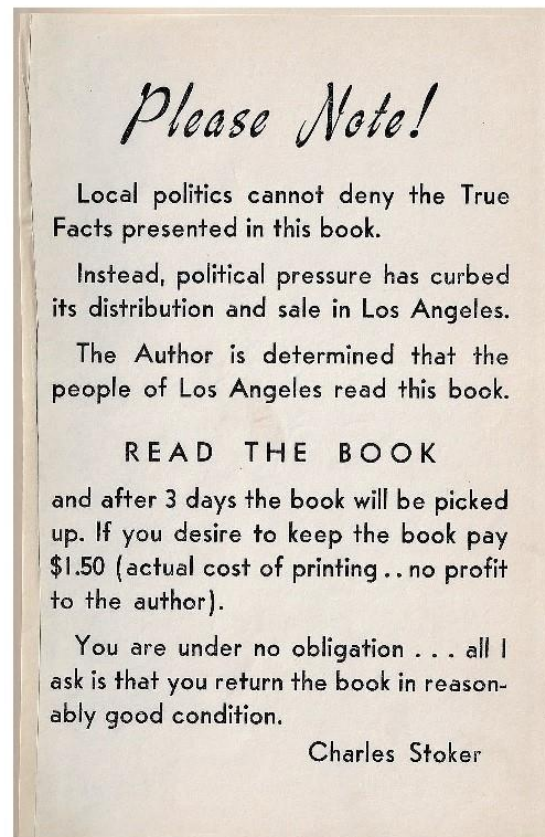
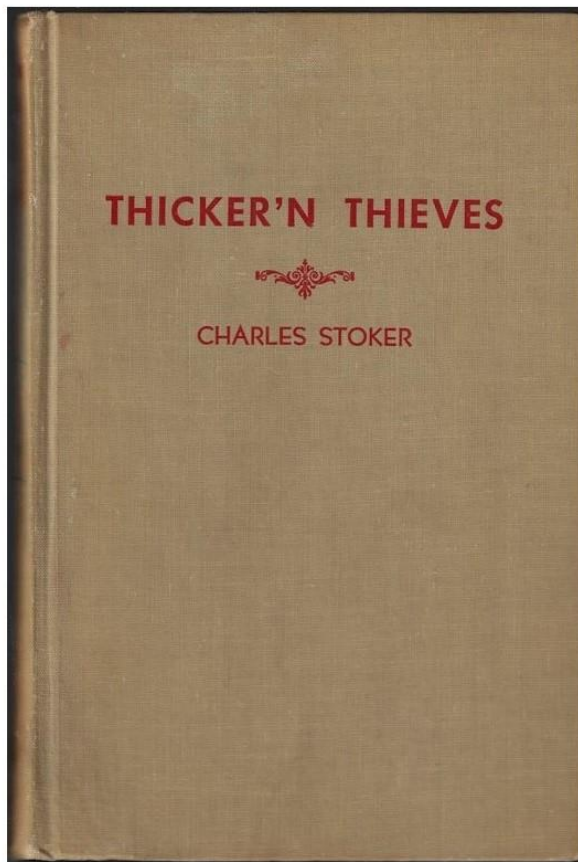
In the fall of 1946, 400 employees of two Oakland department stores walked off the job to protest the companies' resistance to unionization. This flyer dates from early December, when the Oakland Police Department was ordered by Oakland City Council (urged on by local business leaders) to remove pickets and escort strike-breaking deliveries. The text asserts that although the strike was peaceful, the police were "armed with billy-clubs, tear gas, sawed-off shotguns and all of the arms necessary to stop an invasion of a foreign power in a time of war." The police action merely served to inflame organized labor, and American Federation of Labor unions in Alameda County voted to strike in solidarity with the clerks. On December 3, 1946, more than 100,000 workers declared a "work holiday" and walked off their jobs. The General Strike (though not the original strike) ended after two days, when the city government pledged police neutrality in future strikes. An important document from a pivotal moment in the history of both organized labor and policing in Oakland.

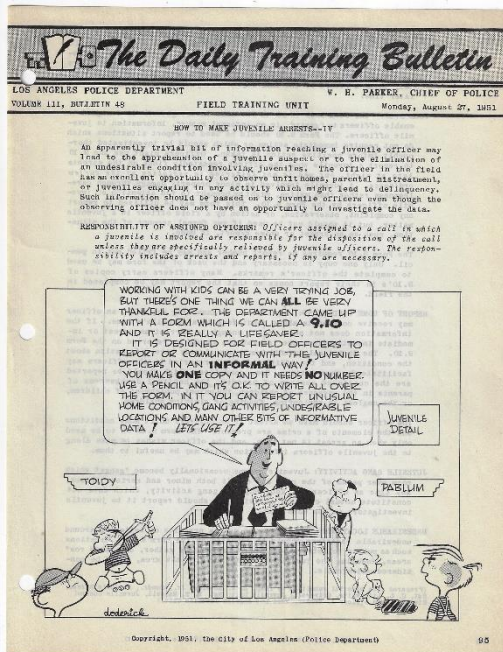


19. **Stoker, Charles.** *Thicker'n Thieves*. Santa Monica, CA: Sidereal Company, 1951. Second printing. 415 pp, in original beige cloth. Light rubbing to corners, letter "H" written in pen on spine; otherwise very good.

This famous expose of corruption in the Los Angeles Police Department is easy enough to find and wouldn't have made this list were it not for the uncommon notice from the author tipped in on the front free endpaper, which adds something new to the story. Stoker claims (believably enough) that "political pressure has curbed [the book's] distribution and sale in Los Angeles." Because he is "determined that the people of Los Angeles read this book" he offers people a chance to read the book for free if picked up after three days, or for \$1.50 ("actual cost of printing) if the reader choses to keep the book. Stoker was an LAPD sergeant working on the vice squad until he published this book, which exposed bribery and extortion committed by high-ranking police officers, leading to a grand jury investigation and the resignation of Police Chief C. B. Horrall.

\$50





20. Los Angeles Police Department. *The Daily Training Bulletin* [Eighteen Issues, 1951-1952]. City of Los Angeles, 1951-1952. Eighteen 8.5" x11" sheets printed on both sides (i.e, 36 pp), each three hole-punched along the left edge. An incomplete run, with the earliest dated August 6, 1951 and the latest April 2, 1952. Several issues have cartoon illustrations. One with a name written on the front, one heavily toned, otherwise about fine.

Issued by the Field Training Unit of the LAPD early in the tenure of Chief William H. Parker, these bulletins cover a variety of practical topics for use in day-to-day policing, including How to Arrest on a Warrant, How to Make Juvenile Arrests, How to Search a Car, How to Recognize Narcotics Violations, and How to Hand Repossession Disputes. They were distributed to officers each day at roll call for several years and were eventually compiled into a single book. Of particular interest here are six issues relating to juveniles, which acknowledge increasing societal concern with the problem of "juvenile delinquency," and encourage offers to adopt preventive strategies, rather than merely reacting to crime.

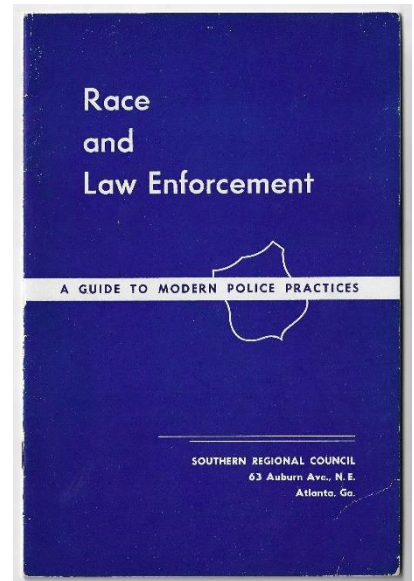
**\$100**



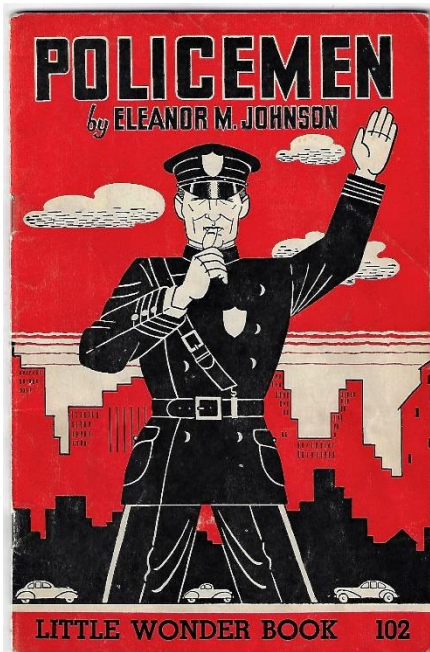


**21. Southern Regional Council. *Race and Law Enforcement, A Guide to Modern Police Practices.*** Atlanta, GA, 1952. 20 pp, stapled wrappers. Mild cover wear; very good.

The Southern Regional Council was formed in 1944 to promote racial equality and decrease racial violence in the American South. In contrast to many more strident critiques of the police, this pamphlet asks "Have we created in our community the atmosphere of tolerance and respect for the individual which breeds good law enforcement?" Sections discuss what should be expected from police officers and how prejudices impact professionalism and offers a set of standards of police performance that include knowledge of the law, courtesy, fairness and impartiality, acting on the facts, use of force only when justified, and developing good relationships with community leaders of all races. The employment of "negro policemen" is recommended when possible, and citizens are urged "to give credit, criticism, and cooperation where each is called for." A 28-item "checklist of race and law enforcement in your community" (e.g., "In the past five-year period, how many persons, by race, were killed in the course of arrest? Is there evidence that all such cases were thoroughly and impartially investigated?) is provided as an assessment tool to help citizens identify and describe areas in need of improvement.



\$45



**22. Johnson, Eleanor M. *Policemen.*** Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill Books, 1954. Little Wonder Book 102. Revised edition; first published in 1941. 30 pp, in original illustrated wrappers. Many illustrations from photographs. Some general handling wear; very good.

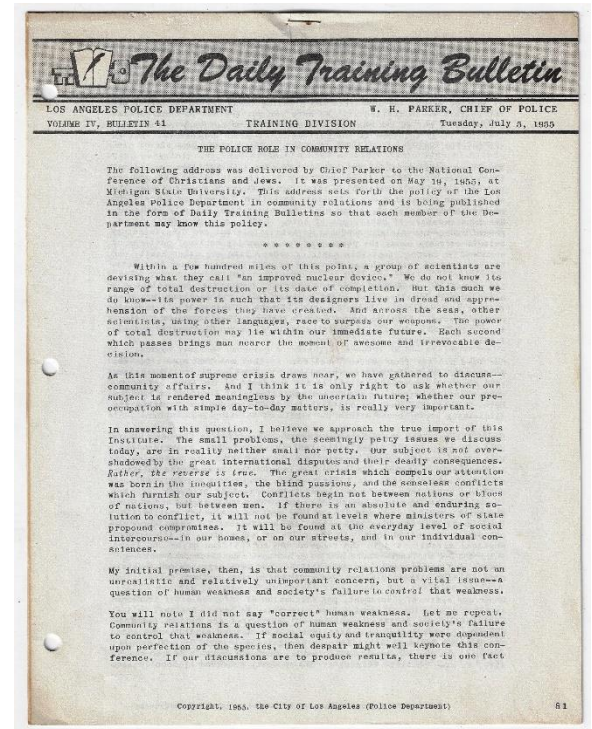
Designed for classroom use, this children's book includes a brief guide for teachers, which describes its theme as "How the Community Protects the Lives and Property of Its People." With no mention of crime, Policemen are shown as people who get to ride motorcycles and horses while they help keep the public safe -- by directing traffic, helping lost children and accident victims, giving directions, and "watching over" stores and houses at night.

\$25

**23. Parker, W.H. *The Police Role in Community Relations*.** Los Angeles: LAPD, 1955. Text of a speech delivered to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, May 19, 1955. Printed in the form of an extended *Daily Training Bulletin* (Volume IV, Bulletin 41) for distribution to all members of the Department. 8.5 x 11 inches, 12 pp. Three-hole punched, stapled at the top. Very good.

LAPD Chief William H. Parker is credited with reducing corruption and professionalizing his department, but his tenure was also marked by racial tension and concerns about police brutality toward African-Americans and Latinos. Here, ten years before the Watts riots, he asserts that Los Angeles has less racial strife than other cities, and the police have fewer complaints about prejudicial treatment of non-whites, because the police are highly trained, disciplined, and make an effort to communicate with community leaders. He acknowledges that the police presence is heavier in certain minority neighborhoods, but insists that the police must go where the crime is, regardless of the socio-economic conditions that may have led to the crime problem, and regardless of whether the community takes offense at the increased police activity. "The fact that minorities have received intolerant and discriminatory treatment," he concludes, "does not automatically lend justice to all of their demands. They are as prone to error as majority groups, and the wiser and calmer citizens within those groups recognize it. Thoughtful citizens expect the police to stand their ground when they are right."

**\$50**





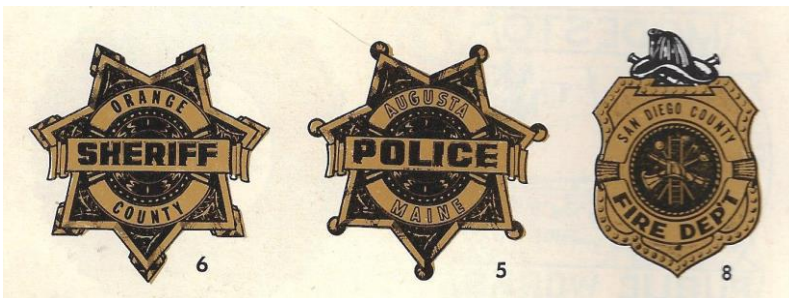
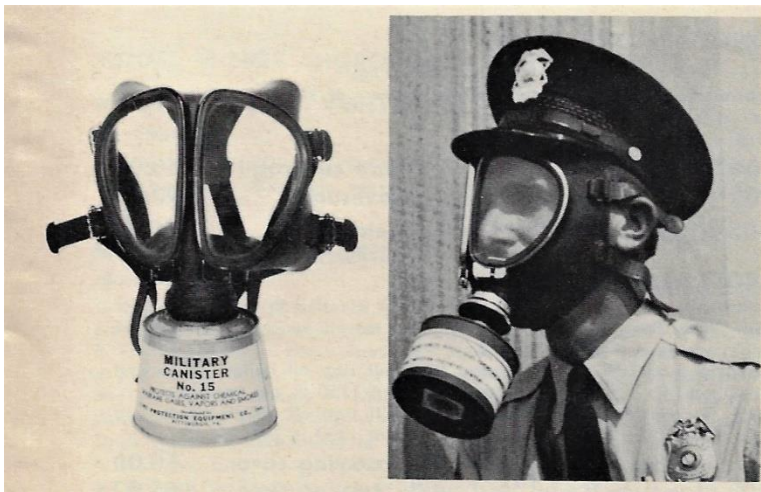
## Trade Catalogue



**24. Law Enforcement Equipment.** San Gabriel, CA: F. Morton Pitt Co., 1958. Trade catalogue. 8.5 x 11 inches, 212 pp, extensively illustrated. Mild warp from storage, otherwise very good.

Offers tear gas ("affords the only safe and efficient method of controlling violence...when riots occur or armed persons must be flushed out of barricades"), gas masks, armored vests, sub-machine guns, shotguns, rifles, scopes, handguns, ammunition, holsters, billy clubs, handcuffs and other restraint equipment, badges, metal detectors, emergency lights, sirens, public address systems, helmets, flares, first aid kits, radar equipment, recording and bugging equipment, fingerprint and other evidence collection kits and tools, and even polygraph machines.

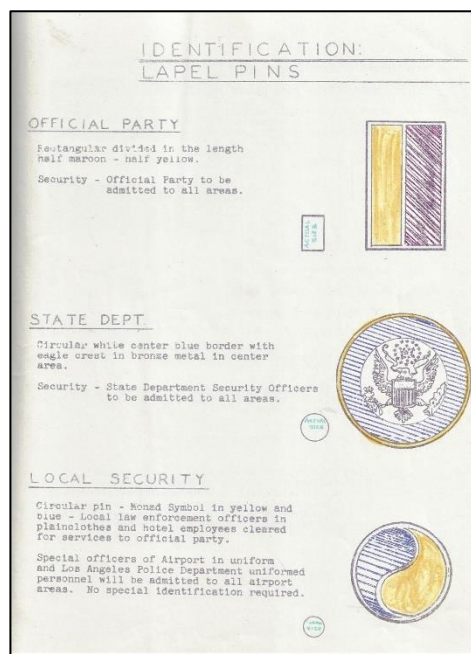
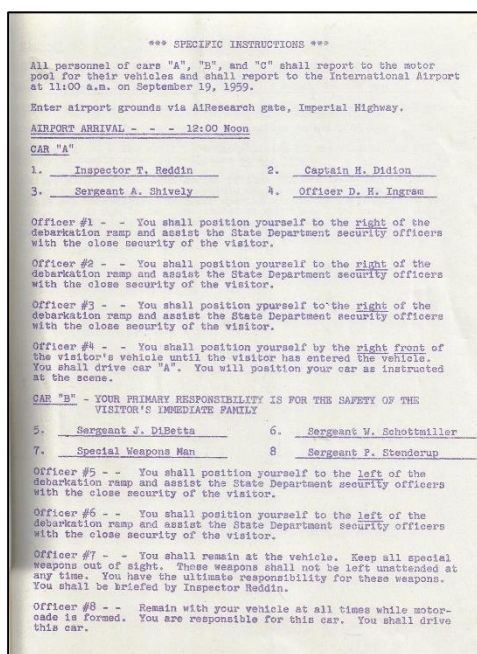
**\$90**



## *LAPD Security Plan for Khrushchev's 1959 Visit to Los Angeles*

**25. Los Angeles Police Department. Chairman Khrushchev's Visit, September 19, 20, 1959.** [Los Angeles], 1959. 8.5 x 11, inches, unpaginated, but ca. 100 mimeographed leaves, printed rectos only. Side-stapled binding with plain white cardstock covers. Light soiling, handling wear; very good.

Original operational handbook for internal use by LAPD personnel, detailing the extensive security plan for Nikita Khrushchev's 1959 visit to Los Angeles. Includes several maps and plans, drawings of identification lapel pins, press passes, and vehicle identification cards. Khrushchev's 13-day visit to the United States was the first State visit from a Soviet leader. In a radio address (the transcript of which is included here), Police Chief William H. Parker told his officers "In defining the objective of the mission at hand, we are charged with preventing interference and disorder while providing to the visiting party an optimum of opportunity for the desired freedom of movement and activity." This handbook provides Khrushchev's tentative itinerary, a list of operational responsibilities (e.g., airport security, hotel security, movie studio security, handling the press) and the personnel in command of each. This is followed by details about the specific security duties assigned to the LAPD (as opposed to the Sheriff's Department and various federal agencies), positions in which officers are to stand and cars are to be parked at each stop on the itinerary. Assignments at the Ambassador Hotel included a "Geiger counter man" to "take a reading of all food and personnel" and a fluoroscope operator to examine all gifts, packages, and mail designated for Khrushchev. Additional officers were assigned to conduct security checks of all convoy vehicles, inspect all visited areas for explosives, take photographs of "persons disturbing the peace, arrestees, placards. and other evidence" and more. The manual includes maps of each post, marking entries and exits, paths of foot and vehicle traffic, etc.

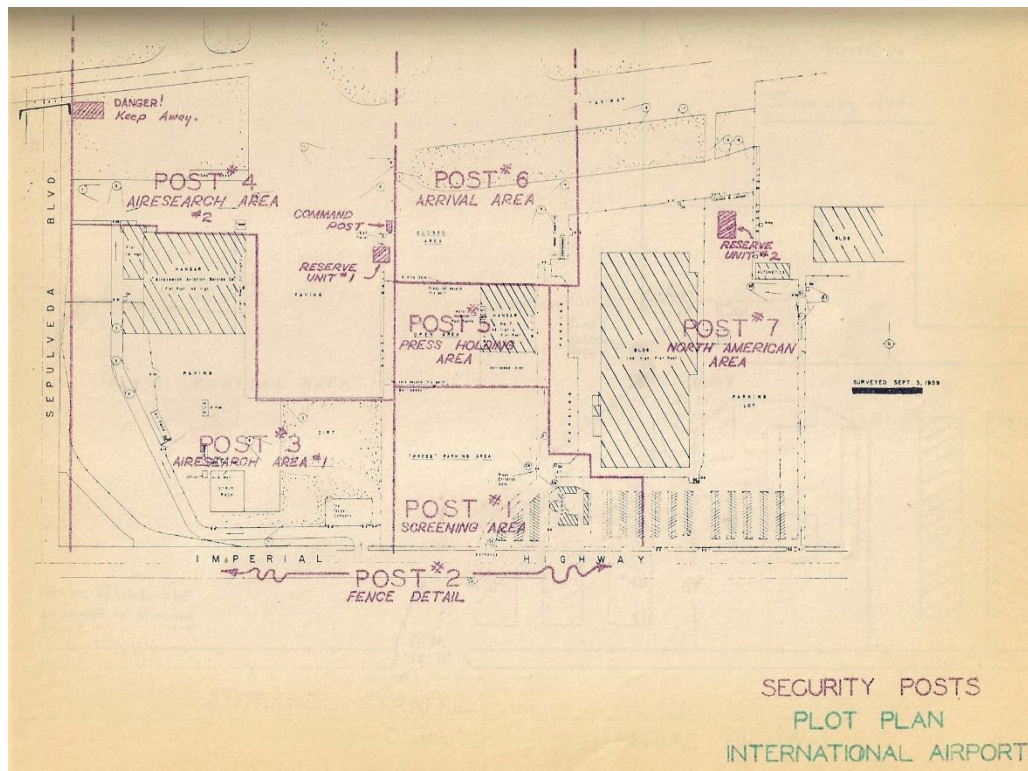


According to History.com, Khrushchev's visit "began pleasantly enough, with a tour of the Twentieth Century Fox Studios in Hollywood. The Soviet premier was taken on to the sound stage for the movie "Can-Can" and was immediately surrounded by the cast of the film. Shirley MacLaine greeted Khrushchev in broken Russian and attempted to engage the premier in an impromptu dance. Khrushchev jovially begged off and then stood by while the cast members performed a number from the film. Frank Sinatra was brought in to serve as an unofficial master of ceremonies



for the visit, and he later lunched with an obviously delighted Khrushchev. Things began to unravel when Twentieth Century Fox President Spyros P. Skouras introduced Khrushchev at Los Angeles Town Hall. Almost immediately, Skouras, who was an ardent anticommunist, irritated Khrushchev by referring to the premier's famous statement that Russia would "bury" capitalism. Skouras declared that Los Angeles was not particularly interested in "burying" anyone, but would meet the challenge if posed. Khrushchev's famous temper quickly flared....[His] anger increased when he learned that he would not be allowed to visit Disneyland [not on the original itinerary]. Government authorities feared that the crowds would pose a safety hazard for the premier. Khrushchev, still fuming about the debate with Skouras, exploded. "And I say, I would very much like to go and see Disneyland. But then, we cannot guarantee your security, they say. Then what must I do? Commit suicide? What is it? Is there an epidemic of cholera there or something? Or have gangsters taken hold of the place that can destroy me?" Khrushchev left Los Angeles the next morning." Not found in OCLC.

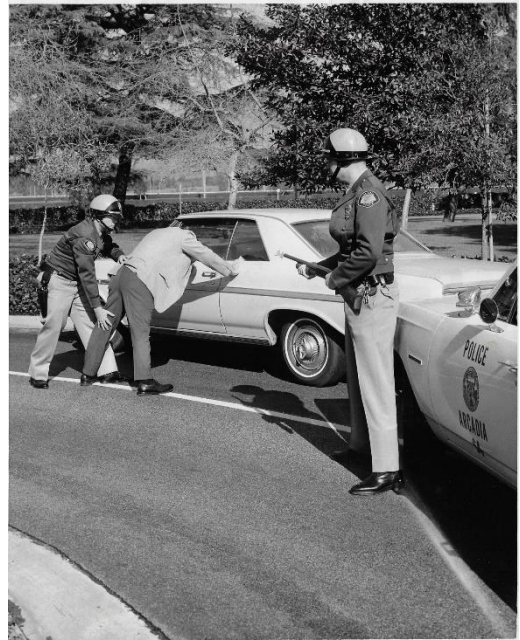
\$750



**26. Bell, Milton K. (Photographer). Collection of Photographs of the Arcadia, California Police at Work, ca. 1960.** Twenty-two 8" x 10" black and white photographs. Two credited on the back to Milton K. Bell, a commercial photographer based in Monrovia, California, and one stamped "Nov. 1960." Fine.

The photographs—some of which are probably staged—show members of the Arcadia Police Department investigating crime scenes and motor vehicle accidents, assisting wounded people, conducting a traffic stop, completing a pat-down, and riding and posing with their motorcycles. Arcadia is about thirteen miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles. In 1960, the recently appointed police chief was Robert S. Seares, described on the City of Arcadia website as a "a very progressive law enforcement executive" whose "insistence on professional skill development and service to the community began to define Arcadia's long-term professional image." These photographs were likely commissioned as part of a public relations campaign to showcase the department's professionalism.

\$350





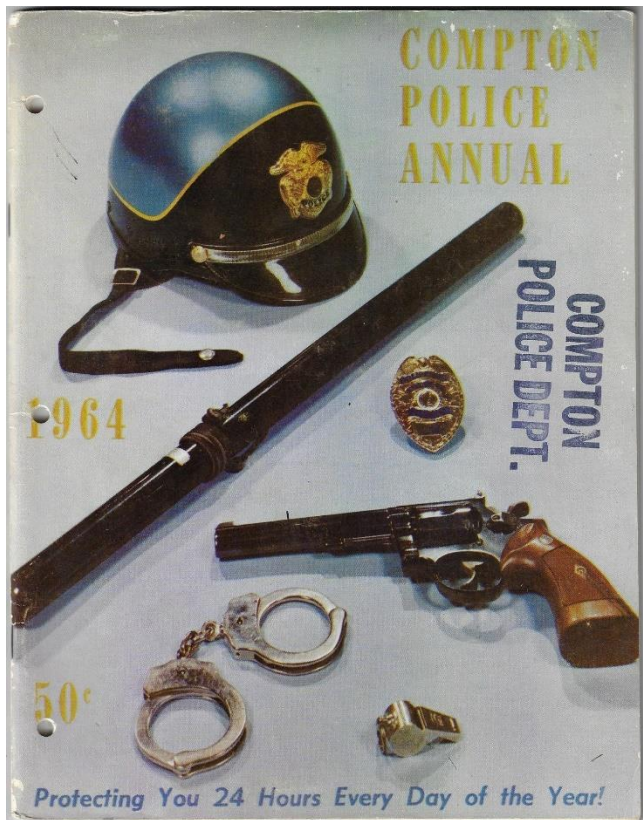
*Compton, a Year Before the Watts Riots*

**27. Pool, Bill W. (Editor). *Compton Police Annual*.** Compton, CA: Compton Police Officers Association, 1964. 8.5 x 11 inches, 72 pp, with illustrations and ads. Three-hole punched, police department stamp on front cover, one gathering loose front staples; very good.

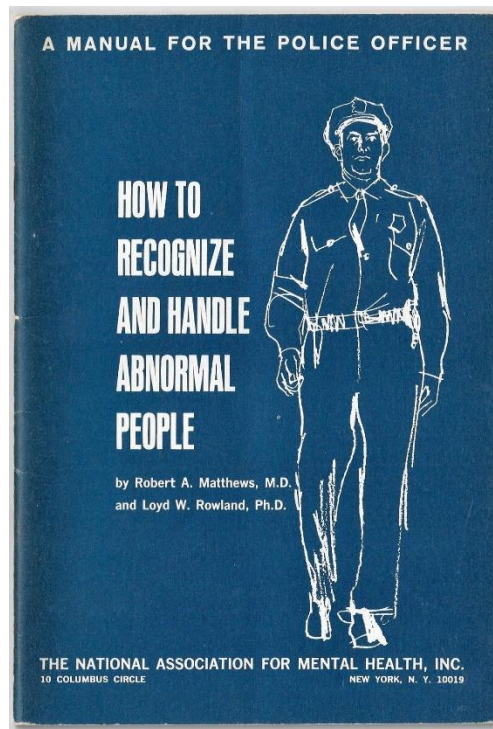
Fourth annual edition of this periodical, which was used to raise funds for the Officers Relief Fund and to inform the public of "some of our problems and functions." Within a year, there would be riots--founded in a long history of friction between African-American residents and the police--in neighboring Watts, and by 1970, Compton would have the highest crime rate in California. This publication starts with a positive story showcasing of a newly completed police building, and includes articles about successful police operations and public safety tips. But hints of the police-community tension to come are also present.

An article titled "'Defenders of the Peace' in Community and Human Relations" asks citizens to support the efforts of the police, complaining that "unjust charges are sometimes made against the police. Charges made or rumored by persons who do not have all the facts. When this happens, police morale is jeopardized and the development of an esprit de corps is made difficult." Another, titled "Take the Handcuffs Off Our Police," argues that by overzealous interpretation of constitutional rights "we are increasingly throttling our law enforcement officers with judge-made rulings that stagger common sense." And an editorial proclaims that "now, more than ever before in our history, one is either for law enforcement or he's against it. He's either for mob rule--or he's for the law. He's either for America--or he's against America. Let's begin to make our laws say what they mean and mean what they say--and let everybody know it." No holdings (of any issue) located in OCLC.

\$90



*A Useful Skill for Everyone*



**28. Matthews, Robert; Rowland, Loyd. *How to Recognize and Handle Abnormal People, A Manual for the Police Officer*.** New York: National Association for Mental Health, 1964. Second edition, revised. 9 x 6 inches, 48 pp, stapled wrappers. Mild vertical folding crease, light toning; very good.

The 1960s saw the beginning of a movement toward deinstitutionalization of seriously mentally ill people, both as a cost-saving measure and as an attempt to provide better, more humane care. This led to a rise in the number of seriously mentally ill people encountered by police officers on a daily basis. Most officers had minimal, if any, experience recognizing mental illness or modifying their own behavior when responding to calls involving a mentally ill person. This manual, which was used in police departments across the country, was one of the first efforts at providing relevant guidance. By today's standards it is highly simplistic, but it marked the start of providing training to help police officers better assess and adapt to the individual characteristics and needs of members of the communities they served.

**\$45**



*Vietnam Protests Bring Police Brutality Home to White Activists*


**29. June 23 Movement, Free Jerry Habush.** Santa Monica: 1967. Single sheet of coated stock printed on both sides, 8.5 x 11 inches, with two photographic illustrations. Fine.

Jerry Habush was a white UCLA graduate student and activist who was beaten by the police and arrested during a Vietnam War protest organized by the Peace Action Council in Los Angeles on June 23, 1967. Although the marchers had been granted a permit, when they neared the hotel where President Lyndon Johnson was speaking at a black-tie fundraiser, the police attempted to disperse the crowd of 20,000 by attacking them with billy-clubs, injuring many who (due to the size of the crowd and the lay of the land) were unable to move away quickly. One side of this flyer provides a summary narrative of the events and urges the reader to support Habush--who sat down in the street in an attempt to slow the police advance--by attending his trial. On the other side is a detailed chronology of events. According to a dissertation by Kurt Edward Kemper (LSU, 2000), "the brutality of the LAPD [during this incident] galvanized the anti-war movement in Los Angeles. Veterans of the Century City Peace March formed the June 23 Movement as a way of publicizing the defense trials for the fifty arrestees from that march, but also to highlight the brutality of the war and its consequences at home." Among the other consequences of the LAPD's actions was an increased awareness of police brutality among white activists. As the flyer puts it, "for the first time many white, middle class people in opposition to their country's policy in Vietnam experienced what black people face every day in the ghetto."


\$225

### June 23 Movement

Jerry Habush



June 23 in Los Angeles



## FREE Jerry Habush

On June 23, 1967 over 20,000 people were brutally attacked at Century City by Los Angeles Police. For the first time many white middle class people in opposition to their country's policy in Vietnam, experienced what black people face every day in the ghetto. A completely peaceful assemblage of people was dispersed by club swinging police. Many, many people were hit in the head by clubs for one simple reason -- they could not, because of the crowd, disperse fast enough to satisfy the police. 55 were taken away in ambulances and 51 were arrested.

Jerry Habush, a 24 year old UCLA graduate student and member of Students for a Democratic Society, was one of those beaten repeatedly by police and finally - after the beating - was arrested for allegedly interfering with an officer and disturbing the peace. This was on Olympic Boulevard where a large part of the crowd was violently pushed from the hotel area. Olympic Boulevard, near the avenue of the Stars overpass, is bordered by steep embankments prohibiting any crowd dispersal to the sides. The police were pushing both eastward and westward, running back and forth through the panicked crowd with cars and motorcycles. Many were injured here. Jerry was one of several who sat down in the street, at their own peril, to slow the police advance and give the crowd a chance to escape the brutal attack which followed.

### ATTEND THE TRIAL

BEGINNING 9AM

P.O. Box 1604  
Santa Monica, California

DIVISION 13

110 N. Grand 110 N. GRAND AVE.

Labor Donated

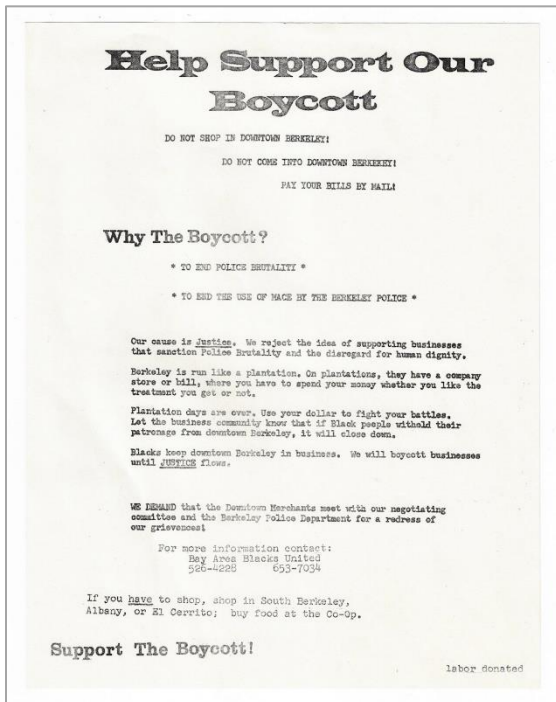
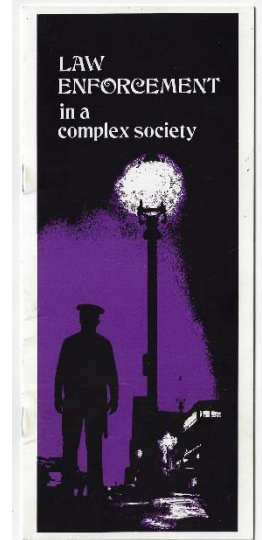
July 2 8

Phones: 396-9098 (213)  
473-6410 (213)

*"Never before has there been such resistance to authority as we have now in this land..."*

**30. Reddin, Thomas. *Law Enforcement in a Complex Society*.** General Telephone Company of California, [1968]. 9 x 4 inches, 8 pp, stapled wrappers. Fine.

Text of an address given by LAPD Chief Thomas Reddin at a Town Hall meeting in Long Beach in July, 1968. Reddin wrestles with the extreme challenges faced by the police in "an age of discord, discontent, and unrest," when "almost every legal and social and governmental philosophy has recently changed, is in the process of change, or is being attacked by some group" and "defiance of the law receives encouragement from many sources." He argues that the police too often take the brunt of public anger over things they cannot control, such as poverty and unemployment. "Never before has there been such critical scrutiny of law enforcement's action. And never before has there been such resistance to authority as we have now in this land and such activity on the part of those who would destroy effective law enforcement....At no other time in our history has [your law enforcement officer] required your understanding and backing as he does today." \$50



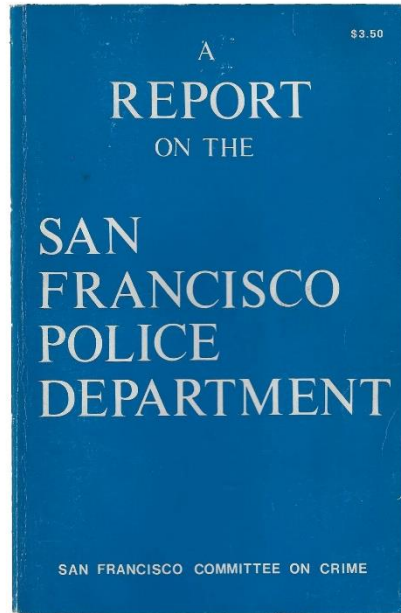
**31. *Help Support Our Boycott...Why the Boycott? TO END POLICE BRUTALITY. TO END THE USE OF MACE BY THE BERKELEY POLICE.*** Bay Area Blacks United, [1968]. Broadside, 8.5 x 11 inches, mimeographed. Fine.

Produced not long after the Berkeley police first used mace and tear gas for crowd control, this flyer asserts that the merchants of downtown Berkeley "sanction Police brutality and the disregard for human dignity" and urges people to "use your dollar to fight your battles. Let the business community know that if Black people withhold their patronage from downtown Berkeley, it will close down." The idea was to maintain the boycott until both merchants and police met with Bay Area Blacks United members to negotiate for a redress of grievances. As far as we can tell, the boycott did not gain much traction. \$75



**32. The San Francisco Committee on Crime. *A Report on the San Francisco Police Department, Parts I and II.*** Berkeley and San Francisco: Western Star Press, 1971. Trade paperback, 81 pp. Light handling wear; very good.

Describes the research and conclusions of a two-year, grant-funded study of the SFPD that found numerous systemic problems. The Introduction lays out the broad (and familiar) issue quite well: "The claim is heard that police action has become a weapon by which minority groups are oppressed and persecuted, and that police action is often used for political rather than legitimate law enforcement purposes. This belief, justified or unjustified, has become a barrier to effective police

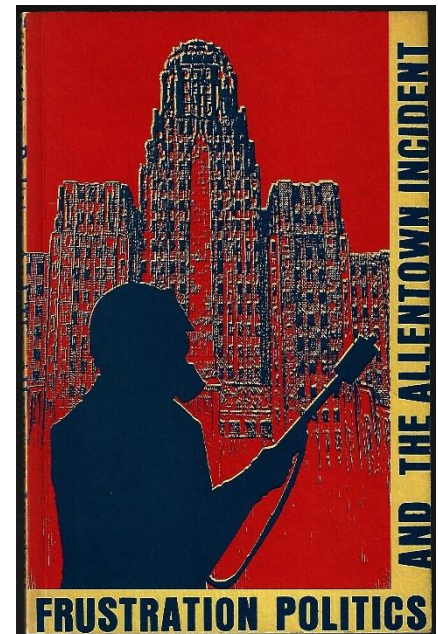


work. [T]he police feel themselves isolated and set apart from the rest of the community...Only when a police officer is regarded and can regard himself as just another civilian doing an important and necessary job, a part of the community rather than apart from it, can the police department operate at its best and the community receive the greatest service." The Committee's recommendations include significant changes to recruitment and training procedures, supervision, patrol methods, weapons use and training, written policies and directives, procedures for personnel management and discipline and more. Noting that "previous reports on the San Francisco Police Department have traditionally gathered dust on the shelves," and efforts at change have been viewed with suspicion as "still another attack on law enforcement," the authors plead for the report to be taken as constructive criticism, offered "in the hope of making the San Francisco Police Department an enviable and progressive model of what police should be."

**\$100**

**33. Chamberlain, Stephen R., et al. *Frustration Politics and the Allentown Incident.*** Buffalo, NY: Six-Fourteen-Seventy, Inc., 1971. Trade paperback, 72 pp. Fine.

A detailed analysis of clashes between police and crowds attending an arts festival in the Allentown neighborhood of Buffalo, NY on June 14, 1970. Sources differ on who started the incident, but it is clear that spectators to the arrest of a disorderly person threw rocks and bottles at the police and the police responded with extensive use of tear gas, sending many people -- including small children -- to the hospital and leaving the community outraged at what was perceived as an excessive response. The authors combed through approximately 200 affidavits from people who were present as well as extensive media coverage of the incident and concluded that both police and politicians refused to concede that mistakes had been made and that the news media unquestioningly accepted the official narrative. **\$85**



# Free the LA 13

CAN WE FORGET DECEMBER 8, 1969?

In the early morning hours of December 8, 1969, the Los Angeles Police Department staged an armed attack on the L.A. Headquarters of the Black Panther Party. This followed by only two days an attack under similar circumstances by the Chicago police on the Illinois BPP office in which Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were brutally murdered in their sleep.

Both of these raids were part of a nation-wide and federally coordinated series of "search-and-destroy" missions carried out at that time against the BPP.

In L.A., the brothers and sisters defended their office for five hours against the heaviest combination of men and weaponry the LAPD could muster. Today, these brothers and sisters, known as the LA 13, are in the third month of their trial at the L.A. Hall of Justice, and because of the split that took place within the BPP early this year, they have been virtually forgotten. Their defense has been almost totally neglected and the community deprived of information relating to the trial and the situation confronting the prisoners.

Six of the LA 13 still held hostage in the County Jail made the following statement after the assassination in San Quentin of Soledad Brother George Jackson:

L.A. County Jail  
August 25, 1971

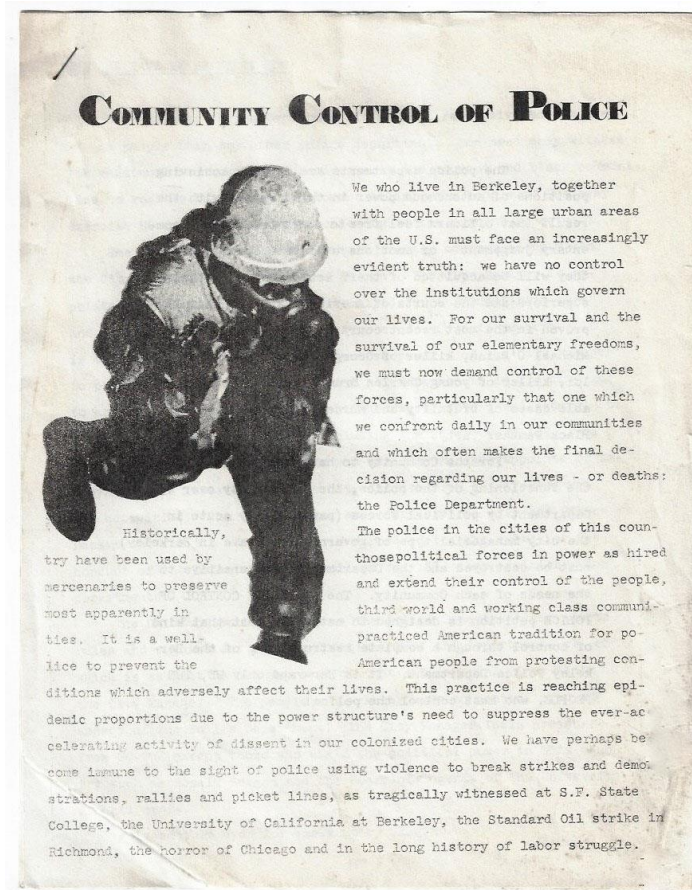
"The brutal murder of comrade George Jackson clearly shows how the system will move on the revolutionary prisoners that it holds hostage. While mourning brother George, we must carry on and intensify the struggle to which he gave his life and raise the consciousness of the people to the true nature of that struggle and what is going down within the hall of injustice and prison institutions of this land.

"We have repeatedly petitioned Judge Dell in order to receive our Constitutional rights and be treated fairly and justly during the trial. Through the brutality and constant vicious attacks and harassment, the Sheriff's Department and its hirelings are continually trying to provoke us. We have been placed in the "hole", had threats made to our lives (We'd hate for the same thing that happened to Jackson to happen to you!), have been refused proper medical care and have had mail and visits delayed.

**34. Free the LA 13.** Los Angeles: LA 13 Defense Committee, [1971]. Broadsheet, 8.5 x 14 inches. One horizontal folding crease, else fine.

At 5:30 AM on December 8, 1969, the LAPD's newly formed SWAT unit launched an assault on Black Panther Party headquarters in South Central Los Angeles. Only two days before, two BPP members had been killed by the Chicago police in a similar pre-dawn raid. With that tragedy at the forefront of their minds, the 13 men and women inside the L.A. headquarters chose to defend themselves with guns, holding off the police for several hours and only agreeing to surrender when they could be arrested in broad daylight before a large crowd of observers. This flyer solicits funds for the legal defense of the group, who had become known as the LA 13 and were on trial at the time. Money was also to go to bail for the six members who remained in jail, who issued a statement saying they were repeatedly subject to "vicious attacks and harassment" from Sheriff's deputies and had been denied proper medical care. On December 24, 1971, after a seven-month trial, several of the LA 13 were found guilty of possession of illegal weapons. The jury deadlocked on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and acquitted them on conspiracy to commit murder. **\$200**





**35. *Community Control of Police.*** [Berkeley, CA]: [Committee to Combat Fascism], [1971]. 8.5 x 11 inches, [7] pp, with two illustrations and two charts, photocopied and stapled at upper corner. Creasing at one corner, light soiling; very good.

The Committee to Combat Fascism, a group affiliated with the Black Panthers, wrote the 1971 Community Control of Police Initiative in Berkeley, which called for the division of Berkeley's police force into three sections corresponding to already existing geographical and social distinctions: (1) predominantly Black West Berkeley, (2) predominantly White Berkeley Hills, and (3) the university and downtown business district. The proposal required that officers live within the neighborhood of their employment and called for the creation of three citizen councils to govern the three departments. Those who supported the measure believed that residence requirements for officers and local control by citizen commissions would alleviate tensions in the city and foster sensitivity between the officers and community" (Andi, Berkeley's Establishment of a Police Review Commission, 2017).

This handout was distributed to provide background and details on the plan and to urge people to sign the petition to place the proposed amendment to the Berkeley City Charter on the ballot. The text argues that "it is a well-practiced American tradition for police to prevent the American people from protesting conditions which adversely affect their lives. This practice is reaching epidemic proportions due to the power structure's need to suppress ever-accelerating activity of dissent in our colonized cities. We perhaps become immune to the sight of police using violence to break strikes and demonstrations, rallies, and picket lines...Police departments are rapidly achieving positions of autonomous power in this country with the result that officers feel free to do whatever their momentary judgement -- or emotions -- dictate, confident that they will be acquitted of their actions both by their superiors and the courts of America....For the Community to have true control over the functioning of the police, the sovereignty over the department by political forces...must be destroyed and the Department made sensitive to the needs of the Community...It is We and only WE, THE PEOPLE, who must control the police!"


**\$100**

36. *What is the Community Alert Patrol? / ¿Que es el Community Alert Patrol?* [San Jose, CA]: Community Alert Patrol, [1972?]. Single sheet, 8.5 x 11 inches, printed in English on one side and Spanish on the other, with the same two photographic illustrations on each side. Old folding creases, slight toning, date written in ink on English side. Very good.

**What is the Community Alert Patrol?**

 Community people organized to serve the community  
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL

*5/24/72*

  
Victim

CAP IS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH CRUISES THE COMMUNITY IN RADIO CARS WATCHING OUT FOR POLICE BRUTALITY AND HARRASSMENT.

WHENEVER THE POLICE HASSLE THE PEOPLE, WE WANT TO BE THERE. WE CARRY CAMERAS AND TAPE RECORDERS AND WITNESSES IN EACH CAR. TO HELP YOU FIGHT IT, WE CAN DOCUMENT A CASE IN COURT. WE CAN TAKE PICTURES AND RECORD A CASE SO WE CAN TELL EVERYBODY EXACTLY WHAT THE POLICE ARE DOING TO PEOPLE.

CAP CARS HAVE RADIOS SO THEY CAN GIVE OUR BASE STATION A REPORT THAT IS RECORDED AS IT HAPPENS. IF YOU CALL THE COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL OFFICE (251-9109) WHEN THE COPS ARRIVE, WE'LL TRY TO PUT A CAR ON THE SCENE IN MINUTES TO CHECK OUT THE POLICE.

**Help!**

WE NEED HELP TO COVER THE COPS' ACTIVITY IN THE STREETS. WE NEED TO HAVE PEOPLE CALL IN TO OUR OFFICE EVERYTIME THEY SEE COPS HASSLING ANYONE IN THE COMMUNITY.

RIGHT NOW WE HAVE CARS GOING OUT EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT. WHEN YOU SEE SOMETHING THESE NIGHTS, CALL IN IMMEDIATELY.

ANY OTHER TIME YOU EXPERIENCE OR HEAR ABOUT AN UNJUST POLICE PROBLEM, CALL 251-9109. IF IT'S TOO LATE TO DOCUMENT AND RECORD THE ACTUAL INCIDENT, WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP WITH ADVICE OR LEGAL AID.


WHEN THERE IS TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE, WRITE DOWN ALL ALL BADGE AND CAR NUMBERS. WRITE DOWN THE FACTS AND THE NAMES OF ALL WITNESSES IMMEDIATELY.


 251-9109  
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL

  
The San Jose Chief of Police said, "There is no police brutality."

*labor donated*

**¿Qué es el Community Alert Patrol?**

 Un grupo de gente comunal organizado para servir la comunidad.  
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL

  
Victima

CAP es una organización que vigila las vecindades con sus carros expresamente preparados con sus radios para estar al oído de la brutaliza y abuso de las policías. Cuando las policías tratan mal a la persona, nosotros queremos estar allí. Nuestros carros traen testigos, cámaras y grabadoras en cada carro. Nuestras intenciones son ayudar a la persona cuando llevan su caso a la corte.

Nosotros sacamos fotografías y grabamos la causa para decirle a todo el mundo exactamente lo que la policía está haciendo con la gente.

Carros de CAP tienen radios que reportan y graban las causas que suceden a la oficina directiva.

Si usted llama a la oficina, el número de teléfono es 251-9109.

Cuando usted tenga problemas con la policía, nosotros podemos llegar en seguida para ser testigos y investigar lo que la policía está haciendo.

**¡Ayuda!**


Nosotros necesitamos la cooperación de toda persona que guste vigilar las actividades de las policías que suceden en las calles.


Nosotros necesitamos que la gente llame a nuestra oficina cada vez que vean alguna persona que tenga problema con la policía en la comunidad.

Ahora tenemos carros que vigilan los viernes y los sábados en la noche. Cuando usted vea alguna problema con la policía en estas noches, llame inmediatamente 251-9109.

En alguna ocasión que usted sepa de injusticia con la policía, llame 251-9109, pero si acaso es tan tarde para nosotros a grabar y ver el incidente actual tal como sucedió, nosotros le podemos dar ayuda y consejos legales.

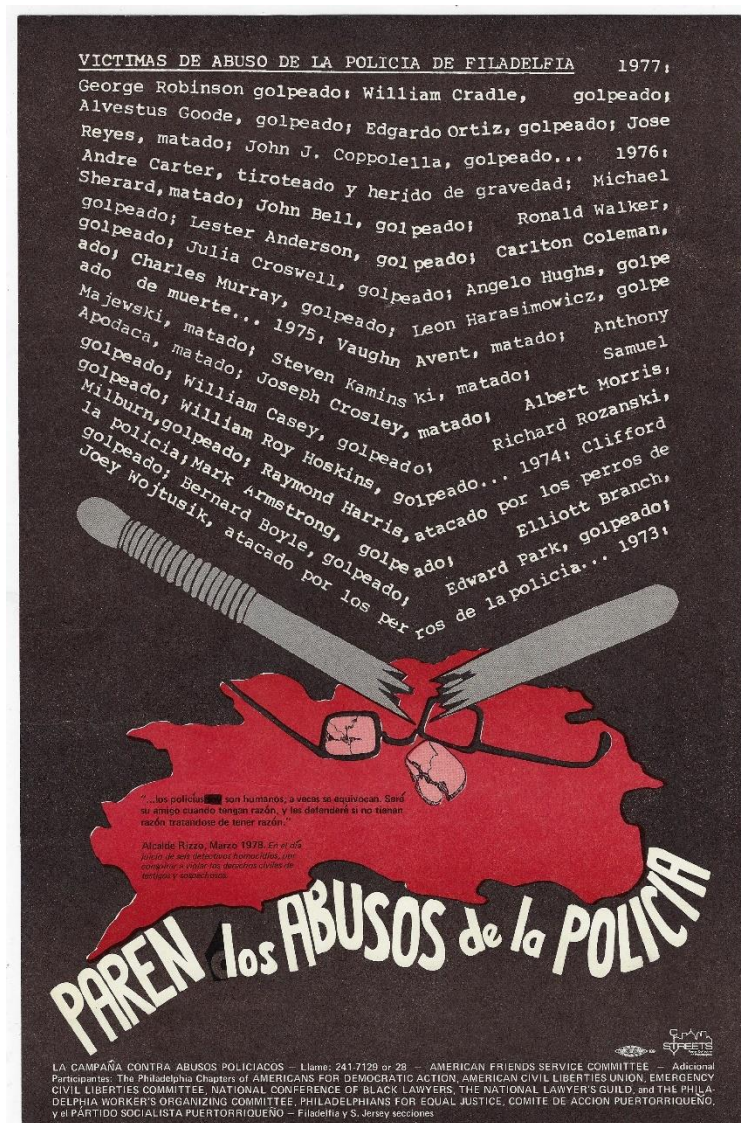
Cuando hay dificultades con los policías tome los números de las placas y los números en sus carros. Escriba lo que pasó inmediatamente, incluyendo los nombres de todos los testigos.

 251-9109  
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL

  
El Jefe de Policía de San Jose dice, "Brutaliza policia no existe."

The Community Alert Patrol (CAP) was a grassroots organization of Mexican-American students, teachers, parents, and activists who followed the San Jose Police in their own cars, using cameras and tape recorders to document police abuse and brutality. CAP was founded in 1968 in response to a rise in hostilities between the San Jose Police and the Mexican-American community. This flyer served a dual purpose of volunteer recruitment and publicizing a phone number for reporting problems, "so we can tell everybody exactly what the police are doing to people." \$75

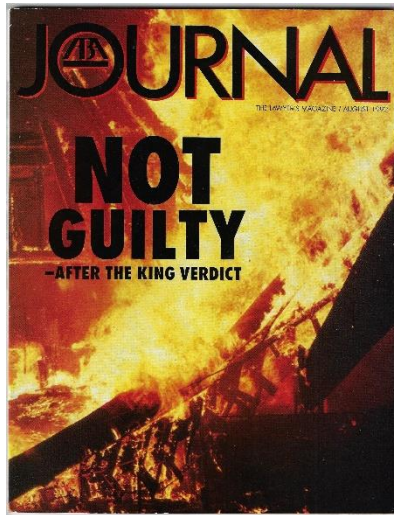




37. American Friends Service Committee. *Paren Los Abusos de la Policia*. City Streets Poster Collective of Philadelphia, [1978]. Original Spanish-language poster printed in red, gray, and black, 15.75 x 10.5 inches. One crease, else fine.

Issued as part of the Campaign Against Police Abuse, a public awareness campaign led by the American Friends Service Committee in partnership with many other organizations, including the Philadelphia Workers' Organizing Committee, Philadelphians for Equal Justice, Comite de Accion Puertorriqueno, and the Philadelphia chapters of the ACLU, Americans for Democratic Action, and the National Conference of Black Lawyers. Campaign literature argued that "blatant disregard of the law by any member of the Police Department cannot be tolerated in a free society. The acceptance of police misconduct by free citizens is the first step towards a police state" and supported "drafting of city ordinances and state legislation geared towards requiring due process in handling of citizen complaints, limiting the powers of off-duty policemen and disarming them, providing guidelines for use of deadly or excessive force, and prosecution of policemen for assaulting citizens during interrogations and routine stops on the street." This poster features the names of people beaten and/or killed by the police in the few years leading up to the campaign. Not located in OCLC.

\$125

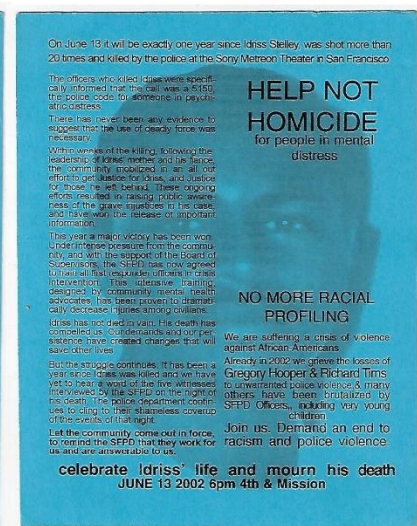
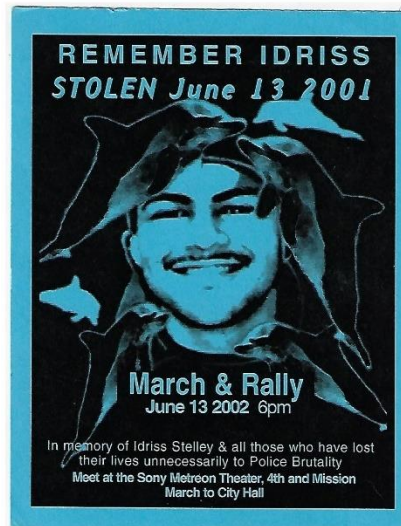


38. *Not Guilty - After the King Verdict* (ABA Journal, The Lawyer's Magazine, Volume 78, August 1992). Chicago: American Bar Association, 1992. 110 pp. Light wear to edges; very good.

Special issue with four feature articles exploring racial bias in the American justice system and factors that led to the acquittal of the four Los Angeles police officers charged with assault and excessive use of force against Rodney King.

\$35

39. *Remember Idriss, Stolen June 13 2001, March & Rally, June 13 2002 6pm*. Leaflet, 5.5 x 4.25 inches, printed on both sides. Fine.



Idris Stelley was a 23-year-old, multiracial college student with mental health issues who killed by San Francisco police while standing alone in an empty movie theater, holding a small knife. He was shot more than 40 times, despite the officers knowing the call involved a person in psychiatric distress. The settlement from a lawsuit against the SFPD enabled the creation of the Idriss Stelley Foundation, which provides free services to Bay Area families whose loved ones have been disabled or killed by law enforcement. This leaflet promotes a march protesting police violence and racial profiling held on the one-year anniversary of his death.

\$30



40. **Barron, Paul.** *Demand Justice, Oscar Grant.* [Oakland, CA]: [2009]. Original serigraph poster by Oakland artist and activist Paul Barron. 18 x 24 inches, lightly rumpled; very good.

Twenty-two-year old Oscar Grant, an Oakland resident, was shot in the back by a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) police officer while restrained and lying on his stomach on the platform at Fruitvale Station. He died seven hours later. The killing, and the Prosecutor's decision to charge the officer who committed it with manslaughter rather than murder, sparked nationwide protests against policy brutality in February, 2009. Grant's death was one of the first such incidents captured video by bystanders and widely distributed. It is often cited as one of the cases contributing to the emergence of the Black Lives Matter movement. \$250

