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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



OBEY BOATING LAWS

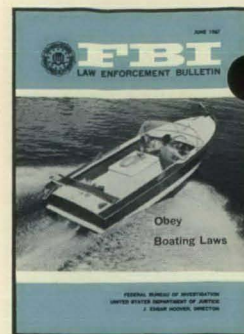
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, such as forcible rape, murder, aggravated assault, etc., which increase sharply during the long, hot months, are no longer the only major crime problem of many communities each summer. Some areas are haunted by an equally grave danger—riots and anarchic demonstrations which leave devastation and ruin in their wake.

This danger places a tremendous burden on law enforcement. Already hampered by undermanned staffs, police authorities are forced to marshal their strength in expected trouble spots and leave other neighborhoods without proper police protection. Nevertheless, responsible police officials recognize, as do all right-thinking Americans, that all citizens have an undeniable right to petition and demonstrate for causes they support. In fact, enforcement officers spend much of their time protecting and guarding marchers and petitioners.

However, police officials, as well as the general public, are becoming weary of persons who, for self-aggrandizement and monetary gain, exploit noble causes and agitate peaceful groups into rioting mobs. Some so-called leaders seem to "blow hot and cold with the same breath." Their preachments are beginning to have a hollow ring. They claim to support nonviolence, but do they? For instance, to publicly pinpoint certain cities where riots and violence may occur seems to be inconsistent with the doctrine of nonviolence.

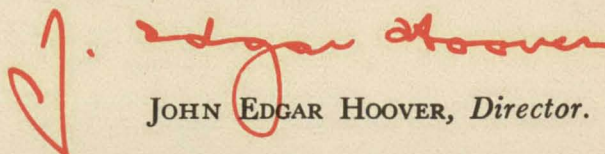
Rather, it is more like an open invitation to hot-heads and rabble rousers in those areas to move into action on cue. It puts them on notice that they are expected to riot. Where are the reason and judgment in this type of leadership?

In the past, law enforcement, with rare exception, has met its responsibilities during riots and disorders in an exemplary manner. Some police officers have been killed and many have been assaulted, abused, and maligned for no greater sin than enforcing the law. However, I am sure that the public, every man, woman, and child regardless of his station in life, can rely upon responsible law enforcement to discharge its duties of protecting the lives, liberty, and property of all citizens.

Local, county, and city authorities should speak out and let everyone know that law and order will prevail. They must support the enforcement of law and make it abundantly clear that mobs, riots, and senseless destruction will not be tolerated. And too, all Americans must remember that under our system of government there can be no true liberty for one unless there is liberty for all.

Lincoln once said, "There is no grievance that is a fit subject of redress by mob law." This is an ageless maxim. The lawful way is the only way to secure equal rights, liberty, and justice for all citizens.

JUNE 1, 1967


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*



"Today—Police Day—all we policemen throughout the country become silent and listen to the ring of the church bells. The bells tell us of the tributes today at the graves of the policemen who gave their lives to protect the members of our society."

These words were spoken on Police Day, 1966, by the leading police official of Finland, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Fjalar Jarva, as he laid a wreath made of white flowers on the grave of an officer who 23 years before died in the line of duty. On the blue and white ribbon, the following words were written, "You did your duty, we continue your work."

The short moment, also commemorated with a police chorus and police orchestra, occurred in the cemetery of historical Turku. The moment was a traditional part of the celebration

of Police Day. Last autumn it was held for the fifth time in Finland.

What is Police Day?

This celebration clings as closely to the history of the police force of our country as any other remarkable event.

Origins in Finland

The police government of our country originated in the Middle Ages when our country was part of the kingdom of Sweden-Finland. At that time, the weaker the power of the king, the less the government had to say about maintaining order in the country. Of old, maintaining order was one of the rights and duties of the burgesses, and not until the late 17th century did the police court (the Order Collegium), which was founded

in Stockholm, gain a footing in the police force of the towns in our country.

When our country in 1809 was united to the Russian Empire, no state police existed in Finland. According to the way of thinking in those days, police should be subordinate to the government, and hence be at the ruler's service. Development was such that the city government was set apart from the police, and for that reason a separate office was founded.

By an imperial manifesto, December 17, 1816, it was decreed that a police department would be founded in Turku, the beginning of the whole Finnish state police.

Nowadays we have only one centralized police force in our country. Every functionary, the lowest as well as the highest, is appointed, and ob-

Police Day in Finland



MRS. EILA KANNO
Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Finnish Central Criminal Police

"You did your duty, we continue your work."

jectivity is the primary goal of the department and its officers.

In the beginning of this century, our country faced years of severe distress, which among other misfortunes caused police hatred. Police were placed on a pedestal and rarely criticized. They were considered the same as oppressors, and not always without reason. This unfortunate reputation followed our police up to the time of our independence.

A New Beginning

Now, after a long time, everything is changed. A purposeful work in order to correct these circumstances was started long before the Second World War, but the results have become more apparent only since that war. The work was started within the police force itself.

At the same time the police force improved professionally—today it can be said to be excellent—the police became aware of the importance of coming closer to those whom they were to protect. It was necessary to establish closer contact with the general public to make them aware of the fact that the police form an office which does not want to bring about strained relations, but, on the contrary, to get rid of them. The public also had to be assured that the police force, by its existence, tries to safeguard the people for a peaceful, free life within the scope of good conduct and the law. The public needed to be reminded that the policeman is a citizen who has a unique task, a task which should belong to every citizen: protecting and maintaining society and its laws.

Thus, the idea for a Police Day for the whole country was born. Commissioner Jarva suggested the idea, and it was later maintained by a committee under his leadership. It has now become a tradition.

Police Day Activity

Police Day, which actually lasts a week, is celebrated annually in the whole country. Every Police Day has its own special celebrations related to the police work: parades, parties for children, visits in homes for the aged and hospitals by the police choirs and orchestras, visits to nursery schools, etc.

Police Day always begins on a Sunday with a morning service, assisted by the police chorus and musicians. All this is traditional, but there is also another tradition by which the police particularly want to thank their deceased colleagues. After every morning service, when the church bells ring, exercises at cemeteries are held in the whole country at the same time, and flowers are laid on the graves of those who died in the line of duty. On the blue and white ribbons there are always the same words, "You did your duty, we continue your work."

Purpose of Motto

Every Police Day has its motto, the purpose of which is to characterize that part of the wide field of duty which shall be particularly emphasized during that year's celebrations.

When the celebration of Police Day started in 1962, the motto was, "The Police Want To Help." The purpose was to show the public in different ways that the police not only try to prevent crimes and wrongdoings of individuals, but also by advising, guiding, and warning in advance, show their desire to help.

This fact they manifested on that first Police Day through lectures,

films, puppet shows, and music for old and young alike. In some places policemen took in the harvest from the fields for invalids, and in many police departments, the whole police force went to Red Cross stations to donate blood, a custom which has since been kept up through the years.

That first year Police Day was observed, thousands of people arrived in Helsinki where the main festival was held. All police stations, open to the public, "with no secrets," played host to more visitors than had been expected. Success was complete, and the press and the public unanimously thanked their police hosts for taking this step which completely reversed the role the police had once played in their community.

Police Work Exemplified

Mottos for subsequent Police Days were chosen to exemplify other aspects of police work with appropriate exercises to provide diversion and entertainment as well as to provide appropriate information to the public.

During one of these yearly celebrations, a general meeting of Interpol was held in Helsinki which served to bring to the attention of the general



Police Day 1966—Commissioner of Police Fjalar Jarva and the police chief of Turku honor the memory of a fellow policeman.

public the importance of cooperation in police work over the boundaries, too.

At another time stress was placed on the importance of establishing bonds of friendship between youth and the police—to forever banish from the minds of youth the "frightening" image of the police.

Not overlooked in the Police Day celebrations was the observation of

the principal aim of police work—that of protecting and guarding society—as a central theme. Police work is a form of service in which many officers have had to lay down their lives. It is a task in which society changes and develops, more stress will be placed upon protective and preventive measures.

"One of Us"

The main festival of Police Day last year was held in Turku at the same time as the police department of Turku celebrated its 150-year anniversary. During the morning service in the ancient cathedral of Turku, Archbishop Simojoki began his sermon with the motto selected for the year, "The Policeman—One of Us. When we say this, we show respect for police work and the police who protect the peace in our society."

Rarely ever have policemen been seen collecting money in a church. This was what happened that day in the cathedral of Turku when the policemen collected a sacrificial gift for "Refugee Help—66."

Police Day 1964—Police Sportsmen present themselves in Helsinki.



The motto of 1966 is implied in all previous mottos. When it was selected, the purpose was to show the public in various ways that the policeman's job, now particularly, is a difficult and responsible one. Though he must have consideration for the present as well as for the past and the future, he does not put himself in any special position and uses his police powers only when it is necessary for him to do so to accomplish his difficult duties.

Every member of this force is a citizen, a person with his own joys and sorrows, and everyone hopes that he can be understood as such. He is one of us.

Police Day has been celebrated extremely successfully five times. The mottos of the Police Days form and will form the policeman's confession of faith: The duty of the police is to help, to bring about cooperation everywhere and for everyone without strain or stress, to guide and advise adults as well as young people in the

right way, to maintain the society and safety for its members and to be—one of us.

Because the modern policeman deserves no less, we place our goal and purpose on an elevated plane. In our intense efforts to join our society and its policemen in a bond of mutual respect and need, we have accomplished much. Our task is not complete, nor is our goal fully realized. Yet, events like Finnish Police Day greatly increase our pride and improve our position.

Musical ride during a Police Day celebration.





JOHN FINLATOR

Director,
Bureau of Drug Abuse Control,
Food and Drug Administration,
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

During the past several years an alarming increase in the abuse of stimulant, depressant, and hallucinogenic drugs has become apparent.

At hearings held by the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, statements were made that over nine billion barbiturate and amphetamine tablets and capsules are produced annually in the United States of which a substantial percentage reaches illicit channels. No accurate figures are available on the abuse of tranquilizers, but the production figures exceed those for the sleeping pills, pep pills, and narcotics combined.

The "mind-changing drugs," the so-called hallucinogens or psychedelics, and LSD in particular, are taking the newspaper play from the hard narcotics and other abusable drugs. There has been a great deal of talk and much written about LSD's supposed power to expand the mind and to make it function in creative and inventive new ways, but Dr. James L. Goddard, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, while testifying before the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations in May 1966, stated, "This is just not so. The records of many hospitals show the admission of patients who have taken this drug and have literally lost their

minds. They have lost the power to think and to reason and to create—lost all power to use what is so fundamental to a life of achievement."

He continued that the Food and Drug Administration had "... embarked on a strong program to curb the illegal and illicit practices associated with LSD. We have the laws and regulations to do this. And we are not turning away from the task. We welcome it and we are pursuing it with all our energies."

Proposed Legislation

As early as 1951, hearings on proposed legislation to place barbiturates under controls similar to those for narcotics were held. Hearings were conducted again in 1956 on the traffic in both barbiturates and amphetamines by the Subcommittee on Nar-

cotics of the House Committee on Ways and Means. These were followed by other hearings before the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in 1957 and the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1962.

In January 1963 the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse was asked to recommend a program "... to prevent the abuse of narcotic and nonnarcotic drugs. . . ." The Commission, among other recommendations, urged that all nonnarcotic drugs capable of producing serious psychotoxic effects when abused be brought under strict control by Federal statute.

Hearings on drug abuse control were resumed in 1964 before the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate

Drug Abuse Control

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. This bill, S. 2628, passed the Senate unanimously on August 15, 1964, but was not acted on by the House before it adjourned.

Legislation, H.R. 2, was introduced on January 4, 1965, and after extensive hearings, was passed by the House on March 10, 1965. The bill was amended by the Senate and passed on June 23, 1965. After the House agreed to the Senate version, the bill was signed into law on July 15, 1965, by President Johnson to become effective on February 1, 1966.

Provisions of New Law

This new law, known as the Drug Abuse Control Amendments (DACA),

- (1) Provides for control over the manufacture and handling of three groups of depressant or stimulant drugs: Barbituric acid, its salts, and derivatives; amphetamine, its salts, and optical isomers; and any drug which contains a substance found by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to have a *potential for abuse* because of its depressant or stimulant effect or because of its hallucinogenic effect.
- (2) Eliminates the necessity for the Government to prove interstate shipment of a depressant or stimulant drug.
- (3) Requires wholesalers and jobbers of these drugs to register with the Food and Drug Administration annually, and requires registered drug manufacturers to indicate whether or not they are producing depressant or stimulant drugs.
- (4) Provides for officers of the Department, who are designated by the Secretary, to conduct examinations or inspection with authority to:
 - (a) Execute seizures with or without libels of information,
 - (b) Execute and serve arrests and search warrants,
 - (c) Make arrests without warrants in certain cases,
 - (d) Carry firearms.

The amendments also prohibit:

- (1) The unauthorized manufacture, processing, or compounding of controlled drugs;

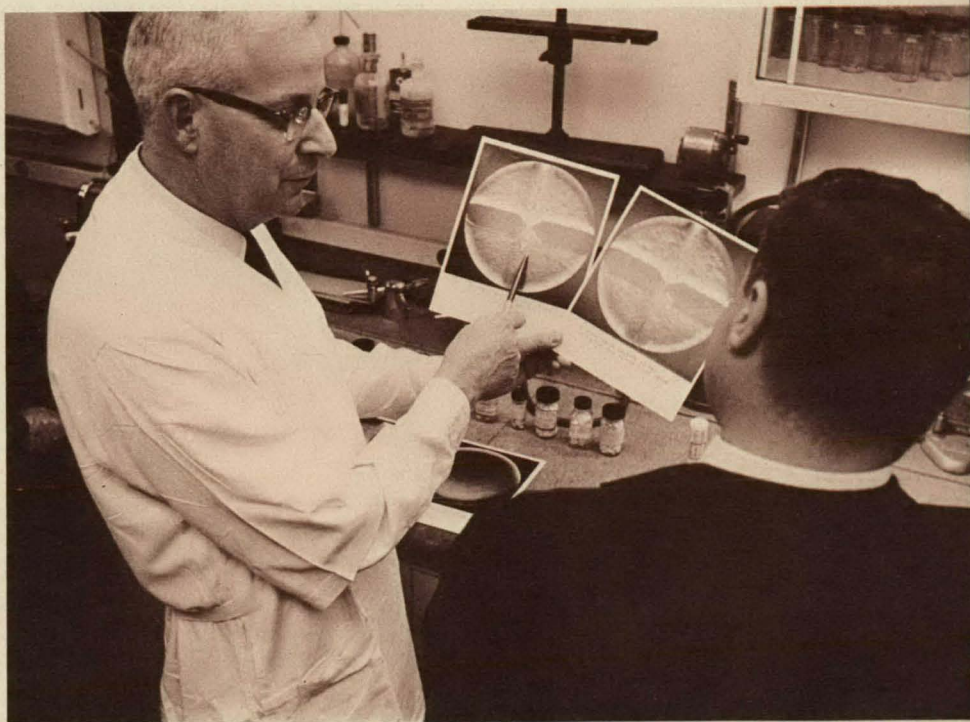
- (2) Distribution of the drugs to unauthorized persons;
- (3) Possession of the drugs except for personal use, use by members of the family, or use for family pets;
- (4) Refilling prescriptions for the controlled drugs more than five times or more than 6 months after they are initially prescribed;
- (5) Failing to prepare, obtain, or keep certain required records of manufacture, receipt, and distribution and permit inspection and copying of these records;
- (6) And making, selling, keeping, or concealing counterfeit drugs.

New Bureau Established

Drug abuse is a social evil and burden on the community. It cannot be eliminated through the application of law enforcement techniques alone. Consequently, the Food and Drug Administration established a new Bureau—the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC)—to provide emphasis and resources to handle all aspects of the drug abuse problem.

Some of the objectives of the Bureau for the next 5 years are to:

1. Eliminate to irreducible quantities the stimulant, depressant, hallucinogenic, and counterfeit drugs in illicit traffic.
2. Provide an integrated national and international scientific data storage and retrieval system giving the most up-to-date and accurate medical, scientific, and operational intelligence on controlled drugs.
3. Obtain extensive baseline data on the scope of the drug abuse problem.
4. Enhance State and local capabilities to control selected drug commodities through cooperative compliance and educational programs.
5. Enhance consumer self-protection through an informational program that will provide education on the dangers associated with drug abuse.
6. Foster voluntary compliance of the law by the regulated industry to reduce diversions of abuse drugs from legal channels.
7. Build an in-house training capability to train the BDAC agents, as well as other enforcement officials in drug abuse law problems and controls.



BDAC investigators receive intensive training in the recognition and ingredients of depressant, stimulant, hallucinogenic, and counterfeit drugs.

The Washington staff of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control is divided into three divisions:

A Division of Investigations to develop policies and procedures for the inventory audit of manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacies, hospitals, etc.; and for coordinating field investigations of illicit traffic in depressant, stimulant, hallucinogenic, and counterfeit drugs.

A Division of Case Assistance to develop and maintain guidelines for the preparation of cases; monitor cases on which legal action is recommended; provide guidelines for interpretation of statutes and regulations; and develop policies and procedures.

A Division of Drug Studies and Statistics to develop and provide scientific information for field investigators, specialized groups, such as physicians, pharmacists, and manufacturers, as well as the general public. It has responsibility for statistical studies of the drugs under the BDAC control and monitors them from production through ultimate distribution. In addition, through cooperation with other units in FDA and the National Institute of Mental Health, it encourages, arranges for and initiates studies to determine the potential for abuse of drugs which affect the central nervous system.

Investigators

There are nine field offices in BDAC located at Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and New York, staffed at this time with over 200 trained agents with experience in criminal investigation through previous experience in the FBI, Bureau of Narcotics, Bureau of Customs, Internal Revenue Service, Public Roads, Department of Labor, Food and Drug Administration, and local police departments. This cadre of professionals will be augmented in the future through recruitment of college graduates.

Resident offices have been opened at Miami, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D.C., Greensboro, Charleston, Detroit, and St. Louis. Twelve additional offices are scheduled for operation in fiscal year 1968.

In 12 months of operation the field organization, in spite of the extended time spent on training, has initiated over 1,700 criminal investigations. At the going illicit price, \$19 million in drugs have been seized, with approximately \$2 million of hallucinogens, \$11 million of stimulants, and \$6 million of depressants.

Twenty percent of subjects arrested were armed at the time of their arrests, and over 30 percent had criminal records.

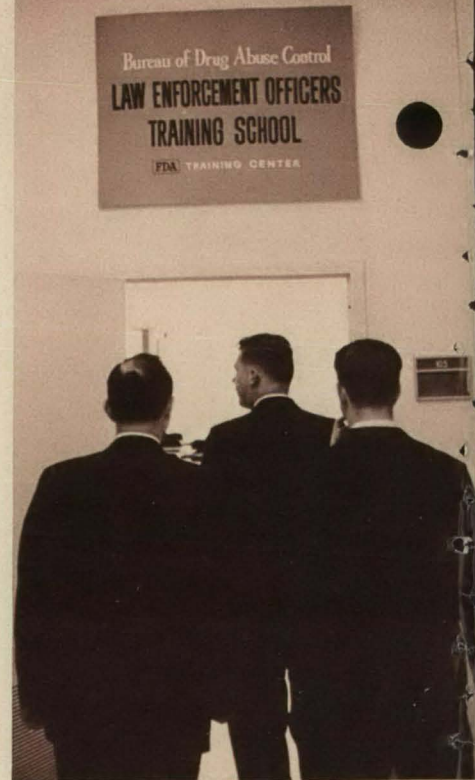
One seizure, made in New Jersey, involved 4¼ million dosage units of drugs and powder sufficient to produce approximately 32 million dosage units, and one in Los Angeles covered 153 grams of LSD, equivalent to 1,500,000 doses.

In addition to overt and covert criminal investigations, agents undertake record accountability checks of production and distribution records for controlled drugs to achieve four main objectives: (1) To detect diversion of controlled drugs from legal channels of distribution; (2) to develop reliable data regarding the flow of controlled drugs in legitimate channels; (3) to determine the adequacy of records and security measures being maintained by manufacturers, processors, and distributors of these drugs; and (4) to produce a deterrent effect on those who might otherwise, either deliberately or carelessly, become party to the illegal diversion of drugs.

Educational Program

A vast educational program has been initiated through speeches, papers, and conferences. Letters have been sent to the country's 55,000 licensed pharmacists, explaining their responsibilities under the law. Pharmacy leadership conferences have been held and more are scheduled.

Two special bulletins have been distributed to law enforcement offi-



As in all other law enforcement agencies, BDAC Agents are required to complete comprehensive training courses.

cers at Federal, State, and local level and to security officers at colleges.

A series of fact sheets concerning the amendments and the drugs subject to control have been prepared and made available to colleges, high schools, military installations, and to service organizations.

The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control has initiated a series of training institutes for law enforcement officers. The purpose of these institutes is to acquaint police officers with the dangers of drug abuse, to show them how drug abuse can be detected, to indicate the sources of illegal suppliers, and to help them to improve their effectiveness in this important area of law enforcement.

A movie, "Bennies and Goofballs," has been produced and is available without charge for showing through the Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, Attention: Distribution Unit, Film AM-1362.

A contract has been signed with the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators for an educational program on drug and narcotic abuse for college students. The Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, and the National Institute of Mental Health, HEW, are also participating in the activities of the contract. The project is designed to improve the awareness and understanding of student personnel administrators of problems associated with the abuse of drugs so that they may in turn communicate more effectively with students and the academic community.

Studies are planned to determine the abuse potential of many existing drugs on the basis that abusers may resort to drugs, other than those under control, as illicit sources of controlled drugs are eliminated. Sociological as well as psychological analyses are planned to determine methods of introduction of individuals to drug abuse; the relation of drug suppliers (the source) to the abusing group; the significance of the lack of information, or presence of misinformation, on health hazards among drug users; and the economies of

drug supply and stimulated demand.

The Food and Drug Administration will not undertake studies of the personality traits of drug users, nor conduct basic research. It will not study the therapeutic effect of drugs in relation to their use in psychiatric practice, nor will it engage in methodology research. It will use research instruments already available or under development by the National Institute of Mental Health of the Public Health Service in attempting to gauge attitudes toward and knowledge about drugs and drug abuse in relation to social class and economic groupings.

Cooperation Sought

To foster cooperation with State organizations, BDAC has launched a "State Pilot Drugstore Program." Currently, agreements have been reached with six States—Florida, Texas, Indiana, Georgia, Washington, and New York—to monitor the practices of pharmacists with regard to controlled drugs and their record-keeping practices. Agreements are being negotiated with 12 additional States.

A model State Drug Abuse Control

Act has been prepared and forwarded to appropriate officials of State governments for their consideration. This act is patterned after the Federal statute and provides the means for uniform law enforcement at the Federal and State levels.

The Drug, LSD

A great deal of misconception exists on LSD, its legitimate use in research, and the controls maintained over this hallucinogen by the Government. A review of the manner in which LSD has been handled by the Food and Drug Administration, without getting involved in legal details and mechanics, is of interest.

Under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Food and Drug Administration has been directly concerned with LSD for a number of years.

Sandoz Pharmaceuticals of Switzerland, the firm manufacturing LSD, made its first contact on the drug with the Food and Drug Administration in 1953 to discuss clinical investigations it was planning to pursue in the United States. The drug was regarded as a "new drug" as defined by the law, and FDA agreed to its distribution only to research psychiatrists properly qualified to investigate the drug and use it solely as an investigational agent.

For 10 years, from 1953 to 1963, experimental investigations with LSD took place in this country.

Requirements

In 1962 the Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments were enacted by the Congress. This new law modified the definition of a new drug and required that a drug be effective as well as safe before it could be marketed commercially. The investigational studies of LSD which had been completed up to that time, in Europe as well as in the United States, did not establish

Cooperation from local authorities is a big asset in drug abuse investigations.



the safety or the efficacy of LSD. The drug, even today, is regarded as a new drug, and it has not been approved for marketing.

In June of 1963 the Food and Drug Administration issued regulations for new drug investigations. Among other things, they required that the sponsor of an investigational new drug prepare and file with the Food and Drug Administration an acceptable rational program of experimentation including adequate preclinical testing. In short, the program had to be reasonably safe and responsibly conducted.

Sandoz Pharmaceuticals drew up and filed a basic investigational plan for testing LSD under the new regulations. Eventually, about 70 researchers received LSD samples from Sandoz under the investigational exemption.

Research Problems

During the period from about 1960 to the present, illegal production, distribution, and use of LSD began to mushroom. Public reaction, too, began to build to major proportions, and in April 1966 Sandoz decided to withdraw its sponsorship of investigations with LSD, and psilocybin, another hallucinogen.

If Sandoz, as the only legal sponsor, were to leave the field, all LSD research would have to stop and the drug would have to be recalled from sponsored investigators. The FDA discussed the problem with the National Institute of Mental Health of the Public Health Service and the Veterans Administration and agreed to allow a small group of a dozen investigators to continue their studies. After termination of the Sandoz investigational sponsorship of LSD, the firm transferred its remaining stock to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Therefore, the only legal supply of LSD in the United

States for clinical research on humans is either in the vaults of the NIMH, or held by the handful of investigators approved to continue studies.

The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control is currently supplying crime laboratories, health laboratories, and similar facilities with small quantities of LSD to be used as a "standard" in their chemical analysis.

Some persons obtained LSD for investigational use before 1963. Appropriate action has been taken to round up any of these supplies remaining in the hands of unauthorized investigators.

An advisory committee of the NIMH assists the Food and Drug Administration in reviewing all investigational exemptions. The net effect of this cooperative arrangement allows legal experimentation on a pre-clearance basis, under conditions that limit use to qualified physicians in carefully controlled clinical environments.

More than 20 years have passed since LSD was first explored for its effects upon the mind. Over a decade of experimentation has taken place in this country. An estimated 2,000 papers have been published on the material; nevertheless, it still has no place in medical practice. LSD is still an investigational agent and still regarded as far too dangerous to handle, except under the most carefully controlled conditions.

Conclusion

This article began with the statement that over 9 billion tablets and capsules of dangerous drugs are manufactured and traded in the United States each year and that a substantial percentage ends up in the hands of drug abusers. This is a problem of great and sobering impact. Proper research and education, coupled with scientific law enforcement at the Federal, State, and local levels, should

enable us to lick the problem of drug abuse, widespread as it may be, and thus rid our communities of one of the most destructive evils in modern society.

The job won't be easy, but it can and will be done.

Drugs Controlled Under the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965

All amphetamines and barbiturates, designated as habit-forming, were controlled February 1, 1966, the effective date of the amendments.

The following drugs were controlled by regulation, on the dates listed, as having a potential for abuse because of their depressant, stimulant, or hallucinogenic effect:

Depressants:

Chloral hydrate (Chloral)---	5/18/66
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)---	5/18/66
Ethinamate (Valmid)-----	5/18/66
Glutethimide (Doriden)-----	5/18/66
Methypylon (Noludar)-----	5/18/66
Paraldehyde -----	5/18/66
Lysergic acid-----	9/11/66
Lysergic acid amide-----	9/11/66
Chloral betaine (Beta-Chlor.) -----	11/19/66
Chlorhexadol (Lora.)-----	11/19/66
Petrichloral (Periclor.)-----	11/19/66
Sulfondiethylmethane (Tetronal.) -----	11/19/66
Sulfonethylmethane (Trional.) -----	11/19/66
Sulfonmethane (Sulfonal.)--	11/19/66

Stimulants:

d-, dl-Methamphetamine (d-, dl-Desoxyephedrine) and their salts-----	5/18/66
Phenmetrazine and its salts (Preludin) -----	9/21/66

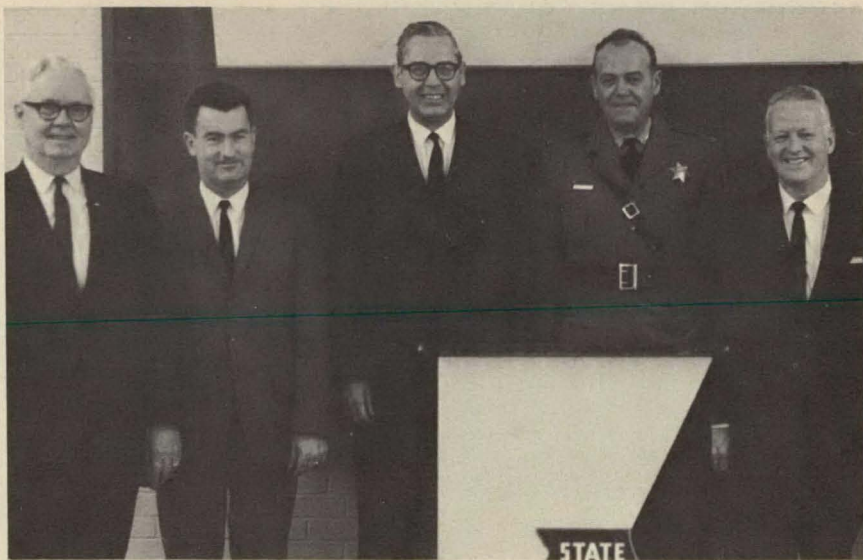
Hallucinogens (available only to qualified clinical investigators):

DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) -	5/18/66
LSD; LSD-25 (d-Lysergic acid diethylamide)-----	5/18/66
Mescaline and its salts-----	5/18/66
Peyote (provisions of the law do not apply to nondrug use in bona fide religious ceremonies of the Native American Church)-----	5/18/66
Psilocybin (psilocibin)-----	5/18/66
Psilocyn (psilocin)-----	5/18/66

POLICE COMMAND TRAINING SCHOOL

A 3-day training school for command officers of the Illinois State Highway Police (ISHP) was recently held in Springfield at the ISHP Academy. The school, sponsored by Mr. William H. Morris, superintendent of the ISHP and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, featured FBI lecturers from the Training Division at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Some 30 top-level officials of the State police attended the specialized session which provided courses in police management; human relations; recruitment, selection, and evaluation of personnel; and due process in criminal interrogation. This school is typical of the great number of command-level police schools in which the FBI is cooperating with local and State agencies by providing special instructors.



Success of the recent police command training school at the Illinois State Highway Police Academy in Springfield brought smiles to the faces of the officials who arranged and participated in the special session. They are, left to right: Hon. Ross V. Randolph, Director, Illinois Department of Public Safety; Mr. William M. Mooney, Special Agent, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Robert E. Gebhardt, Special Agent in Charge of the Springfield FBI Office; Mr. William H. Morris, Superintendent, Illinois State Highway Police; and Mr. Christopher J. Moran, Inspector, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Thomas Reddin, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, Calif., is greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover during a recent visit to FBI Headquarters.



THREE SQUARE MEALS

Frozen TV meals may be the answer for small police agencies which frequently have no prisoners to feed but, when they do, are hard pressed to handle the matter without considerable expense. The police department in a small resort town on the Pacific coast, having a limited number of prisoners, was obliged by health regulations to have a chef prepare the food for the prisoners if it was cooked on the premises.

The regulation meant that a chef had to be on full-time standby and called in when prisoners were confined. As a result, the TV meals were introduced with marked success, many problems were solved, and a substantial saving in cost was realized.



CHET CASSELMAN*
Director,
News and Public Affairs,
Radio Station KSFO
San Francisco, Calif.

Responsibility in Radio-TV News Coverage

"The potential for inciting public disorders demands that competition be secondary to the cause of public safety."

Many American cities bear the ugly scars of civil disorders inflicted during the past few years, and the possibility exists that additional strife may follow in the uncertain days ahead.

If that possibility becomes a reality, my natural concern as a broadcast news director is that more serious thought should be given to the immediate effect of broadcast coverage of civil disorders on those very acts of lawlessness. A civil disorder

story, particularly one involving racial strife, is different from any other kind of story because broadcast coverage of it may materially affect its development, intensity, duration, and even its outcome. Thus, this kind of story demands exceptional and special treatment. As a matter of policy, during civil disorders our staff at KSFO follows the specific guidelines set out in this article.

The KSFO policy of objective and rational approach to violence and fear is an outgrowth of observation

**Mr. Casselman is president of the Radio-Television News Directors Association, Northern California Chapter. He has participated with other top editors and broadcasters in State Department briefings with the President. A native of Fresno, Calif., he began his radio career in 1947. Since 1960 his crisp, authoritative coverage of tense crises has made a significant impact on the Bay area.*

and participation in the broadcast coverage of the tragic Watts riots and followup meetings with San Francisco Police Chief Thomas J. Cahill and Special Agent in Charge Curtis O. Lynam of the San Francisco FBI field office. The conclusion emerging from these combined factors rests upon the conviction that during the distress, violence, and terror the primary goal of all responsible citizens, law enforcement officers, reporters of all media, and the man on the street is the reestablishment of law and order. Broadcast newsmen, we believe, are in the particularly sensitive position of being able to help swing the balance one way or the other. Depending on their performance, these newsmen can play a vital role in maintaining respect for law and order or they can indirectly lead to even greater disorder and confusion.

As responsible newsmen, we must always remember that *the potential for inciting public disorders demands that competition be secondary to the use of public safety.*

Competition v. Competence

Competition to see which broadcast outlet can produce the most chilling and nerve-shattering coverage must be replaced by competition to determine who can present the most authoritative, reassuring, and calm report of all important information to the public. Emphasizing that lawmen are doing everything that can be done to meet the problem and that unauthorized persons are both urged and warned to stay clear of the area involved will serve to ease the heavy air of excitement, confusion, and tension in the explosive atmosphere of hate and prejudice. In this way radio newsmen are fulfilling their obligation to the public interest.

The danger in the irresponsible competition is in its fostering a mounting rush to get the most dramatic and

spectacular film or tape and live reports on the air for the greatest possible impact. When this irrational policy is contrasted with the far more dull but much more civic-minded, sane, and human approach of playing the story "cool" by taking considerable pains to provide intelligent, authoritative information on the overall picture, we can easily see our responsibilities and duties.

Dual Role

Any responsible broadcast news operation is aimed at furnishing listeners and viewers accurate and verified information. But previous actions demonstrated by a number of radio and television stations involved in the rapidly mounting hysteria accompanying large-scale outbreaks of lawlessness indicate a tendency on the part of too many broadcasters to air inaccurate, unverified, and unqualified reports. Too often an anxious newsman out to get the "big story" will give a big play to isolated and sporadic outbursts of violence and destruction, thus distorting the intensity of the disturbance. Our aim is to furnish our listeners important and vital information while, at the same time, avoiding any possibility of aiding and abetting lawbreakers or inflaming or inciting further dangerous activity. Some of our representative guidelines include:

- (1) Dispatch newsmen initially to authority command post, *not* to the scene.
- (2) Report only authoritative information and emphasize steps being taken to restore order.
- (3) Use the term "riot" only after authorities do.
- (4) Avoid assuming a shooting or fire near an area of unrest is related to the disorder until confirmation.
- (5) Broadcasts should be calm, clear, undramatic, and totally devoid of show, color, or excitement.
- (6) A report from the scene of a public disturbance or potentially explosive disorder must underscore the fact the newsman is reporting only what he

can observe and only as a part of the overall picture.

- (7) Tapes containing sounds of fighting, shooting, screaming, raging violence, or interviews with lawbreakers are *not* to be used while the disorder is in progress.

A sampling of the guidelines contained in the recommendations of Dr. Kenneth Harwood, the chairman of the Department of Telecommunications at the University of Southern California, includes:

"Public reports should not state exact location until authorities have sufficient personnel on hand to maintain control. Immediate or direct reporting should minimize interpretation, eliminate airing of rumors, and avoid using unverified statements. Avoid the reporting of trivial incidents. Because inexperienced use of cameras, bright lights, or microphones may stir exhibitionism in some people, great care should be exercised. Avoid reporting interviews with obvious inciters."

Committee for Guidelines

A committee comprised of members in the Northern California Chapter of the Radio-Television News Directors Association recently composed a set of guideline proposals based on these concepts of responsibility. Their proposals may be a big step in getting the agreement from all radio and television news operations in this area that in any future civil disorder competition will be eliminated in the interest of public safety. Most broadcast news directors agree that in this one sensitive area some sort of code is essential.

Our ultimate goal is to produce a set of sensible guidelines that will encourage responsible and factual reporting in times of great civil strife. Within this realm all radio and television stations everywhere in this country can enjoy an even greater fulfillment of their obligation to serve the public interest and safety while providing maximum assistance to duly constituted law and authority.

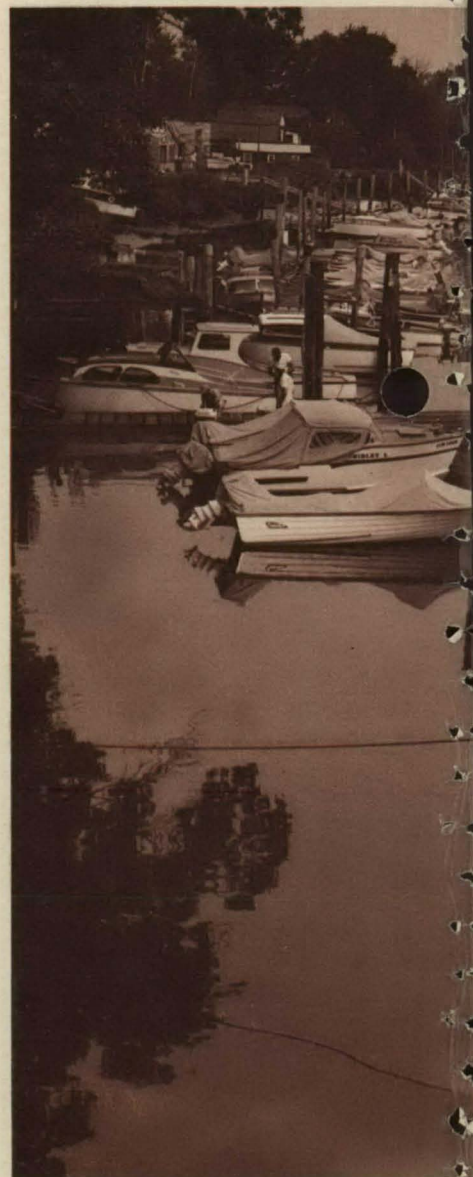
The leisure sport of boating is gaining rapid and widespread popularity. Every day, more and more Americans are taking to the water in all sorts of crafts ranging from canoes and rowboats to power cruisers and sailing yachts.

In their haste to enjoy the thrill of skimming over our Nation's abundant and beautiful lakes, streams, and waterways, many boating enthusiasts also skim over the rules of water safety. With this in mind, the U.S. Coast Guard is pleased to cooperate with the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in publishing this article, "Recreational Boating Laws and Safety Regulations" based on the Coast Guard's booklet, "Recreational Boating Guide."

To the ever-increasing number of boating enthusiasts, we extend our wishes for many safe and happy hours of boating enjoyment.

Adm. Willard J. Smith
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

Recreation L and Safety



Boating is one of the fastest growing recreations in America. In the past few years, more people have turned to boating as a hobby than any other outdoor activity. It is estimated that over 40 million Americans will take to the Nation's waterways this summer in some 8 million boats. Almost every community with a body of water large enough to float a craft has been hit by the "bug."

While boating has proved to be a successful and enjoyable pastime for many enthusiasts, it has also created some headaches for law enforcement as well as other agencies concerned with boating safety and regulations.

There is more to boating than just buying a craft, launching it, loading it with happy "sailors," and sailing off into the whitecaps. A boat owner should know as much as possible about his boat and how he is expected to operate it. His safety, the safety of his passengers and the safety of

other water enthusiasts depend on his knowledge, judgment, and ability as a skipper.

Boat Numbering

Contrary to the need of the owner of a car to get a license to operate, a boatman needs only to apply for a number for his boat. Under Federal laws and regulations, he is not required to possess a license unless he is planning to carry passengers for hire.

The numbering requirement applies to all boats propelled by machinery of more than 10 horsepower, regardless of length and whether it is fitted with inboard or outboard motors. Place of application depends upon the waters of principal use and whether or not the waters are within a State that has a Federally approved numbering system. If so, application is made in accordance with the

Boating Regulations

The United States Coast Guard is responsible for the enforcement of the Federal Boating Act of 1958, Public Law 85-911, and other Federal statutes governing the operation of vessels on the navigable waters of the United States. In the interest of public safety, the Coast Guard has prepared a booklet, "Recreational Boating Guide," to acquaint recreational boatmen with the requirements of the various Federal boating laws and to provide them with some basic guidelines for safe and enjoyable operation. The highlights of this booklet have been used as the basis for this article. It is believed the information will also be of interest and assistance to law enforcement agencies which are faced with local responsibilities relating to this widespread, and still growing, sport.



State's instructions; if not, the application is made to the Coast Guard on forms available from the local post office.

Assigned Number

Upon application and payment of \$3 to the U.S. Coast Guard, a temporary certificate of number valid for 60 days will be authenticated by the Coast Guard and returned to the applicant. This certificate permits operation of the boat without bow numbers until the permanent certificate bearing an assigned number is received at the expiration of the 60 days. The number on the permanent certificate must be displayed, according to specifications, on both bows of the vessel. Failure to do so, or failure to have on board the necessary certificate, subjects the owner or operator to a \$50 penalty for each violation.

The State or the Coast Guard—whichever has issued the certificate of number—must be notified in the event of a change of State of principal use, change of address, or change of ownership. If the boat is lost, destroyed, or abandoned, the certificate of number must be surrendered to the Coast Guard or instructions of the State followed. Notifications must be made

within a specified time. If the certificate has been destroyed, notification of this must also be made.

Under the Motorboat Act of 1940, as amended, the required equipment, such as navigation lights, sound producing devices, and lifesaving and firefighting gear, depends upon a boat's class; therefore, to determine your equipment requirements, you must first know your boat's class.



Number assigned by the Coast Guard must be displayed on both bows.

Motorboat means any vessel 65 feet in length or less which is propelled by machinery, except tugboats and towboats propelled by steam. It also includes a boat temporarily or permanently equipped with a detachable motor or one propelled by steam. The boats are divided into classes according to their length. The length is measured from end to end over the deck excluding sheer. Sheer is the longitudinal upward curvature of a deck at side between stem and stern. The length taken end to end over the deck is a measurement taken parallel to the waterline from the foremost part of the bow to the aftermost part of the stern.

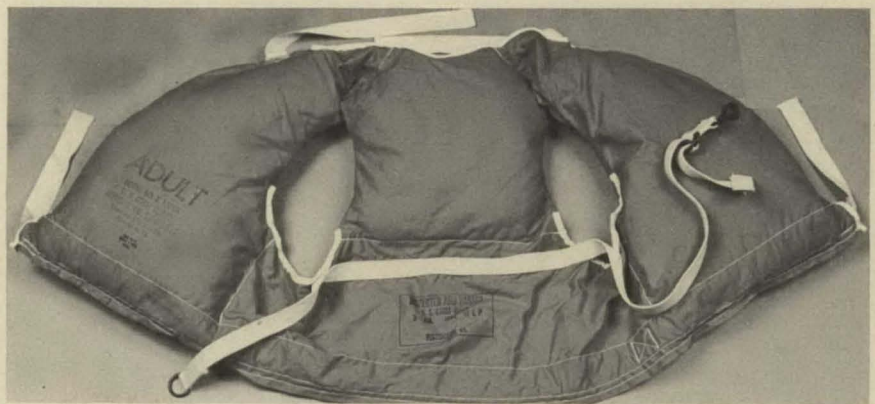
A table listing the types of equipment necessary for the various classes of boats is provided. This equipment includes lifesaving devices, fire extinguishers, ventilation devices, bells, whistles, and carburetor backfire flame arresters. The equipment listed is the minimum required to conform with the law, but additional equipment may be necessary to operate

more safely. Equipment approved by the Coast Guard is assigned an approval number which is shown on the equipment and listed in Coast Guard booklet, CG-190, *Equipment Lists*.

Lifesaving Devices

Lifesaving devices include life preservers, buoyant cushions and vests, special purpose water safety buoyant

devices, and ring life buoys. The booklet gives detailed information on the construction, use, and care of these devices. Fire extinguishers must be an approved type. They are as-



Approved life preservers must bear the manufacturer's stamp (left) and the inspector's stamp (center).

signed approval numbers and identified in the Coast Guard's publication *Equipment Lists* by manufacturer, model number, and size. Approved types of backfire flame arresters are identified also by make and model number.

All boats are required by law to

display lights at night. These lights warn others of the presence and type—sail or power—of the boat. In many cases they indicate what the boatman is doing and enable other vessels to properly apply the Rules of the Road.

A motorboat on the navigable waters of the United States may carry the lights prescribed by the Act of April 25, 1940 (Motorboat Act), or it may carry the lights prescribed by the International Rules. In addition, there are requirements for stern, anchor, and other special lights contained in the applicable Inland, Western Rivers, and Great Lakes Rules. A motorboat on the high seas *must* carry the lights prescribed by the International Rules, and *only* these lights. Failure to display the required lights may make the vessel liable for a penalty of \$100 (46 USC 526o).

Long-standing Federal regulations require efficient ventilation of motorboats using volatile fuels (gasoline). How can a boatman determine if his boat will entrap fumes? There are certain structural specifications

which, if met by his boat, indicate the craft is sufficiently open to allow the fumes to dissipate naturally. These specifications are available from the Coast Guard and can be found in general boating material available from the Government and commercial sources.

If a boat does entrap fumes, it is required to have at least two ventilation ducts fitted with cowls at their openings to the atmosphere. All boats with built-in fuel tanks should have their fuel systems grounded.

Other Equipment

Keeping in mind that Government requirements are a legal minimum, the boatman will find he should have additional equipment. How much and what kind depend upon the type of boat, the area, and the extent of operation. A table is set forth recommending additional equipment by class of vessel and area of operation.

Desired charts can be, in most areas, obtained locally either from the applicable Federal agency or from authorized commercial agents. The local telephone directory or marine dealer should be consulted for this information.

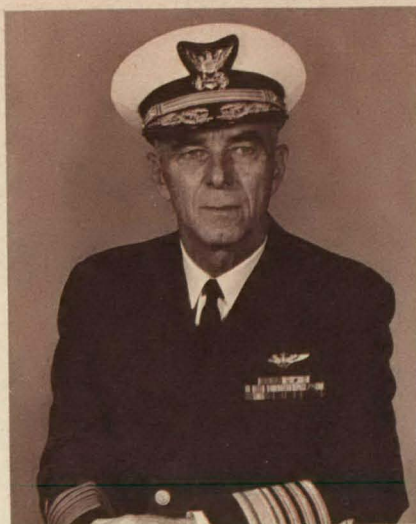
Responsibilities

Boats are subject to traffic laws just as automobiles are; and like the automobile traffic laws, those governing boating traffic vary according to locality. In many areas, local law enforcement agencies are charged with enforcing local boating laws and regulations. Boat owners should check with local authorities for complete information as to requirements and limitations.

There are four different sets of these marine traffic laws known as "Rules of the Road." They are: (1) Great Lakes, (2) Western Rivers, (3) Inland, and (4) International. Which set of laws governs a boat at any particular time depends on where it is being operated at the time.

Negligence

In part, the Motorboat Act provides that no person shall operate any mo-



Adm. Willard J. Smith, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

torboat or any vessel in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person. Such conduct is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year or by both such fine and im-

prisonment at the discretion of the court.

However, under the Federal Boating Act of 1958, the reckless or negligent operator may, as an alternative to the above criminal punishment, receive an administrative penalty of up to \$100.

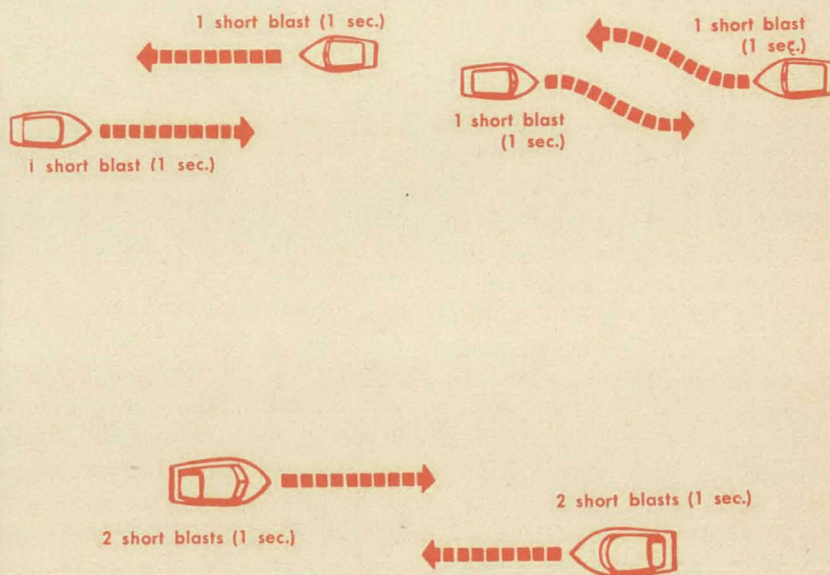
Speeding or water skiing in the close proximity of swimmers and other boats, especially small boats, can be dangerous and may amount to reckless or negligent operation. Remember, each boatman is responsible for the wake his boat creates.

In Case of Accident

The term "boating accident" means collision, accident, or other casualty including but not limited to injury, loss of life, capsizing, foundering, flooding, fire, explosion, and disappearance of a vessel other than by theft. Written accident reports must

INLAND PILOT RULES

Meeting Head and Head or Nearly so



be submitted by the boat operator(s) whenever there is (1) loss of life, (2) injury causing any person to remain incapacitated for more than 72 hours, or (3) actual physical damage to property (including vessels) in excess of \$100. However, if there is doubt, it is safer to report. In case of loss of life, the written report must be submitted within 48 hours. Where a report is required for physical damage or personal injury, it must be submitted within 5 days. States may require reports for less serious accidents. The reports should be made to the Coast Guard or to the State that numbered the boat.

The operator of a motorboat, or other vessel, involved in an accident has a legal duty to render such assistance as may be practicable and necessary to other persons involved in the accident. Additionally, he must give his name, address, and identification of his vessel to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged (46 USC 5261).

Navigational Aids

Numerous aids to navigation have been devised so that the boatman may safely and accurately follow the course he has set for himself. Used in conjunction with appropriate charts, they give the boatman most accurate information. These observed aids are buoys, lighthouses, day beacons, lightships, and minor light structures.

The law forbids any person to interfere with, remove, move, make fast to, or willfully damage any aid to navigation maintained or authorized by the Coast Guard. Violation of this law subjects that person to a fine up to \$500.

Sail, Paddles, and Oars

Under the Federal Boating Act of 1958, sailboats and boats propelled by oars or paddles are *not* required to be

numbered, unless they are equipped with machinery of more than 10 horsepower.

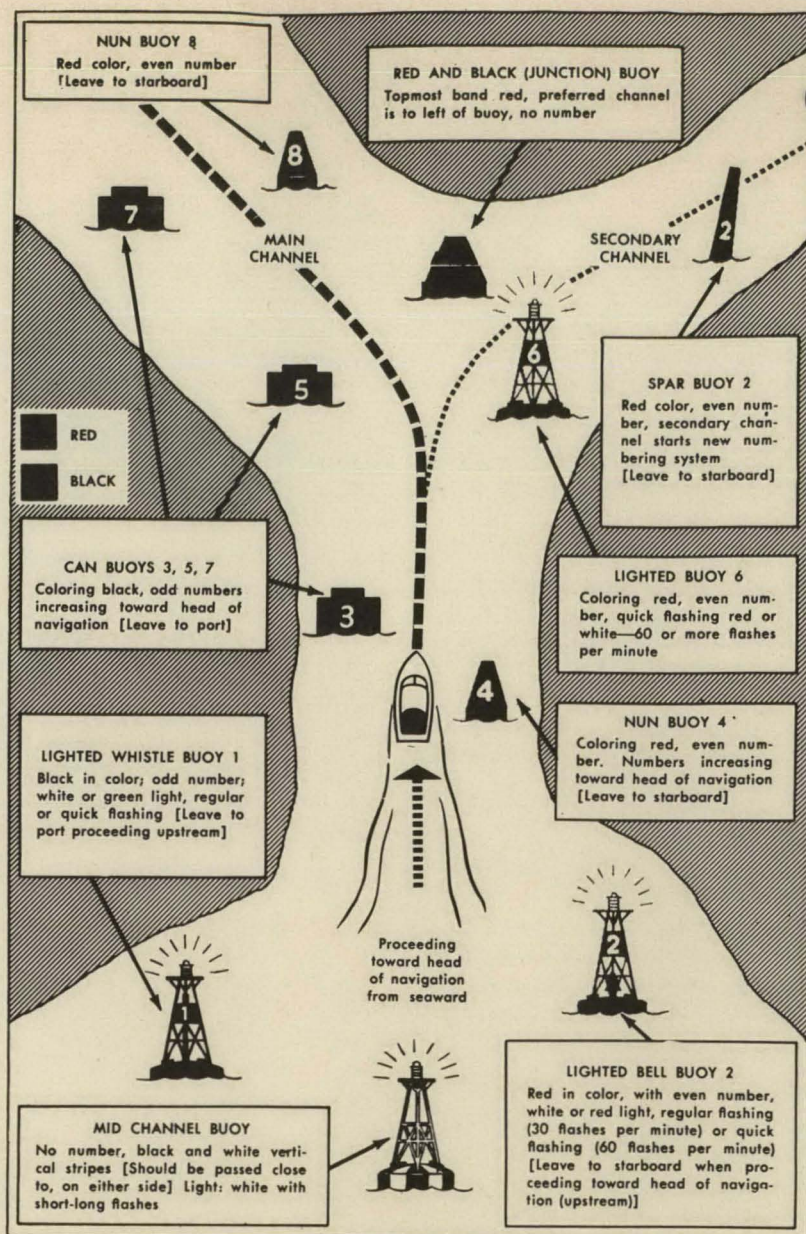
However, these vessels may, on application, be issued a certificate of number. Where the possibility exists that the owner may obtain a motor of more than 10 horsepower or may loan his boat to a friend with such a motor, it would be to the owner's advantage to have his boat numbered.

On the other hand, the State where the boat is to be principally used may

require these boats to be numbered under State laws.

Rules and Regulations

Vessels of the sailing, paddled, or oared classes each have their set of rules for operation which must be observed. If owners of these vessels become involved in boating accidents, they, too, are subject to the same conditions as boats propelled by motors and must give assistance and submit



reports in appropriate cases. Reckless or negligent operation also subjects the boatman of these categories to the criminal provisions of the Motorboat Act; that is, a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment up to 1 year or both.

Emergency Procedures

The prudent boatman would be wise to take a tip from professional seagoing men who know the value of being prepared for emergencies. A man going boating in a large or small craft should think out procedures that he would follow in certain of the more common emergencies. In this way his actions will be automatic, fast, and correct.

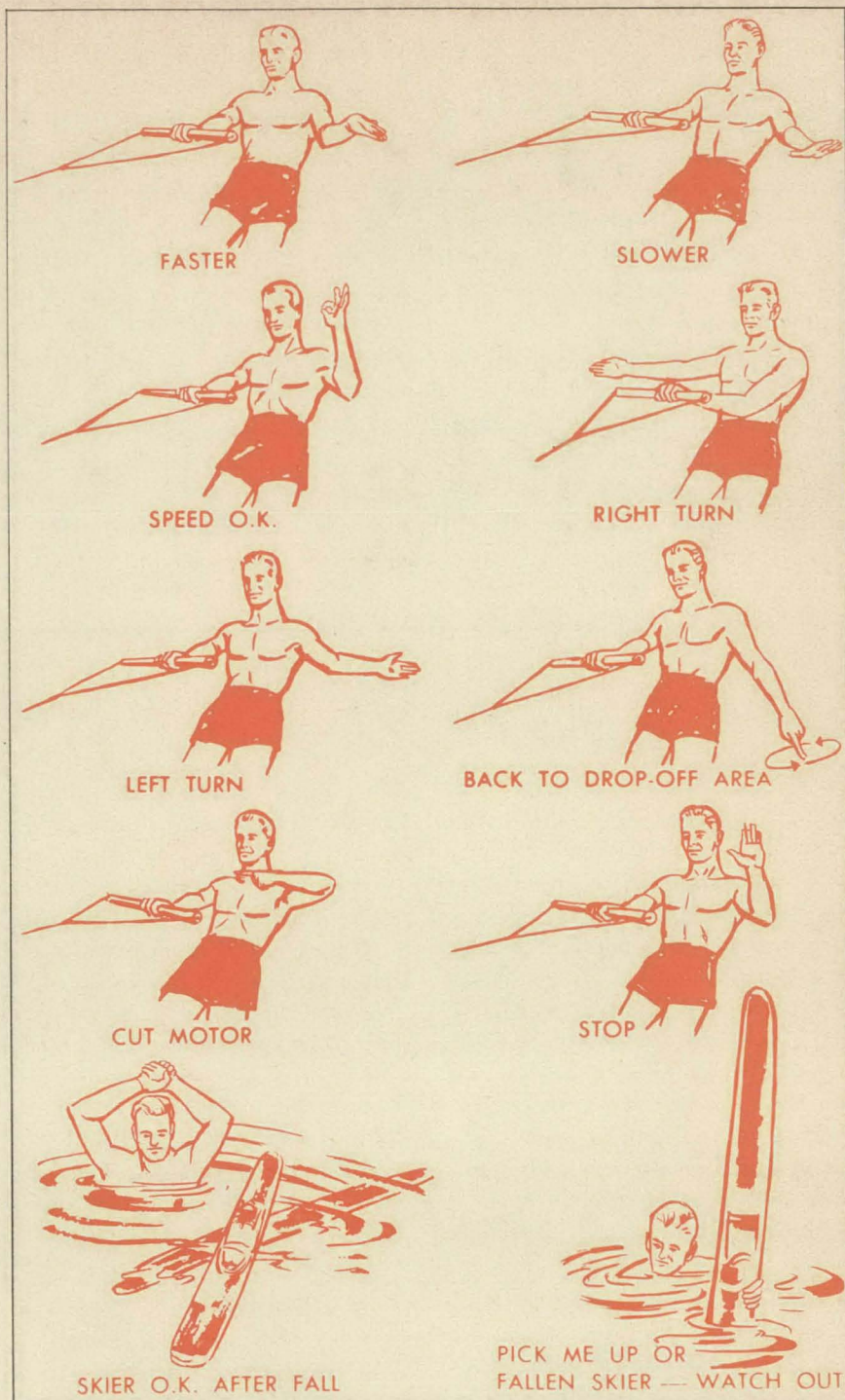
Some situations that should be thought out beforehand include a man overboard, a fire while at sea, and abandoning ship. From time to time, it is a wise thing for the operator to consider what he would do if one of these emergencies occurred at that particular moment. Also, it is well acquainted at least one other person with operation of the boat and engines and the man-overboard procedure, as the person who falls overboard might be you.

The wise boatman is always aware of the weather. A few minutes spent in checking the weather and sea conditions, as well as the forecast for his area, is common sense. In addition, the good boatman will always keep an eye on the weather when he is operating. At the first sign of threatening weather, he will seek shelter.

Water Skiing

The increasing popularity of water skiing has created its own set of safety problems. A few safety hints for those interested in this sport should prove helpful:

1. Install a wide-angle, rear-view mirror or take along a second person to act as lookout. This will permit watching the



skier and the waters ahead. Some State laws require this mirror or a second person in the boat to assist the operator.

2. Don't tow the skier in heavily traveled or restricted waters, such as swimming areas, narrow, winding channels, and areas containing docks, floats, and buoys.
3. Make sure that the skier is wearing a

proper lifesaving device. If he tumbles, the boat should approach him from the lee side.

4. Stop your motor before taking the skier on board.
5. In taking the skier on board, be careful not to swamp your boat. In smaller craft, it is normally safer to take a person aboard at the stern.

Search and Rescue (SAR) is one of the many services the Coast Guard provides the mariner in its overall objective of promoting safety afloat. It is much better to prevent accidents before they happen. When they do and help is needed, Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Centers are prepared to coordinate assistance efforts in the mariner's behalf.

It should be kept in mind that Coast Guard assistance is not always the most readily available; frequently other pleasure or commercial craft are in position to render more timely assistance. The seagoing tradition of proceeding with all possible haste to

assist persons in distress applies to the boatman as well as the professional seaman.

In general, the SAR responsibilities of the Coast Guard are limited to the high seas and navigable waters of the United States, although facilities may be dispatched wherever available. Services provided will depend on the circumstances of the individual case, but primary consideration will be given to the saving of life.

To assist the Coast Guard in carrying out its SAR responsibilities, and thereby assure the most effective use of available facilities, you should follow these suggestions:

1. When requesting assistance by radio, provide all information as to identity, location, nature of distress, and type vessel.
2. Let somebody know your plans for the day including destination, intended stops en route, and estimated time of return. At the first opportunity, notify those concerned of any change in plans.
3. Don't use MAYDAY in voice radio distress communications unless immediate assistance is required. You may be depriving a fellow boatman of help he really needs.

Copies of the official U.S. Coast Guard Recreational Boating Guide may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for 45 cents.

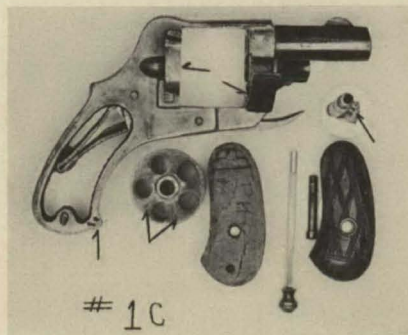
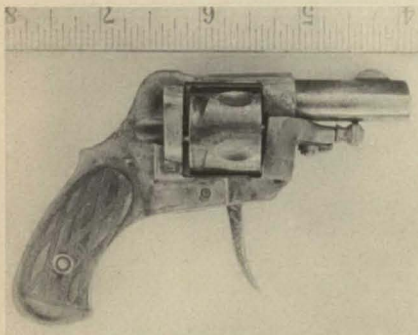
DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS MURDER WEAPON?

The Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Police Department is seeking information concerning a revolver positively identified as the murder weapon in the death of a prominent Fort Lauderdale businessman. The body of the man was found floating in a canal at approximately 10 p.m. on January 7, 1967. He had been shot in the head once with a .22-caliber gun which was also found in the canal in the general vicinity of the victim's home. The victim had been robbed of his wallet and other personal effects.

The murder weapon, a .22-caliber

short, 5-shot snub-nose revolver, has identifying number "1C" and the letters "OM" stamped on the frame, a folding trigger, no trigger guard, a spurless hammer, and the initials PHC or DHC scratched on the inside of the right grip, as if identified as evidence.

Anyone having any information concerning this weapon, please notify collect—wire or telephone JA 5-2772, extension 311—Sgt. Larry J. Calhoun, Police Department, 1300 West Broward Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., with reference to Offense Report #C-73716.



Murder weapon and its component parts.

ASSIGNMENT BY AUTOMATION

A program to assign patrol cars by computer went into effect recently in the Ninth District of the St. Louis Mo., Police Department. Computers assimilate information on the time, type, and location of calls for police assistance and predict which areas should be watched closely in any given period. Assignment charts are revised every 9 days on the basis of information obtained from the computers.

The plan was first tested in the fifth district a few months ago. Pertinent information was then processed manually. On the basis of results in this district, application for Federal funds was approved. Financed with a grant of \$170,000 from the Department of Justice under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, the program will continue for 18 months after which results will be analyzed.

The program is expected to provide greater protection for high-crime areas and more efficient distribution of policemen and patrol cars.

Search of Motor Vehicles



This is the fourth of a series of articles discussing the Federal law on search of motor vehicles.

IV. Examination of an Impounded Vehicle

It is a common practice among police departments for the arresting officer to take possession of a vehicle whenever the driver or person in control is taken into custody and to remove it to the nearest garage or police lot. In some jurisdictions it appears that the officer not only has the author-

ity but the duty to impound the automobile in order to insure its adequate safekeeping during the period of the arrestee's confinement. *State v. Giles*, 254 N.C. 499, 119 S.E. 2d 394 (1961). See also, *Cotton v. U.S.*, 35 Law Week 2443 (C.A. 9, January 23, 1967). Where the owner later claims loss or damage to his property, the failure on the part of the officer to exercise this responsibility may result

in civil liability. But the right to impound does not automatically follow as an incident of the arrest. Absent other circumstances justifying the seizure of the automobile, there is some question about the legality of impoundment where the arrestee desires to leave the automobile in the charge of another party who can remove it from the scene. On the other hand, removal of an unoccupied, parked vehicle is clearly justified where it constitutes a traffic hazard or otherwise violates local parking ordinances.

Assuming, therefore, that the vehicle has been lawfully impounded, the question then arises as to whether or not a valid search for incriminating materials can be made without a warrant. Since the possibility of removal or of the destruction of evidence terminates when the vehicle is placed in storage, a search cannot be made under the rationale of the *Carroll* case. Nor would an incidental search be valid, for as the Supreme Court indicated, "Once an accused is under arrest and in custody, then a search made at another place, without a warrant, is simply not incident to the arrest." *Preston v. U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964). Thus the Federal rule on this matter is clear, namely, that even where probable cause exists, a warrantless search of an automobile in police custody at a time after the occupant's arrest and under circumstances where there is no danger of removal is illegal. For example, in *Smith v. U.S.*, 335 F. 2d 270 (1964), reversed on rehearing, 344 F. 2d 545 (1965), the appellant was arrested by local police on a charge of unauthorized use of an automobile. His vehicle was impounded and removed to a nearby service station. On the following day a Federal agent, accompanied by a county police officer, examined the car without a warrant and discovered a stolen transmission in the trunk of the automobile. On

review, the appellate court held that the search was invalid and ruled that the testimony of the purchaser of the transmission, who only learned of its theft when so informed by the police, was to be excluded since it was "come at by exploitation of illegality." See also, *Westover v. U.S.*, 342 F. 2d 68 (1965), wherein appellant's automobile was impounded and towed into police storage lot after his arrest on a bank robbery charge. On the following day a Federal agent and a local officer searched the automobile without a warrant and found a topcoat in the trunk, which subsequently was introduced in evidence. The appellate court held the search to be illegal but sustained the conviction on the ground that the objection was not timely. *U.S. v. Cain*, 332 F. 2d 999 (1964); *Shurman v. U.S.* 219 F. 2d 282 (1955); *Rent v. U.S.* 209 F. 2d 893 (1954).

Some State courts, however, have taken the position that once the vehicle is lawfully in the custody of a police officer, any contraband contained therein also is legally in his possession and its discovery is not a result of an illegal search. *People v. Ortiz*, 147 Cal. App. 2d 248, 305 P. 2d 145 (1956); *People v. Baker*, 135 Cal. App. 2d 1, 286 P. 2d 510 (1955). But the validity of this argument is doubtful and has been viewed with some reservation even by courts within the same jurisdiction. *People v. Gamson*, 189 C.A. 2d 549, 11 Cal. Rptr. 398 (1962). This situation is clearly distinguishable from the case where a vehicle used to transport contraband is seized under statutory authority and is held as evidence until a forfeiture is declared, *Cooper v. California*, — U.S. — (No. 103, October term, decided February 20, 1967), or where the car is seized as the fruit or instrumentality of a crime. *Abrams v. State*, — Ga. — (No. 23923, Sup. Ct. of Georgia, decided March 9, 1967); *People v. Webb*, —

Cal. 2d —, f.n. 3, p. 25, (Crim. 10374, Sup. Ct. of California, decided March 8, 1967); *Trotter v. Stephens*, 241 Supp. 33 (1965); *Johnson v. State*, 238 Md. 528, 209 A. 3d 765 (1965). Under these procedures the automobile is seized in its entirety, and once custody is so acquired, no further trespass is involved by its later examination. Here, however, the police authority to impound is much more limited: it does not carry with it the right to assume complete control and dominion over the property and everything contained therein but, rather, is restricted solely to those measures which are reasonably necessary to insure the safe custody of the owner's or possessor's property.

As was noted earlier, the primary purpose of impoundment is to protect the arrestee's property from loss or damage during the period of his confinement. In this connection it is not only reasonable but appropriate that the officer examine the vehicle and take an inventory of the property which is contained therein so that it may be returned to the possessor or owner in its due course. Indeed, some courts look upon the practice as "necessary to defeat dishonest claims by the owner of theft of the car's contents and to protect the temporary storage bailee against false charges." *People v. Ortiz*, *supra*; see also, *People v. Simpson*, 170 C.A. 2d 524, 339 P. 2d 156 (1959). Since entry is not effected for the purpose of uncovering evidence of crime, the examination of the vehicle is not considered a search within the terms of the fourth amendment and the usual limitations of reasonableness developed in that context are inapplicable. *Harris v. U.S.*, 370 F. 2d 477, n. 1 at 478 (1966). [A similar distinction has been made by the Supreme Court in upholding a warrantless entry into private premises by health inspectors. *Frank v. Maryland*, 359 U.S. 360 (1959); *Ohio ex rel. Eaton v. Price*,

360 U.S. 246 (1959).] Thus the impoundment inventory is viewed simply as an administrative custodial procedure not unlike the usual search of the person which accompanies the booking of an arrestee prior to his confinement. It is important to understand, however, that the procedure cannot be used to seek out or "rummage around" for incriminating materials and thereby circumvent the warrant requirement. See, *People v. Burke*, 61 C. 2d 575, 39 Cal. Rptr. 531, 394 P. 2d 67 (1964). One can safely predict that the courts will carefully scrutinize any inventory conducted subsequent to an impoundment to insure that it is consistent with its avowed purpose. See, e.g., *Harris v. U.S.*, *supra*, where the trial court reviewed the transcript of testimony and recalled the officer to determine whether the entry into the vehicle had in fact been a search for evidence of crime.

Accordingly, the scope of the examination must be restricted solely to those areas where a person would ordinarily be expected to store, or perhaps inadvertently leave, his belongings. The examination, therefore, would usually include the glove compartment, the trunk, the sun visors, the front and rear seat areas, and even a view under the hood since there may be later claims that parts have been removed from the engine. Moreover, a notation should be made of the vehicle identification number, the motor number, and the make, model, and license plate of the car so that it may be readily identified at a later date. *Cotton v. U.S.*, 35 Law Week 2443 (C.A. 9, January 23, 1967).

Similarly, the intensity of the examination must also be limited according to its purpose. Thus, if the officer dismantles the vehicle, looks behind the upholstery, or in any other manner indicates that his purpose is

(Continued on next page)

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

SEX OFFENDERS REQUIRED TO REGISTER

The Montgomery, Ala., city council on January 3, 1967, approved a new law requiring the registration of all persons convicted of any sex offense. The law calls for the fingerprinting and photographing of all registrants. In addition, registrants must furnish all past addresses, date and place of birth, and all past offenses. They must also keep police authorities informed of all changes of employment and address as well as any subsequent convictions. Those who fail to comply can be fined up to \$100 and/or sentenced to 6 months in jail.

"BREAKAWAY" BRUTALITY FAKERY

In an effort to embarrass police and make erroneous claims of police brutality, several young women recently planned to wear "breakaway" dresses at a protest demonstration.

First, they planned to create a disturbance during the demonstration. If a policeman attempted to restrain or calm them, the "breakaway" dresses would easily tear off. Then they would scream, "Police brutality!"

Their intentions were foiled, however, as the public figure who was the target of their protest action unavoidably had to cancel his plans. Consequently, the group's scheme to falsely accuse the police did not materialize.

ENFORCEMENT IN 25 LANGUAGES

The Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., has 118 officers qualified to speak one or more of 25 languages, including the sign language of the deaf-mute. Among members of the force there are 28 who speak Italian, 16 speak Polish, 13 French, another 13 can communicate in Spanish, one speaks Albanian, one Bulgarian, and one Iranian.

Language instruction for police was begun in May 1965, following a survey made by Police Chief John B. Layton to determine how many of his men spoke a foreign language or would like to learn one.

The first class of the 32-hour course was attended by 31 officers studying French, Spanish, or Russian. The next class, to which German and Japanese were added, was also attended by 31 officers. The training in foreign languages is continuing.

The purpose of this training is to enable the officers to carry on a simple conversation in a foreign language with the man on the street or at the scene of a crime or accident who speaks no English.

STOLEN TRAP

Burglars made the most of their foray into one home recently. Not only did they steal almost \$3,000 worth of furs and household goods, but they also walked off with a hidden camera installed for the express purpose of trapping burglars.

other than to protect the arrestee's property, the courts will consider the examination to be a subterfuge designed to uncover evidentiary materials. In that event the fruits of the search will be inadmissible. In addition, the normalcy of the practice will also be pertinent in determining the good faith of the officer. If it is not the usual procedure of the department to store and examine vehicles found to be in the possession of the arrested person, any deviation from this routine will be viewed with skepticism. Moreover, where the officers delay making their examination for several days after the arrest and impoundment of the automobile, naturally some doubt is cast on the validity of the examination.

But while it cannot be the officer's purpose to look for evidence of crime, yet if he unexpectedly discovers contraband or other incriminating materials during the course of a bona fide inventory, these items may properly be seized and are admissible in evidence. Since he is lawfully present in the vehicle and there has been no search in the legal sense, the situation falls within the "plain view" doctrine which permits the nontrespassing officer to seize contraband discovered in open and patent view. *People v. Nebbitt, infra*. It is considered in this situation that a crime is being committed in his presence and the law does not require "that under such circumstances the law enforcement officials must impotently stand aside and refrain from seizing such contraband material." *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145, 154-155 (1947). In *People v. Nebbitt*, 183 C.A. 2d 452, 7 Cal. Repr. 8 (1960), for example, local officers stopped a vehicle which was being operated without license plates. Neither of the occupants claimed to be the owner of the automobile nor did they know to whom it belonged. Furthermore, the driver's

statement that he had borrowed the vehicle from a used car dealer was not consistent with information disclosed on the registration sticker. On the basis of this information, the officers arrested the two men on a charge of auto theft. "Thereafter, as a normal procedure before impounding the vehicle, the officers began an inventory of all personal property found therein." *Id.* at 455. One of the officers picked up a jacket on the front seat where defendant had been sitting and noticed in plain sight a burned cigarette. Inasmuch as it appeared to be marihuana, the officer then searched the jacket and found another such cigarette in the left-hand pocket. The defendant then admitted that he had purchased the cigarettes approximately 1 week earlier.

On appeal of the conviction for having illegal possession of marihuana, the court held that the possession of the narcotic was legally obtained by the officer, stating:

In the course of making the inventory of the contents of the car, the officer merely removed the jacket from the front seat revealing in plain sight the narcotic. How it got there could not be determined but it is clear that when the officer picked up the jacket the cigarette was there for all to see. Actually the officer's observation of the cigarette was not the result of a search, for it appeared in plain sight in the normal course of the reasonable and valid activity of the officer in making the inventory incidental to impounding the car.

Thus, in *Nebbitt* not only was the taking of the contraband proper, but, in addition, its discovery furnished the officer with sufficient probable cause to arrest for that offense and to conduct a valid incidental search both of the coat and the vehicle. See also, *People v. Myles*, 189 C.A. 2d 42, 10 Cal. Rptr. 733 (1961).

A more recent illustration of this procedure can be found in *Harris v. U.S.*, 370 F. 2d 477 (1966), where a police officer investigating a robbery arrested the defendant as he sat behind the wheel of his car and immedi-

ately made a quick but fruitless search of the automobile for weapons. He then ordered a police towing crane to impound the car as possible evidence itself of the commission of the crime. Approximately an hour and a half later, the crane operator advised the arresting officer of the car's location on the impounding lot and stated that, although it was raining, he had not closed the windows because he was afraid of disturbing fingerprints. According to later testimony, the officer went out to the lot for the purpose of placing a property tag on the vehicle, inventorying its contents, and removing any valuables for safekeeping, as required by departmental regulation. Having completed the inventory, he opened the right front door of the car in order to roll up the window to protect the vehicle from the rain. He observed, lying in the well of the weather-stripping, an automobile registration card that had been taken from the robbery victim. The card was admitted in evidence over the defendant's objection that it was unlawfully seized. The Court said the card was admissible because the officer, at the time the card was discovered, was acting only to secure the automobile and its contents. "There was, in his view, no search at all in relation to this particular evidence, and therefore, no fourth amendment issue inescapably requiring resolution." *Id.* at 479.

It is important to note, however, that the immediate seizure of contraband, fruits, or instrumentalities of crime without a warrant in these circumstances is not permitted in all jurisdictions. The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, for example, has indicated that incriminating materials which are discovered during the course of an inventory cannot be obtained by the officer until he has secured a search warrant directed to the custodian of property in his department. *Williams v. U.S.*, 170 A. 2d 233 (1961); *Trav-*

ers v. U.S., 114 A. 2d 889 (1958). It is necessary that the officers list these items on the inventory sheet and turn them over to the police property clerk in the same manner as any other article found in the car. This in fact was the procedure employed by the officer in the *Harris* case, *supra*. After taking the arrestee out to look at the victim's registration card where it lay, the officer placed it in an envelope for delivery to the property clerk's office. He then filed an affidavit for a search warrant which, on the following day, was executed against the property clerk and the vehicle. See *Harris*, *supra*, n. 2, at p. 478. As indicated above, this procedure is not consistent with the general law on the subject, nor does it appear to serve any legitimate interest of the defendant. Hence, its widespread adoption in other jurisdictions is unlikely.

V. Seizure of a Vehicle for Forfeiture Purposes

Another effective and well-established method of acquiring possession of a suspect's vehicle is through the use of legislative or statutory forfeiture provisions. Most jurisdictions authorize the immediate seizure and forfeiture of conveyances which have been used in connection with specified unlawful activities, such as narcotics, gambling, and illicit liquor operations. In some jurisdictions the vehicle can be seized and sold for such diverse offenses, as those pertaining to local "shellfish" regulations, N.J. S.A. 50:5-17, or the continued use of the vehicle by anyone driving under a revoked or suspended license. Under the Federal Code, forfeiture laws are applicable where the conveyance has been used in violation of general Internal Revenue laws (26 U.S.C.A. sec. 7302), including violations of liquor provisions (18 U.S.C.A. sec. 3615, 26 U.S.C.A. sec. 5614), narcot-

ics statutes (49 U.S.C.A. sec. 782), counterfeiting matters (49 U.S.C.A. sec. 782), the concealment of property subject to Federal tax (26 U.S.C.A. sec. 7301), firearms laws (49 U.S.C.A. sec. 782), customs statutes (19 U.S.C.A. sec. 1584), or where used to introduce intoxicants into Indian country (18 U.S.C.A. sec. 3618).

It is generally said that the law vests title in the Government from the time of the vehicle's commission of the crime. *Florida Dealers and Growers Bank v. U.S.*, 279 F. 2d 673 (1960). Accordingly, the conveyance may be seized without a warrant in order to bring it within the legal process of the court for a final adjudication. Once the automobile is in lawful custody of the Government, a warrantless search can be made for incriminating materials, without regard to the usual limitations on the scope and intensity of the search or its relationship in time or place to the initial arrest or seizure.

In one case, for example, the police furnished an informant \$400 in marked currency, which was to be used to purchase a quantity of heroin from the defendant, Burge. Shortly after their scheduled meet, the defendant was arrested; however, a search of his person and of his vehicle disclosed neither narcotics nor marked currency. Immediately upon his arrest, the defendant's automobile was seized and he was notified that his car was being impounded "because it had been used in the sale and possession of narcotics." Approximately 1 week later the police received information from an undisclosed source that the marked money was secreted in Burge's automobile. A thorough search was made of the vehicle, without either a warrant or Burge's permission, and the officers found the currency hidden in the headlight section of the car. The money was admitted in evidence against the defendant, and he was convicted in district

court of violating the Federal narcotics laws.

Although the case was reversed and remanded for a new trial on other grounds, the appellate court ruled that the trial court's refusal to suppress the currency was proper. It was noted that there was adequate cause to believe that the vehicle had been used in violation of the Contraband Seizure Act and, further, that from the time of its seizure until the search was conducted, the vehicle had remained in the lawful custody of the Government. "In these circumstances, the search without a warrant of [Burge's] car could not be said to be 'unreasonable'." *Burge v. U.S.*, 333 F. 2d 210, 219 (1964), *aff'd* 342 F. 2d 408 (1965). See also, *Cooper v. California*, — U.S. — (No. 103, October term, decided February 20, 1967); *U.S. v. Francolino*, 367 F. 2d 1013 (1966); *One 1961 Lincoln Continental Sedan v. U.S.*, 390 F. 2d 467 (1966).

In a more recent decision the defendant, Long, was arrested by Federal agents in a public restaurant and was charged with violating the counterfeiting laws. A search of Long's vehicle, which was located in the restaurant parking lot at the time of arrest, disclosed a large quantity of untrimmed counterfeit money in the trunk. Although there was a conflict in the testimony as to when the search was conducted, the court apparently accepted the Government's claim that it was not made until after the vehicle had been removed from the lot to the Federal building. It was held that there was adequate basis for the agents to exercise their seizure authority under the statutes (49 U.S.C.A. secs. 781-783) and that the subsequent search of the vehicle "when it remained in continuous and proper Government custody, was not an unreasonable one within the prohibitions of the fourth amendment." *Drummond v. U.S.*, 350 F. 2d 983

(1965). See also, *Armada v. U.S.*, 319 F. 2d 793, *cert. denied*, 376 U.S. 906 (1963); *Sirimarco v. U.S.*, 315 F. 2d 699 (1963); *U.S. v. Haith*, 297 F. 2d 65, *cert. denied*, 369 U.S. 890 (1961); *Vaccaro v. U.S.*, 296 F. 2d 500, *cert. denied*, 369 U.S. 890 (1961); *U.S. v. Carey*, 272 F. 2d 492 (1959); *U.S. v. Interbartolo*, 192 F. Supp. 587 (1961).

It should be readily apparent from the above cases that the availability of an appropriate forfeiture statute can often provide the officer with an effective alternative method of search. In *Burge*, the search conducted at a police lot 1 week after the arrest obviously could not have been sustained as incident to the arrest, nor could it have been made without a warrant under the *Carroll* rule since the vehicle no longer retained its mobility. Although the court in *Drummond* indicated in a dictum statement that the search of the vehicle in the parking lot could have been made incidental to the arrest in the restaurant, there is some question about the validity of this proposition. But see, *U.S. v. Francolino*, 367 F. 2d 1013 (1966). In any event, the incidental search could not have been made once the vehicle was removed to the Federal building. Thus, absent consent or an appropriate forfeiture statute, the only recourse would have been to secure a warrant. Arguably, there was ample evidence in both cases to support an affidavit. But where the officer does not have sufficient information upon which to base a warrant, it may be helpful to invoke an appropriate statutory forfeiture provision.

One of the more difficult questions with regard to the application of forfeiture laws concerns the degree of involvement which is necessary to bring the vehicle within the scope of the applicable statute. For example, in *U.S. v. Lane Motor Co.*, 344 U.S. 630 (1953), the operator of an illegal

distillery used a truck and an automobile regularly to drive from his home to a point approximately one-half mile from the still, walking the remainder of the distance. The trial court disallowed the forfeiture of the vehicles, stating that the Government had not shown that they had been used for transporting materials for use at the still. In a *per curiam* decision the Supreme Court affirmed, holding, "We think it clear that a vehicle used solely for commuting to an illegal distillery is not used in violating the revenue laws." *Id.* at 631. See also, *Burt v. U.S.* 283 F. 2d 473 (1960), and *Simpson v. U.S.*, 272 F. 2d 229 (1959) (vehicle used by operator of bookmaking establishments to transport officer in bribe attempt not sufficiently involved in the gambling enterprise to warrant forfeiture).

On the other hand, where the vehicle has played an integral role in violating the applicable statute, clearly it is subject to forfeiture as an *in rem* violator. To illustrate this point, consider the case of *U.S. v. One 1959 Pontiac Tudor Sedan*, 301 F. 2d 411 (1962). There, the vehicle had been used to transport a buyer of nontax-paid whisky to a pickup point, where he was transferred to an older vehicle which in turn transported both the whisky and the customer to the customer's premises. The vehicle was then used by the dealer to go to the customer's home in order to collect his money. The next day the dealer used the vehicle for another trip to the premises of the same customer, where he received another order which in turn was delivered to the customer in the older vehicle. The dealer then returned to the premises and collected for the second order. In these circumstances the appellate court reversed the finding of the court below and held that the vehicle was properly subject to forfeiture. See also, *U.S. v. One 1962 Ford Galaxie Sedan*, 236

F. Supp. 529 (1964) (use of automobile for transportation of checks given in connection with drive bookmaking activities was sufficient to justify forfeiture under the Internal Revenue laws); *U.S. v. One 1963 Cadillac Hardtop*, 231 F. Supp. 27 (1964) (vehicle used to transport marihuana); *U.S. v. Lawson*, 266 F. 2d 607 (1959) (automobile used by dealer to transport a prospective customer to a source of whisky and to keep the customer out of sight while the whisky was procured and to take the customer to town was properly forfeited); *Wingo v. U.S.*, 266 F. 2d 421 (1959) (automobile used for transfer of large quantities of cash required in illegal lottery business subject to forfeiture); *U.S. v. General Motors Acceptance Corporation*, 239 F. 2d 102 (1956) (truck used to transport lottery tickets); *D'Agostino v. U.S.*, 261 F. 2d 154 (1958) (car used to transport betting markers and to make the rounds of bettors on a weekly basis); *Nocita v. U.S.*, 258 F. 2d 199 (1958) (car used to accept winning of previous wagers was an integral part of bookmaking business); *U.S. v. One 1952 Lincoln Sedan*, 213 F. 2d 786 (1954) (automobile used as a decoy for a truck transporting nontax-paid whisky and to block Federal officers in pursuit of the truck). Compare *First National Bank of Atlanta v. U.S.*, 249 F. 2d 97 (1957).

Until recently the courts were divided on the question of whether the unlawfulness of the search which established that the vehicle had been used in violation of the law was a bar to forfeiture. However, that issue was resolved by the Supreme Court in *One 1958 Plymouth Sedan v. Commonwealth*, 380 U.S. 693 (1965). In the latter case officers of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board stopped an automobile after it had crossed from New Jersey into Pennsylvania because they noticed that it "was low in the rear." They searched the vehicle

without a warrant and found 31 cases of liquor that did not have Pennsylvania tax seals. The car and the liquor were seized and the driver was arrested. The Commonwealth then filed a petition for forfeiture pursuant to an applicable Pennsylvania statute. The trial court dismissed the petition on the grounds that the forfeiture was based upon illegally seized evidence. The Superior Court reversed and ordered that the vehicle be forfeited. The State Supreme Court affirmed, holding that the exclusionary rule applies only to criminal proceedings and is not applicable in this case since the forfeiture action is essentially civil in nature. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed. Mr. Justice Goldberg, speaking for the majority, pointed out that the forfeiture proceeding is quasi-criminal in nature and that "its object, like a criminal proceeding, is to penalize for the commission of an offense against the law." The Court said that it would be anomalous therefore to hold that the evidence so derived would be excluded in a criminal proceeding but admitted in a libel action for forfeiture of property. Accordingly, the judgment of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was reversed and the matter was remanded for a review of the trial court's finding that the officers did not have probable cause for the search involved. It is well settled, therefore, that unless the search which provides proof of the unlawful use of the automobile is reasonable, the evidence derived thereby will be barred from admission both in a criminal prosecution against the owner or operator and in a forfeiture proceeding against the vehicle itself.

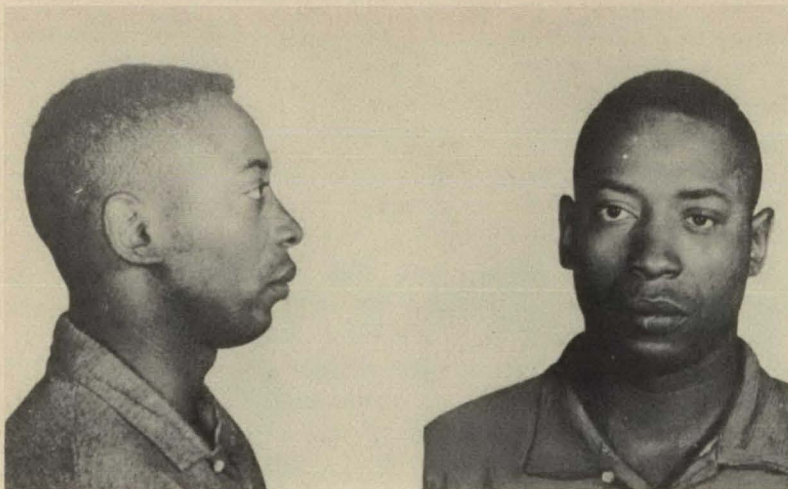
The next installment in this series on "Search of Motor Vehicles" will appear in July.

The April issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an installment discussing the "instrumentality-seizure" theory as a possible method of examining a car without a warrant. Prior to publication of this article, the Supreme Court of Georgia handed down a decision supporting the seizure and subsequent search of a car which had been used to transport a rape victim. *Abrams v. State*, — Ga. — (No. 23923, decided March 9, 1967). Acting upon information furnished by the victim, sheriff's officers discovered the vehicle in the vicinity of the defendant's home. Shortly after his arrest, the defendant's car was taken into custody by the officers and parked near a local jail. Two days later, they photographed the interior of the vehicle, removed a bloodstained section of the seat cover, a handkerchief, and a tire from which a mold was made for comparison with tire tracks found at the scene of the crime. These items were admitted in evidence over the defendant's objection that the search of the impounded car without a warrant was unlawful. In sustaining the conviction, the court said:

"Accepting our original premise that the car was admissible in evidence, as an instrumentality used in the commission of the crime, and it not being practical to produce a car in a courtroom and that the car would have to be held until trial which could be and was several months away, during which time it could deteriorate in value and the evidence of blood, etc., could fade and disappear, it was perfectly proper for the officers to make pictures of the blood stains, a mold of the tire and to preserve the handkerchief. Everything connected with the car, which would in any way demonstrate the use of the defendant's car in the commission of this crime, was admissible without a search warrant."

Also of significance here is a recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Cooper v. California*, No. 103, this term, decided February 20, 1967, sustaining a search conducted 8 days after the automobile had been impounded by the police. Although that case specifically dealt with the search of a vehicle subject to forfeiture for carrying contraband, the broad language of the opinion lends support to the instrumentality theory. "The question," the Court said, "is not whether the search was authorized by State law" but rather "whether the search was reasonable under the fourth amendment." Here, the search was "closely related to the reason petitioner was arrested, the reason his car had been impounded, and the reason it was being retained." Under these circumstances, it was ruled, "the examination or search of the car validly held by officers for use as evidence" was not unreasonable.

WANTED BY THE FBI



GEORGE LEE JORDAN

Theft of Government Property

George Lee Jordan is being sought by the FBI for theft of Government property. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on February 12, 1966, at Brooklyn, New York.

The Crime

On February 9, 1966, Jordan, a Government employee, allegedly entered the control tower at LaGuardia Airport in New York City, and shot his supervisor 4 times with a .38 caliber revolver. He is then reported to have stolen a Government-owned automobile, which he used to flee. The car was recovered later the same day on the New Jersey Turnpike where it had been abandoned.

The Fugitive

Jordan has been convicted of burglary. He is described as a bowling enthusiast and has been employed as an automobile mechanic and laborer.

Description

Age-----	35, born Jan. 14, 1932, Richmond, Va. (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet, 9 inches.
Weight-----	170 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Automobile mechanic, laborer.
Scars and marks--	Scar on left thigh.
Remarks-----	Reportedly has artificial left eye.
FBI No-----	947,026 D.
Fingerprint classification.	
	3 1 aAat 8 Ref: A T T
	1 aTa A A T

Caution

Jordan is reportedly armed with a .38 caliber revolver, with which he allegedly shot a man 4 times, and is considered very dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

"INITIALLY," A BAD BUSINESS PRACTICE

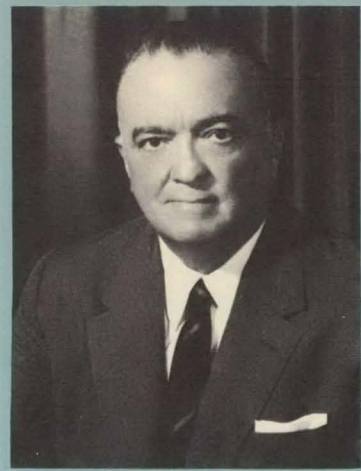
A checkring operating out of Baltimore, Md., over a 2-month period succeeded in passing bad checks totaling \$100,000.

One member of the gang would go into a bank and ask the manager to cash a valid money order for a small amount, usually \$5 or \$10. After the manager approved the money order by initialing it, the subject would leave the bank. The ring then traced the bank manager's initials onto a stolen or forged check in an amount ranging between \$7,000 and \$10,000.

The following day two identical checks, one with the forged approval initials of the manager and one without, are taken into the bank. The subject presents the check without the approving initials and is told by the teller to take it to the manager for initialing. The subject makes a pretense of heading toward the manager, switches checks, and returns to the same teller a few minutes later. He presents the check having the forged initials, and it is cashed without question or demand for identification.

This fraudulent checkring was broken through excellent cooperation between the FBI and Baltimore city and county police, resulting in the arrest of several members of the ring.

Crime Commission Report Not an Indictment of Police



J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of
Investigation

Some recent news reports on the "Task Force Report: The Police" implied that police dishonesty and police brutality are rampant in the United States. Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI was one of the first to take issue with this false impression of the "Report" which was prepared by the President's Crime Commission.

Director Hoover, in response to inquiries from newsmen, stated it was "unfortunate and certainly unwarranted" that some accounts of the "Report" were so "distorted as to overemphasize alleged police brutality and corruption." He said the report is not, and was not intended to be, an indictment of police.

Here are the questions and Director Hoover's answers:

QUESTION: Mr. Hoover, in releasing the "Task Force Report: The Police" last week, a member of the staff of the President's Crime Commission placed a great deal of emphasis on police dishonesty and police brutality. Do you feel this was justified?

ANSWER: It is unfortunate and certainly unwarranted that the Task Force Report should have been so interpreted and distorted as to overemphasize alleged police brutality and corruption.

In fact, the "Report" on page 180 specifically cautions against any effort to generalize upon the few instances—less than one-half of one per-

cent—wherein its staff members discovered excessive use of force by law enforcement officers.

The danger of highlighting these infrequent acts of police misconduct is that it conveys an entirely false impression that such practices are common and widespread. This simply is not true.

QUESTION: You do *not* feel, then, that the report of the President's Crime Commission is—nor was it intended to be—an indictment of the police?

ANSWER: That is absolutely correct; and I am confident that those who worked on the report will agree.

Let me repeat what I have said on many occasions in the past. Even one instance of dishonesty or use of excessive force by a police officer is one too many. But approximately 420,000 persons are engaged in law enforcement positions in the United States today, and to cast doubt upon the decency, sincerity, or integrity of the entire profession based upon the regrettable actions of a very few—actions which are definite exceptions, and not the rule—would be grossly unjustified and unfair. The "Report" itself on page 208 cautions against general conclusions concerning police dishonesty based on its limited study.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

INTERESTING PATTERN



This pattern is considered to be unusual and interesting because of the two looping ridges found at the immediate left of the right delta. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this impression is classified as an accidental whorl with an outer tracing.