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A Selected Bibliography of Publications
Related to Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

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March 26, 1982

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by

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The development of this partial listing of references grew out of the author's concern for outlaw gangs as an emerging contemporary police problem. The listings deal with motorcycle gangs and relate to gang involvement in criminal activity. The references do not deal with motorcycle riders, most of whom are lawabiding. Where available, abstracts are included.

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BOOKS

James R. Davis

The Terrorists: Youth, Biker and Prison Violence, San Diego: Grossmont Press, 1978.

M. Lipsky

- Police Encounters, Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1970.

Wild Bill Henderson

A Place In Hell, Los Angeles: Holloway House, 1968.

Simma Holt

The Devils Butler, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1971.

Jan Hudson

The Sex and Savagery of the Hell's Angels, London: New English Library, 1967.

V. Lewis and D. Glaser

"Lifestyles Among Heroin Users," in George R. Killinger and Paul F. Cromwell, Jr. "Introduction to Corrections - Selected Readings, St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Company, 1978.

Five lifestyles associated with addiction are described including the "low rider" style of motorcycle gang members.

Robert Lipkin

A Brotherhood of Outlaws.

A Novel.

Raymond Morgan

The Angels Do Not Forget, San Diego, California: Law and Justice Publishers, 1979.

Thomas A. Reppetto

Blue Parade, New York: The Free Press, 1978.

Gangs of predatory males are examined as a broad problem that faced American police. The gangs became organized racketeers and professional criminals.

Frank Reynolds

Freewheelin' Frank, New York: Grove Press, 1967.

Robert Shellow and Derek V. Roemer
'No Heaven for Hell's Angels,' in Michael Lipsky, ed., Law and Order:
Police Encounters, Transaction, Inc., 1970.

Hunter Thompson
Hell's Angels, New York: Ballantine Books, 1967.

George Wethern and Vincent Colnett
A Wayward Angel, New York: Richard Marck, 1978.

Sam Wilde
Barbarians on Wheels, London: New English Library, 1977.

Paul E. Willis
Profane Culture, Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1978.

R. P. Wilson
The Other Side of Rape, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia: University
of Queensland Press, 1978.

Categories of rape including ceremonial rape by motorcycle gangs.

Lewis Yablonsky
The Violent Gang, Baltimore, Maryland: Penquin, 1966.

ARTICLES

---'Interview: Ralph 'Sonny' Barger,' Chopper Lifestyle, April 1981, p. 61-68.

D. Amlers

Criminality of Rockers From a Psychological Angle, Kriminalitaet Der Rocker Aus Psychologischer Sicht, Kriminalistik Verlag GMBH, 6900 Heidelberg 1, Germany, Kriminalistik, V 29, N 1 (January 1975), pp. 17-19, 1975.

Suggestion that provisions be made in the West German Criminal Code which can be used by police as a basis for deterring criminal behavior by motorcycle gangs of young adults and juvenile delinquents. Under existing provisions, criminal groups (against which the policy may take preventive steps) are defined as those which exist for the purpose of committing criminal acts. Since the primary purpose of the motorcycle gangs is not crime, but emotional and social solidarity, the police cannot take preventive steps. However, the author, a West German Police Psychologist, argues that since these gangs have by their very nature 'latent criminal energies' which inevitably express themselves in criminal behavior. Special legal provisions should be made to enable the police to take preventive steps against them. --In German.

Allen Davis

"The Last Ride of Amos Moses," Pennsylvania Illustrated, October 1979, p. 37.

W. C. Johnson

"Motorcycle Gangs and White Collar Crime," Police Chief, June 1981, p. 32.

Howard Kohn

"Hell's Angels: Masters of Menace," Rolling Stone, April 5, 1979, p. 56.

Randal Montgomery

"Outlaw Motorcycle Subculture, Part 1," Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, Vol. 18, No. 4 (October 1976).

Theoretical perspectives on the phenomenon of the outlaw motorcycle gang are offered in the first of two articles based in part on the author's experience as a member of the 'road gypsies.' Distinctions must be drawn between outlaw bikers and other motorcyclists. Including those who belong to informal gangs. Although millions of people ride motorcycles, only a few thousand belong to the outlaw subculture. Two theses appear to be relevant to the outlaw motorcycle phenomenon. The first concerns deviant

subcultures within the lower class which establish their own version of success and tend to perceive of themselves as autonomous elites. The second thesis is that delinquency represents a striving not for middle-class status but for adulthood. Observations of outlaw motorcycle clubs leave the impression that club members are indeed striving for adult masculine status, often overcompensating for real or felt deficiencies. In addition, outlaw bikers practice many of the rites used by youths to confer adulthood on themselves (e.g., self-adornment, acquisition of new name and language, seclusion from women, break from home, sexual ambivalence, hazing, economic profit for older members, education for new roles, fertility themes, and death and rebirth myths). Although the outlaw bikers experience frustration related to feeling deprived of the financial security and political power of higher socio-economic strata, their behavior also reflects a striving for the rights, autonomy prestige, respect, and opportunities associated with adulthood.

Randal Montgomery

"Outlaw Motorcycle Subculture, Part 2," Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, V 19 N 4 (October 1977).

The tendency of outlaw motorcycle club members to cultivate certain personality traits and skills is discussed in the second of two articles on the outlaw motorcycle subculture. Most values rejected by lower-class children are also rejected by members of the outlaw subculture. However, there are a few middle-class virtues -- cultivation of personality and high value on skills -- that the bikers accept and act upon. Gang members tend to caricature or exaggerate minor personality quirks because they receive positive reinforcement from other members for doing so. For example, a member may casually use a certain phrase or mannerism, find that it is well-received by the group, and so continue to use the phrase or mannerism to the extent that he receives a nickname based on it. Every gang has its silent cynic, loud mouth, tough guy, clown, and crazy. There are several skills unfamiliar to the middle-class or even to the average lower-class person which are highly esteemed by outlaw bikers. These include fighting, highway vandalism, motorcycle theft and stripping, bargain grocery binges (a form of mass shoplifting), technical-practical jokes (e.g., wiring a fellow member to an electrical outlet, soaking his jeans with beer, and plugging him in), reckless riding, poetry, and conning. Outlaw bikers regard their activities as recreation. The author, speaking from his experience as a member of an outlaw gang, notes that the total abandon felt while engaging in such activities as wrecking the interior of a house provides a cathartic effect that lasts for days. A list of references is included.

Dick Reavis

"Never Love a Bandido," Texas Monthly, May 1979.

Kenneth E. Reid

"Expansionism - Hell's Angels Style," Police Chief, May 1981, p. 38.

T. E. Welsh

"Organized Crime Committee," Canadian Police Chief, Vol. 69, No. 4, October 1980.

1979 report of Canada's Organized Crime Committee. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are reported to be involved in thefts, prostitution, drugs, and the activities of these gangs in the provinces are described.

NEWS MEDIA REPORTS

---'Hell's Angels: Involvement in Narcotics Trade," Time, July 2, 1979, p. 34.

---'Hell's Angels Used Profits to Purchase Businesses," Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California, April 19, 1977.

---'Hell's Angels Burying Ground," New York Times, November 1, 1972, p. 23.

M. Beck and P. Abramson

"Hell's Angels on Trial," Newsweek, October 29, 1979, p. 43.

Dave Casey

"Threats Keep Outlaws in Business," Sun Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale News, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, March 4, 1978, p. 14A.

Larry Ciko and Butch Badon

"Sidell Attack Gang-Inspired, Police Claim," The Times - Pickayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 18, 1980.

Robin Clark and Tex O'Neill

"Biker Gangs: The New Mafia," The Charlotte Observer, August 16, 1981, p. 1.

A five-part special report dealing with the major gangs in the Carolinas; violence; sex, drugs and stolen goods as big business; women who associate with gangs; and police efforts to keep up.

W. C. Johnson

"Motorcycle Gangs and White Collar Crime," The Police Chief, June 1981, p. 32.

Jerry Kinser

"Nine Held in Motorcycle Thefts," Daily Herald, Gulfport, Mississippi, January 12, 1979, p. 1.

Dennis Krantz

"Multimillion - Dollar Speed Trade Alleged," Times Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia, January 28, 1980.

James Long and James Duncan

"Hit Man Got \$10,000 for Oregon Murders," The Oregon Journal, Portland, Oregon, August 12, 1977, p. 1.

- Bill McKelway
"Area Slayings Most Bizarre of Long Series," Time-Dispatch,
Richmond, Virginia, January 12, 1981.
- Richard Kurre and Henry T. Vogt
"Infiltration of Bars Called, Part of Nationwide Trend," St. Louis
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri, March 30, 1981, p. 2.
- Rich Kurre and Henry T. Vogt
"Cycle Gangs on Move Here, Police Say," St. Louis Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis, Missouri, March 30, 1981, p. D2.
- Dan Lohwasser
"150 Hell's Angels Assemble at Slain Member's Funeral," News and
Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2, 1981, p. 22.
- Dave Casey
"The Outlaws: Broward's Wild Bunch," Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-
Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, March 4, 1978.
- Patrick T. Morrison
"Local Outlaws Gang Getting Involved in Network of Crime," Indianapolis
Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 2, 1979, p. 11.
- Patrick T. Morrison and Patrick J. Traub
"Police Fearful of Future Motorcycle Gang War," Indianapolis Star,
Indianapolis, Indiana, July 27, 1980.
- Kathy O'Dell
"Cycle Gang Terrorizes Neighbors," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis,
Missouri, August 21, 1980.
- J. O'Reilly
"In California: A Trial of Angels," Time, May 26, 1980, pp. 10-11.
- Tim Reiterman
"Renegade Hell's Angels Now Slick Crime Family," San Francisco
Chronicle, March 20, 1977.
- J. Stryker Meyer
"Cycle Gang, Hostile Youths Breed Fear and Loathing in Morrisville,"
Trenton Times, Trenton, New Jersey, February 22, 1981.
- Charles R. Traylor
"Motorcycle Gangs Battle for Territory," Sentry News, Slidell, Louisiana,
April 22, 1980.

Michael Weinstein

"Police Going Over Who, What They Saw on Thursday," Charlotte News, Charlotte, North Carolina, October 2, 1981, p. A-6.

Leslie Zaitz

"Bikers Copy Style of Organized Crime," The Oregonian, December 14, 1979, p. D6.

S. Zwarun

"Four Wheels Good, Two Wheels Bad," Macleans Magazine, Canada, April 13, 1981, p. 36.

Ghost Riders Motorcycle Gang linked to Murders.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PUBLICATIONS

---"Dangerous Motorcycle Gangs," Department of the Treasury, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia, November 1981.

---"Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs in Florida," Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Tallahassee, Florida, February 1979.

---"Organized Crime in California," California Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Sacramento, 1979, Vol. 2.

Organized activity in motorcycle gangs in California.

---"Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council's Annual Report on Organized Crime," Texas Crime Prevention Council, 1978.

Organized criminal groups in Texas include motorcycle gangs.

---Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette, Vol. 42, No. 10, 1980, p. 37.

Lawrence S. Blasi and Gary S. Rohen

"A Comprehensive Report on Police Intelligence Motorcycle Gangs," Middlesex County Prosecutors Office, Pennsylvania.

Denys Dionne, et al.

"Motorcycle Gangs in Quebec: Report on an Inquiry into the Activities of Motorcycle Gangs," Police Commission, Quebec, Canada, February 19, 1980.

Emory Eads

"Motorcycle Club Reference Guide," Harris County Organized Crime Control Unit, Houston, Texas, September 1980.

Terry L. Hall and L. I. Edgar

"Provincial Overview: Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs," Ontario Provincial Police Intelligence Branch, Motorcycle Special Squad, April 24, 1979.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS

John W. Howard

"Report of the Activities of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs by the Task Force on Welfare Reform, Hearings Held, October 12, 1974, Washington, D. C. "
House Republican Research Committee, Washington, D. C. , October, 1979.

U. S. Congress, Senate

Arson For Hire: Hearings Before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Affairs, Ninety-fifth Congress, Second Session, August 23 and 24; September 13 and 14, 1978.

FILMS AND TRAINING PUBLICATIONS

---"Behavioral Simulation Modules" Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176.

Film. The reel which deals with stereotypes presents a module on motorcycle gangs.

---"Glossary of Terms Used and Insignia and Patches Worn by Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs," Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia, 1700 Walnut Street, Suite 1000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; 1976.

84 terms reported by police agencies as being most frequently used by participants in gang activities.

---"High Risk Stops," Charles Cahill and Associates, 1980, Aims Instructional Media, 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, California 91201.

Film. Includes safety procedures for stopping motorcycle gangs.

---"History and Current Operations of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs," Availability: Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia, 1700 Walnut Street, Suite 1000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, 1977.

A public information/education bulletin. Profiles gang members, describes group initiation procedures, and outlines gang activities. The increasing involvement of gangs in criminal activity, particularly the manufacture and sale of narcotics, is highlighted.

---"Motorcycle Theft Investigation - Training Key," International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760, 1972.

This training key discusses motorcycle identification problems, motorcycle thefts, the involvement of outlaw gangs, and motorcycle theft investigation.

RELATED TOPICS

Howard S. Becker

The Outsiders, New York, Free Press, 1963.

Bonnie H. Erickson

"Secret Societies and Social Structure," Social Forces, Vol. 60, No. 1, September 1981, p. 188.

Sheldon Glueck

"The Gang Phenomenon," Social Service Review, December, 1927.

Malcolm W. Klein

Street Gangs and Street Workers, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

Frederic Milton Thrasher

The Gang: A Study of 1313 Gangs in Chicago, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963.

Marvin E. Wolfgang

The Subculture of Violence, London: Tavistock Publications, 1967.

INVESTIGATIVE AIDS

Roger H. Davis

"Social Network Analysis: An Aid in Conspiracy Investigations," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Vol. 50, No. 12, December 1981.

Justin J. Dintino and Frederick T. Martens

"The Intelligence Process: A Tool for Criminal Justice Administration," The Police Chief, February 1979, pp. 60-64.

Frank J. Kelley

Manual of Law and Information Relating to Motorcycle Gangs, 1969.

Peter A. Lupsha

"Steps Toward a Strategic Analysis of Organized Crime," The Police Chief, May 1980, pp. 36-38.

H. E. Knowlton

"Controlling Motorcycle Crowds," Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. 20535, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, V. 38, No. 12 (December 1969), pp. 7-10, 1969.

A New Hampshire Police Department learned from a 1965 riot and now meets the town's annual influx of cyclists with an organized plan and tested techniques. This article states that motorcycle gangs are not rowdy funseekers, but consist of grown men armed with the chains used to lock their cycles. The Laconia Police Department now cooperates with state and other local authorities. All forces act in accord with established crowd control and arrest procedures. Specific policies include banning public consumption of alcohol, diverting traffic from the scenes of disturbances, and saturation of the entire area with police manpower. Policies have achieved their objective.