

ing those hours when there were outbreaks in so many cities across the nation.

Yet, there was never any hesitation about giving us what we wanted after we saw the need for it. At the first sign of any outbreak again, Chief Layton communicated with me at the Pentagon; we immediately presented the facts, and the wheels began turning quickly.

Mr. SISK. Just quickly, and I am already overtime—I hate to impose on others.

FUTURE PROTECTION

Looking to the future what kind of plans do you suggest in the event that a situation begins to develop again? How long are we going to wait to call in troops? Do you have any definite plans? What protection, in other words, can we assure to the citizens and business people of the District?

Mr. MURPHY. Well, Congressman, we have refined our alert system, I believe. I have attended many, many conferences with the Department of Defense people and National Guard people and we are in even closer communication with them and are exchanging information with them on a continuous basis so that we are all observing all of the indicators that we can get.

Intelligence is coming in from the city from several sources, a number of police calls per hour, number of arrests per hour, formation of crowds, movement of crowds, the whole attitude that we are able to evaluate in the community, number of fire calls, number of fires—just any number of indicators that we are observing more closely than ever, Congressman, with the Military at our sides, ready to respond.

Mr. SISK. Are you satisfied with the present intelligence setup that you have to stay on top of such situations and get forewarning?

Mr. MURPHY. We have done some things very recently that I would prefer not to disclose publicly.

Mr. SISK. I don't want you to disclose them. I am concerned about what seems to me to be a failure in intelligence in the last fiasco. I am not blaming anyone, necessarily, for that. Intelligence can be terribly important in being able to have the forewarning.

Mr. Chairman, I have a number of other things, but I will yield.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask if we can have in the record a copy of the statute or regulations, or whatever, which determines whether the Commissioner of the District of Columbia has the same right that the Governor of a State has to call out the local National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. I will have it checked on, and get something into the record.

(Subsequently, the following excerpt from the District of Columbia Code was submitted for the record:)

SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS

(District of Columbia Code, Title 39, Sec. 603)

When there is in the District of Columbia a tumult, riot, mob, or a body of men acting together by force with attempt to commit a felony or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force or violence to break and resist the laws, or when such tumult, riot, or mob is threatened, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or for the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, to call on the commander-in-chief to aid