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MEMBER I.C.P.A.

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## How To Beat A Car Thief

Most car thieves are juveniles -- some joy riders, some on their way to more serious offenses. Perhaps, to a lifetime of crime.

Others are hardened, solo crooks or syndicated, big city hoods laboring coolly and calmly for the buck.

Too many steal cars to feed an elephantine appetite for drugs. They represent the sad products of modern times.

Such are the motives at work ... waiting for your car. Battling both kids and pros compounds the problems of the men who design your automobile in their constant search for better safeguards. There has been progress. Door, hood and trunk locks are forever being toughened. Ignition locks have moved from the instrument panel to the steering column. Vehicle identification numbers (VIN) crest the instrument panel where they can be seen from the outside. Buzzers sound off if you forget to pull the ignition key before you open your door. And the sheer variety of car keys has tripled -- now numbering 3000 for a single manufacturer.

In spite of all these efforts, the annual theft rate continues to mount. But, the good guys -- government enforcers as well as industry designers -- do have something to cheer about. The annual growth rate has slowed from a peak of around 19% in the mid-Sixties to 5% in 1970 and 2% last year. Experts believe they are making their best inroads against the young thrill-seeker. Accounting for better than 75% of the nearly one million cars stolen each year, the teenager often is content to run the gas tank dry. Either he lacks the professional expertise to get rid of the vehicle at a profit or just isn't interested.

This near leveling off in car crime doesn't mean there is boundless joy among the enforcers on Main Street, U.S.A. or the engineers in Detroit. Comments Donald R. Wolfslayer, vehicle security specialist for the Chrysler Corporation: "The slowdown can only mean that law people and auto people may be doing some right things, but we still have a lot to do."

Drug addicts have made the job more difficult because the bulk of the army of unfortunates is going through an apprentice stage. Failure of owners to remove keys or lock doors makes theft a lot easier for punks than burgling a home or a business.

Also, it's simpler to dispose of a tire, a battery, a stereo or even a complete car than to unload a television set. Because of its enormity, the auto market is far better than the appliance field. The heroin crowd is especially active in high-density youth areas like major college towns and cities.

Professional car-nappers are something else. Alone or in rings, they are thoroughly organized and trained for nitty-gritty efficiency. A frequent tenant of a state prison brags that auto engineers never have and never will design the car that he can't steal. A reluctant Wolfslayer concurs: "About all we can do against the pro is prolong the time it takes him to snatch a car." Those extra few minutes can spell the difference between success and failure for the seasoned swiper.

Expert thieves consider the steal the simplest part of their operation, and devise ingenious schemes to dump their hot products for a cool profit. One slick entrepreneur roamed metropolitan junk yards for late-model cars that had crashed at an early age. He bought these total wrecks along with their titles. His next move: prowl the city streets to find a car that matched a junker in model year, body style and paint color. Then, steal it. Once that mission was accomplished, he blow-torched the VIN's out of known locations in the crunched car and transferred them to the stolen vehicle. Numbers on the pilfered car then matched the title digits.

Next the bogus auto was wholesaled at a dealer auction. The sharpie even got a license to attend the auction from legitimate dealers who thought he ran a legitimate body shop, and was in the business of selling restored autos. This particular thief violated the code of his profession by attending an auction near the scene of his crime. Result, the car turned up in the same city where it has been stolen. Still resentful, the rightful owner recognized an old fender dent that he never found time to repair. Investigators easily identified the vehicle through a pair of VIN's overlooked by the man with the torch. His earthy explanation: "I just got careless."

There are less complicated means of turning a fast buck. Take the New Yorker who legally and properly obtained a car from one of the big rental agencies. He drove to Ohio, placed an advertisement in the daily newspaper and sold the rental with a fake title.

(Title application forms are readily available in New York State until a stiffer law becomes effective next year.) A few days later he was back in the driver's seat of the same car. He had stolen it, driven back to New York, paid the charges and was home free. Legally, he is innocent of any crime in New York but if the pro should ever pay another visit to Ohio, he could be in big trouble.

Some of these operators who work alone estimate earnings as high as \$100,000 a year but they are pikers compared to the big city rings whose take runs well into seven figures. Wolfslayer flatly asserts that one or more rings currently flourish in every major American city. "The proof is in the records that show 60% of the thefts occur in 16 cities," the security specialist contends. "Any kind of downward fluctuation in the recovery rate of stolen vehicles indicates ring activity. If the rate drops as little as one percent below the national average, you can bet that professionalism either is moving in or stepping up its operations." Last year's recovery rate declined in most cities.

One lucrative facet of ring operations proves that some larceny exists in the best of people. A prospect out to save a buck can actually custom order a car of his choice if he makes a syndicate contact. While the buyer might disclaim knowledge that his new sedan is another man's loss, don't believe it. Wolfslayer doesn't and neither do the police departments. The auto man, whose job often takes him from the engineering labs in painstaking pursuit of car thieves, comments:

"We need stronger laws to prosecute people who order and buy these cars. They really are operating on a legal fringe. They cannot be charged in most states unless it is proved that the car was bought with the knowledge that it had been stolen. That's difficult to do. But, the buyer just has to know he is buying stolen goods because the price is always well below the true value of the car." Adds Wolfslayer: "It's amazing. Some of these rings will tell a man that he can expect the car of his choice within anywhere from 15 minutes to three hours. And they deliver."

Stealing and then selling the complete car any way they can is the simplest route for car crooks. But, in cities like Chicago, the criminals scavenge off a booming parts business. These vultures

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## Justice Or Injustice

by Sgt. Langenderfer CPB

It would appear of late that every time we watch the news on T. V. or pick up an evening newspaper we see how our Courts are patting themselves on the back because they took all precautions to safeguard the "Rights" of the accused. (Usually these cases are of a very serious nature, such as murder.) They also have investigated and found that the suspect behaved himself in front of the Judge; his Attorney (apparently trying for a little extra publicity) pleads for the release of the accused until the time of the trial, and the big hearted judge releases him. Then, a few days later, the paper again states that this same person-accused of a serious crime and awaiting trial - is arrested for another serious crime. What about the poor victim? What about his rights? Of course, they are not in front of a judge, and don't have to have their rights protected. We can't blame the courts however, for all this problem. It is mostly the fault of the voters. We return the same people, who apparently are very subject to outside political pressure, to their high office for another term. Until we stop this how can we really blame them? Many judges are very sincere. They are trying to do a good job to the best of their ability and do not bend to outside pressures. Our hats are off to them. They should be returned to office.

Now the problem appears to be spilling over into our Juvenile Courts throughout the Country. The laws state that these juveniles have the same rights as adults and should be treated no differently. Yet they are. It would also appear that this "outside pressure" has seeped into these Courts also. It would appear to all persons that even our trained referees are being badgered into releasing juveniles accused of serious crimes. Does it really make a difference to an elderly lady, the victim of a purse snatch, knocked down and received a broken hip and other injuries that required her to spend the good part of a week in the hospital, if her attacker was a juvenile or a young adult? Are her injuries any less painful because she was attacked by a juvenile of 17 years of age instead of a young man of 18 or 20 years of age? She was still injured and she still sustained a personal loss of her property that she could ill afford to lose. Yet this juvenile - who was subsequently arrested

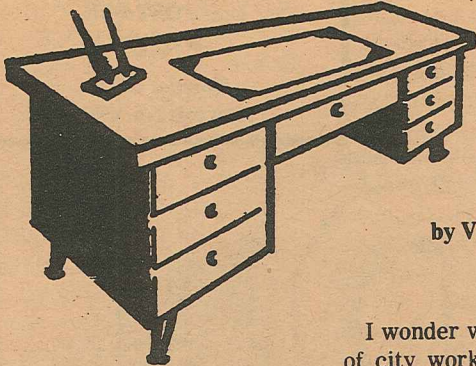
and charged with robbery and for whom a trial date set and a good air-tight case prepared against him (and to which he admitted to) was about to be released pending his trial. This same juvenile has an extensive past record of serious crimes that he had been convicted of and the juvenile authorities still insist on releasing him so his "rights" will not be violated. Does it appear to you that our court system is bending over backwards to preserve the rights of the accused and apparently forgetting the rights of the victims and potential victims? Does it appear that some persons in high places are somewhat frightened? Have they forgotten that the laws pertaining to crime are basically unchanged? It is a fact that all persons have the same rights under the laws of this State and of our Country. Does it also mean that the courts have to bend over backwards for the accused and almost forget the rights of the citizens and last but not least, the victims?

The Police Officer is the real person who has to contend with this sort of "justice." It is his job to investigate the crime, line up any and all witnesses and gather all the evidence and arrest those which appear to be guilty. Naturally, the accused has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty "beyond the shadow of a doubt." This is a fine thing and all of us are entitled to this under the law. However, past arrest records should count for something. The seriousness of the crime and condition of the victim should also account for something. It appears that these facts are not considered by our juvenile authorities. It is also obvious that some of the more hardened suspects who have a long list of convictions for serious crimes know now that being placed in juvenile custody is no longer a bad thing. They know that these authorities can no longer hold them or don't hold them because of overcrowded conditions. When the police formerly used the words "juvenile custody," it used to strike some sort of terror into their hearts (and still does to those who get into trouble for the first time and have not committed a serious crime.) Now, to our hardened cases, and we in Toledo have many such juveniles-both boys and girls, - no longer consider our CSI or other juvenile custody as any-

Cont. from P. 1; Col. 5



from the EDITOR'S desk



by V.J. Krajewski

Since this is the Christmas season and everyone is supposed to show love for his fellow man I thought that this might not be a bad policy to follow. But with the current problems between the city and the police officers regarding their contract pay, and some of the misconceptions that the "dear old Blade" has led the citizens of Toledo to believe, we are money-hungry monsters.

For those who have not read the article the Blade reported, "Patrolmen turn down 5.1%." This was slightly inflated. The actual city offer was: 1.1% increase on January 1, 1972, and a 2% raise July 1, 1973, and that is all. For the remaining twelve months of the contract - no increase. This amounts to a 3.1% increase over 18 months but they want to take away our \$240 gun allowance. A 3.1 increase (\$368 approximately) minus \$240 amounts to a 1.1% increase over 18 months! Fantastic! The city has offered some other attractive fringe benefits to us but they want to take away many benefits we now have.

If you worked somewhere and you were offered a pay increase of 1.1% over 18 months, what would you do?

I wonder why and how one group of city workers can say what another group of workers will receive in the way of pay increases.

It's a shame that whenever it's time to negotiate a contract with the city, there cannot be a complete get-together between everyone concerned without a lot of hard feelings cropping up.

Hopefully by the time you read this article, the negotiations between the city and the patrolmen will be complete and everyone will be satisfied.

Remember men: Stick together - it's the only way to get some of the things you want. Also remember that no one can come into your home for any reason unless you say they can.

Letters To The Editor

Toledo Police Shield  
916 Adams St.  
Toledo, Ohio 43624  
To the Editor:

Here is the Public Service Announcement from Lucas-Wood County REACT.

The Christmas-New Year holiday weekends will see the members of Lucas-Wood County REACT, again patrolling the Detroit-Toledo Expressway, I-280, to assist stranded and disabled motorists.

The members will wear the standard uniform of red jackets and yellow helmets while the radio dis-

patched cars will bear the red and white Team emergency signs and yellow flasher lights.

Frank Dieball, Coordinator of Lucas-Wood County REACT urges all motorists to drive with care, and have your car safety checked before departing for you and your family's sake. From the Officers and members of Lucas-Wood County REACT may you and your family have a Merry Christmas and a safe and Happy New Year.

Thank you,  
Public Relations Director  
Lucas-Wood County REACT

Maybe the Shield can find out if the machinations of our judicial system stop on Saturday. I observed an incident which I could not believe. On 7-1-72 at 9 a.m. the door to the prosecutors office was locked. There were at least fifteen people who wanted to get involved and find help to their crime problem. The prosecutor was standing against the wall, blending in with the crowd so that he could not be identified. If he was, he might have to do some work.

These days, when crime is going hell bent for election and people don't want to get involved it is too bad that apathy is rubbing off on the prosecutors office. We as officers advise people to see the prosecutor. When they go to the trouble to come down town and see the man only to find a locked door, this situation has to be corrected. If the man doesn't want to do the job, he should quit and go into private business. That way, when he wants to lock his office door he can but at his own expense and not the public's.

Hot Line From The North Pole

Everyone usually knows that at Christmas time Santa Claus tries to give everyone possible exactly what they have asked for.

This year we understand that for one reason or another he was unable to fill the wishes of the following people:

Mayor Kessler - more faith in him from the citizens of Toledo, a new convention center; more money from the Federal Government.

City Manager Daken - more

assistants; another \$5,000 pay raise.

City Law Director - a new dart board for coming up with more decisions affecting the citizens of Toledo.

Councilman Douglas - more time for his talk program.

Police Chief Duck - one hundred more patrolmen; less of a morale problem.

Fire Chief Tucker - one hundred

more fire privates; more modern equipment.

Citizens of Toledo - safer streets to walk at night without fear of becoming a crime statistic.

D. Bradley - a new dartboard for future pay raises. We understand that Santa felt sorry that he couldn't fill these requests but he did say he would try to do better next year on some of these requests.

ICPA Director On Death Penalty

By Bob Gordon

The decision by the U.S. Supreme Court to declare the Death Penalty unconstitutional is without a doubt, the most disastrous decision against law enforcement ever to be decided upon in modern times.

It has now become all too apparent that the five justices who voted against the death penalty did so on a "party line" vote against the forces of law and order.

It is totally unbelievable that these five men now control the lives of 450,000 law enforcement officers in this country. By their decision they have given the signal to the criminal element to commit murder upon any law enforcement officer who gets in their way and only be sent to prison and in many cases for seven to 12 years.

It stands to reason for the criminal to shoot a police officer to keep from being arrested. If the criminal is apprehended he knows only too well that he has the protection of the five liberal justices who have placed a higher value on the lives of criminals than that of the law abiding citizen.

There were many reports of "great joy" from the convicted murderers on death row upon hearing of that decision. I can assure the Supreme Court that there were no reports of "great joy" from the families of the victims of the Manson murders or from the more than 200 families of murdered police officers who have to face living without a son, husband, father or brother.

It would indeed be wonderful if we could resurrect these victims and give them a new lease on life.

It is my first belief that the next move will be to disarm the police of this country. For if it is unconstitutional for the people to take a life, by what authority can a police officer take the life of a robber, a rapist or murderer?

We are already hearing replies that the ultra liberals plan to do away with mandatory life sentence for murder. These liberal forces now claim that to incarcerate a person for the rest of their natural lives is worse if not more inhuman than the Death Penalty.

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# Know Your Driving Laws

## Damage to Vehicle Resulting:

The driver of any vehicle street car, bicycle or push cart involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 21-4-3. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

## Drivers Shall Stop at Scene of Accident, Give Information, Notify Police.

In case of accidents to or collision with persons or property upon any of the public roads or highways, due to the driving or operation thereon of any motor vehicle, the person so driving or operating such motor vehicle, having knowledge of such accident, shall immediately stop his motor vehicle at the scene of such accident until he has given his name and address, and if he is not the owner of such vehicle, the name and address of the owner, to any person injured in such accident or collision or to the operator, occupant, owner or attendant of any motor vehicle damaged in such accident or collision, or to any police officer at the scene of such accident or collision.

If such accident or collision is with an unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle, the operator so colliding with such motor vehicle shall securely attach the information required to be given in this section, in writing, to a conspicuous place in or on said unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle.

## Immediate Report of Accidents

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to property, shall immediately by the quickest means of communication, either oral or written, notify the traffic bureau of his name, address and the time and place of the accident if such accident occurs within the city.

## Obedience to Police and Fire Division Officials

No person shall fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction to any police or fire department officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

## Operation of Vehicles on Approach of Emergency Vehicles

Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle, equipped with at least one flashing red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property upon the highway.

# What Is A Cop

COPS ARE HUMAN (believe it or not) just like the rest of us. They come in both sexes but mostly male. They also come in various sizes. This sometimes depends on whether you are looking for one or trying to hide something. However, they are mostly big.

Cops are found everywhere -- on land, on the sea, in the air, on horses, in cars, and sometimes in your hair. In spite of the fact that "you can't find one when you want one," they are usually there when it counts most. The best way to get one is to pick up the phone.

Cops deliver lectures, babies and

bad news. They are required to have the wisdom of Solomon, the disposition of a lamb and muscles of steel and are often accused of having a heart to match. He's the one who rings the door bell, swallows hard and announces the passing of a loved one; then spends the rest of the day wondering why he ever took such a "crummy" job.

On TV a cop is an oaf who couldn't find a bull fiddle in a telephone booth. In real life he's expected to find a little blonde boy "about so high" in a crowd of a half million people. In fiction he gets help from private eyes, reporters, and "who-dun-it" fans. In real life, mostly all he gets from the public is "I didn't see nuttin'."

When he serves a summons he's a monster. If he lets you go, he's a doll. To little kids he's either a friend or a bogeyman, depending on how the parents feel about it. He works "around the clock," split shifts, Sundays and holidays and it always kills him when a joker says, "Hey, tomorrow is Election Day. I'm off, let's go fishing" (that's the day he works 20 hours).

A cop is like the little girl, who, when she was good, was very, very good, but when she was bad she was horrid. When a cop is good "he's getting paid for it." When he makes a mistake "he's a grafter and that goes for the rest of them too." When he shoots a stick-up man he's a hero, except when the stick-up man is "only a kid, anybody coulda seen that."

Lots of them have homes, some of them covered with ivy, but most of them covered with mortgages. If he drives a big car he's a chiseler; a little car, "who's he kidding?" His credit is good; this is very helpful, because his salary isn't. Cops raise lots of kids; most of them belong to other people.

A cop sees more misery, bloodshed, trouble and sunrises than the average person. Like the postman, cops must also be out in all kinds of weather. His uniform changes with the climate, but his outlook on life remains about the same; mostly a blank, but hoping for a better world.

Cops like days off, vacations and coffee. They don't like auto horns, family fights and anonymous letter

writers. They have unions, but they can't strike. They must be impartial, courteous and always remember the slogan "At your service." This is sometimes hard, especially when a character reminds him, "I'm a taxpayer, I pay your salary."

Cops get medals for saving lives, stopping runaway horses and shooting it out with bandits (once in a while his widow gets the medal). But sometimes the most rewarding moment comes when after some small kindness to an older person, he feels the warm hand clasp, looks into grateful eyes and hears "Thank you and God bless you, son."

Conrad S. Jensen  
Deputy Inspector, Retired  
N.Y. City Police Department

Cont. from P. 1; Col. 5

thing more than a mere inconvenience for them and they know they will be out very soon. When the "repeaters" as they are referred to in police circles, are released after confessing to a serious crime before all the investigation on their case is completed, they can easily beat the "rap." All the leg work performed by the Detective and all the legal evidence gathered is for nothing, because these suspects usually get to the witnesses and intimidate them and often threaten them if they testify. This makes all the work accomplished by the police officer worthless. Yet the courts don't seem to care about it. It is not meant that these accused juveniles should be thrown into jail and be forgotten about, but there should be some cooperation between the police and the courts. Here in Toledo, the cooperation has been rather good between the police and the Juvenile Courts, but there has been some "un" cooperation due to outside pressures or frightened persons in high places. Hardened accused juveniles have been turned loose and the case lost because of it. The suspect walks out scot free and the victim is left to fend for himself and the witnesses to watch dark shadows in the night. As was stated before, is this JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE, or maybe justice in reverse. It's up to us, the voters, to change this.

# Biddy's Bits

By Biddy Gilly

A subpoena is a summons to appear in court. Failure to do so could result in either suspension of three working days without pay or subject to a \$100 fine. Since the testimony of the witness can help the court establish whether a person is guilty or innocent, the testimony is important.

When a witness has worked all night and then has to appear in court at 10:00 a.m., there is a "lack of sleep" problem. Many times, on arriving at court, you are told the case was either disposed of or continued and everyone was notified except you. It is then one realizes a failure to appear is not such a crime.

When this happens on a day off, or after some appointments have been cancelled, one wonders who is on trial. Naturally, the court dockets are overcrowded, but a small amount of time and a great deal of courtesy would be appreciated by all concerned.

\*\*\*

The Vice Squad has two officers who are firm believers in "take the bus and leave the driving to us." As one officer said, it was not as comfortable as a private car but much better than the bicycles they might have to use.

Prostitution is still flourishing in Toledo, and venereal disease usually goes with it. Many persons ask themselves, "Why pick on the prostitutes?" The prostitutes are usually the ones who are infected with some venereal disease, and not being aware of the fact are infecting more people. Other persons can also have this disease and not be aware of it. The difference is that venereal infection is a major hazard of prostitutes.

When will the City Fathers realize prostitution - and the infections it can cause - cannot be cured with a broom, cleanser, and scrub brush.

What has happened to the efficient store detectives? Are the stores aware they have some employees who are unable to write legibly, cannot total an amount, or

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even spell their name so it can be recognized. Some persons are complaining of being harassed and pushed. The stores should be concerned and should at least have some training period. After trying to read some of the reports, it is evident many would not pass the training period.

# Men Love Darkness

The Bible declares: "Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil" (John 3:19).  
Twenty-six years in the New York City Police Department have proved to me, beyond a shadow of

a doubt, the truth of this verse in Scripture.  
Under cover of darkness and behind closed doors men conspire and connive to break the law. In the large cities of this country fighting crime has long since ceased to be a matter of placing a man in uniform in a public place to maintain law and order.  
Each year the people of America spend more and more to fight crime. Just saying "Crime doesn't pay" won't make it so. The satisfactory solution to any problem can be best found by starting at its source. The reason men love darkness is because their deeds are evil. The Bible says that the reason men are evil is because "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" (Jeremiah 17:9).  
Criminologists have suggested any number of answers to the problem of crime; the law enforcement agencies of America are doing their best; in many cases policemen have sacrificed their lives in the endless fight against crime, but only the Bible goes right to the source.  
Psalm 119:9 asks this question: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?" Or, in words of today, "How can a young man go straight?" Thank God the answer can be found in His Word. The same sentence continues: "By taking heed thereto according to thy word."  
God's Word says: "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; be-hold, all things are become new." (2 Corinthians 5:17.)  
But how can a man be "in

Christ"? Very simply. The Bible says, "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." (Romans 10:9,10.)  
You may say to yourself, "This might apply to those with whom the police must deal -- thieves, murderers, robbers, drunkards, and the like -- but I've never done anything to run afoul of the law, nor must I resort to the cover of darkness to hide my deeds."  
Friend, it might well be that you have lived an upright and commendable life. For you, the question of sin poses a different problem. God's words ring out with authority when it says, "For ALL have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (Romans 3:23.)  
It may be hard for you to see this, but can you honestly say you've never sinned? Have you never broken ONE of God's laws? Again the Bible speaks: For whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in ONE point, he is guilty of ALL." (James 2:10.)  
"For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing to even the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight: but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do." (Hebrews 4:12.)  
In a court of law a defendant must be proven guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." Imagine standing in a court and watching projected on a screen in view of the judge, jury, lawyers, spectators and your own unbelieving eyes, a moving picture of the unlawful acts you have tried so hard to deny.

The Bible reminds us: "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." (Hebrews 9:27.) God makes no mistakes; there will be no "hunguries" or "mistrials." There will be no "suspended sentences," or periods of "parole" or "probation," but quick, just and accurate judgment by the Judge who knows even "the intents of the heart."  
Only by faith in Jesus Christ can we face judgment without fear. He stands ready to forgive and pardon all who come to Him in faith. Won't you put your trust in Jesus Christ right now?  
Deputy Inspector Conrad S. Jensen  
N.Y.C. Police De-partment Ret'd.

## Commendations For Police

**PATROLMAN WILLIAM SHINAVER**  
**PATROLMAN JAMES L. SMITH**  
**DETECTIVE JOSEPH MARTIN**  
Patrolman William Shinaver and Patrolman James L. Smith are hereby commended for the arrest of three (3) subjects on a charge of Breaking and Entering. Detective Martin is also commended for his subsequent investigation which resulted in the clearance of numerous other complaints of Breaking and Entering in Toledo and in Michigan.  
On February 20, 1972, at 1:30 a.m., Officers Shinaver and Smith, on routine district patrol, observed someone in the Filter Queen Company, 5624 Secor Road. Immediately securing the building, they called for assistance. With the aid of responding units, the premises were entered, searched, and two (2) adults and a juvenile were found hiding within. These subjects were charged with Breaking and Entering.  
Subsequent investigation by Detective Joseph Martin resulted in the clearance of more than fifty

(50) complaints of Breaking and Entering in Toledo and ten (10) similiar complaints in Michigan.  
Patrolmen William Shinaver and James L. Smith are hereby commended for their excellent district patrol, quick re-action, and proper Division procedure. Detective Joseph Martin is also commended for his diligence, perseverance, and investigative ability in the subsequent investigation.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**PATROLMAN JAMES L. SMITH**  
**PATROLMAN GERALD SPEELMAN**  
Patrolman James Smith and Patrolman Gerald Speelman are hereby commended for the rescue of a man involved in an industrial accident.  
On February 15, 1972, at 11:20 p.m., Officers Smith and Speelman, Unit No. 97, while on routine patrol observed an unusual amount of smoke coming from a service station at the intersection of Eleanor and Lewis Avenues. Stopping in the drive, they were informed that a worker had been pinned by a truck which had jumped the lift track.  
First calling the Rescue Squad, the Patrolman proceeded to try and free the man. It was necessary to work both above and below the truck and the victim was freed only after great physical and dangerous effort which involved removing the workman's boots and forcing his legs between the truck and the bench.  
Patrolmen Smith and Speelman are hereby commended for the exceptional judgment and disregard for personal safety involved in this incident. Had they decided to await the arrival of the Rescue Squad, the danger to the victim would have greatly increased.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**PATROLMAN LARRY ARMSTRONG**  
**PATROLMAN ROBERT CAMERON**  
Patrolman Larry Armsstrong and Patrolman Robert Cameron are hereby commended for the apprehension of a suspect wanted in connection with a Burglary and an Assault.  
On March 2, 1971, at 1:20 a.m., a description was broadcast of a suspect who had broken into a home in

Cont. On P. 5; Col. 1

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Cont. from P. 4; Col. 5

the 1400 block of Slater St. and assaulted a lady there. Officers Armstrong and Cameron, while "In Service" were searching the area and spotted a vehicle answering the description. They gave immediate chase and were able to stop the car.

The man committing the assault had worn a nylon stocking mask and on stopping the suspect vehicle, the Patrolmen observed a nylon stocking hanging from the glove compartment. This and other evidence prompted the arrest of this man and after further investigation by the Crime Prevention Bureau, he was charged with Breaking and Entering to Commit a Felony. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury on this charge.

Patrolman Larry Armstrong and Patrolman Robert Cameron are hereby commended for their keen observation and the thorough manner in which they checked the vicinity of the crime scene and effected the speedy arrest of the suspect.

On July 2, 1971, at 1:30 a.m., a man was assaulted and robbed at the rear of 115 Michigan Street. This victim died shortly thereafter in Mercy Hospital as a result of the assault. Officers Browning and Schultz, checking the area, observed a male subject in a restaurant on Jefferson Avenue who answered the general description of the suspect. After interrogation, this man was arrested and turned over to Homicide Detectives.

Returning to the scene of the assault, Officers Browning and Schultz assisted in the search for evidence and found articles linking the suspect with the crime. This man was bound over to the Grand Jury on a charge of First Degree Murder.

Detective Patrolman Roger Browning and Detective Patrolman Daniel Schultz are hereby commended for their diligence, persistence and exceptional follow-up investigation which resulted in the rapid apprehension of this suspect.

**PATROLMAN JAMES MUTCHLER**  
**PATROLMAN DENNIS SCHLMEYER**

Patrolman James Mutchler and Patrolman Dennis Schlmeier are hereby commended for the apprehension of a suspect while he was burglarizing a place of business.

On March 9, 1971, at 2:15 a.m., Officers Mutchler and Schlmeier, Unit No. 5, while checking the business establishments on their district, observed a man in the Kuehnle Lumber Company, located at 3835 Stickney Avenue.

Asking for assistance by radio, they covered the building. When responding Units arrived, the Officers entered the building and apprehended the burglar. He was arrested and charged with Breaking and Entering.

Patrolman James Mutchler and Patrolman Dennis Schlmeier are hereby commended for their alertness, knowledge of proper police procedures, and their methods used in consummating the arrest of this subject as he was committing his criminal act.

**PATROLMAN ANDREW CARROLL**  
**PATROLMAN MICHAEL LEWIS**  
Patrolman Andrew Carroll and Patrolman Michael Lewis are hereby commended for the arrest of an armed robbery suspect.

On March 16, 1971, at 4:15 p.m., Officers Carroll and Lewis, Unit No. 14, observed a man running on Western Ave., near Field Ave. A few days before, Patrolman Lewis along with Patrolman R.S. Mason had questioned this individual as a possible suspect in previous armed robberies on their District, and had written a "Field Report" on him to the Robbery Squad.

Patrolmen Carroll and Lewis stopped this man again, and seconds later were informed by a lady that The Bookman Cleaners at 650 Western Ave. had just been robbed by him. On searching the suspect, they found a pistol and money taken in the robbery. This sequence of events all occurred before Units were dispatched to the scene of the robbery at Bookman Cleaners.

In later investigation by the Robbery Squad, this subject has admitted three (3) other Armed Robberies in the area. He has been bound over to the Grand Jury on these charges.

Patrolman Andrew Carroll and Patrolman Michael Lewis are hereby commended for their exceptional initiative, vigilance, and persistence which culminated in the arrest of this armed robbery suspect. They are also commended for the clearance of three (3) other armed robberies. This is an excellent example of proper patrol by a District Unit.

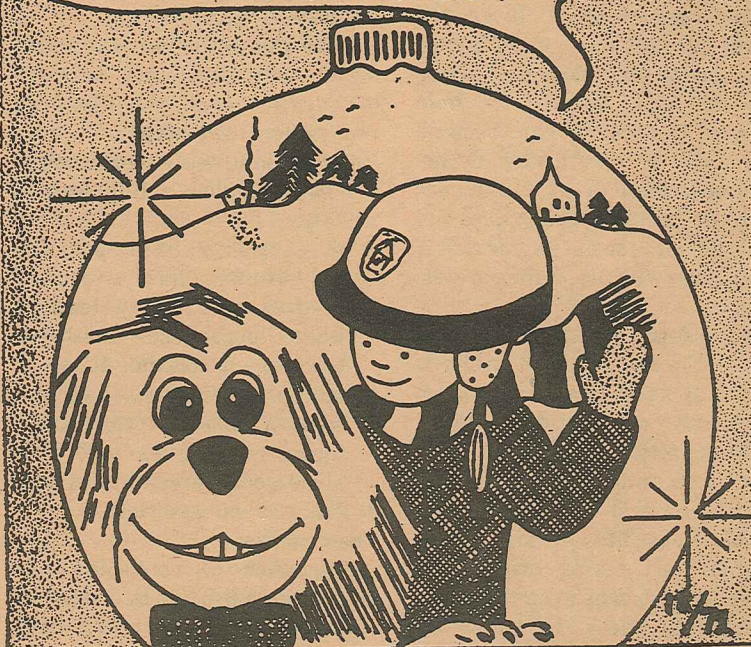
**PATROLMAN SIMON MASON**  
**PATROLMAN JAMES SCHNEIDER**  
**DETECTIVE PATROLMAN FRANK STILES**

Patrolmen Simon Mason and James Schneider and Detective Patrolman Frank Stiles are hereby commended for the arrest and subsequent investigation of a subject wanted for numerous crimes of Breaking and Entering.

On November 8, 1971, at 9:45 p.m., Officers Mason and Schneider, Unit No. 603, observed a male subject at Collingwood Blvd. and Virginia Street. This man answered the description of one who was wanted for the perpetration of a large number of Breaking and Enterings and Molestings in the area. After interrogation and a further checking of physical evidence, he was placed in custody.

Detective Patrolman Frank Stiles conducted the interrogation and further investigation of this subject. His comprehensive knowledge of the case and his efforts resulted in the clearance of forty-seven (47) complaints of Breaking

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and Entering.  
Patrolmen Simon Mason and James Schneider and Detective Patrolman Frank Stiles are hereby commended for their exceptional efforts in this case. These Officers displayed to a high degree the real interest necessary in bringing about the apprehension of this much-wanted suspect.

**PATROLMAN JAMES DZIEWIATKA**  
**PATROLMAN WILLIAM WOOD**  
**DETECTIVE PATROLMAN JAMES FARRIER**

Patrolmen James Dziewiatka and William Wood and Detective Patrolman James Farrier are hereby commended for the apprehension of numerous juvenile burglars, the recovery of much valuable property, and the clearance of several complaints.

On June 13, 1971, at 3:35 p.m., Officers Dziewiatka and Wood, Unit 18, while checking their district, observed three (3) juvenile girls in Wernert School, 5201 Douglas Road. They were able to apprehend these girls and recover a quantity of property which they were carrying. The Officers also obtained by interrogation the names of other juveniles involved in previous burglaries. Proper reports were made.

Detective Patrolman Farrier of the Crime Prevention Bureau, who was assigned to this investigation, developed the information ob-

tained by the district Officers and subsequently charged twelve (12) juveniles with various offenses. A large amount of valuable stolen electronic equipment was recovered.

Patrolmen James Dziewiatka and William Wood are hereby commended for their fine patrol technique, observation, and on-the-scene interrogation which resulted in the apprehension of these juvenile burglars.

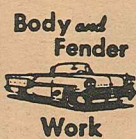
Detective Patrolman James Farrier is hereby commended for his exceptional persistence in investigation which resulted in the solution of a large number of offenses and the arrest of numerous youthful burglars.

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# Information On Drugs

### The Problem

There is widespread abuse and illegal trafficking in narcotic, depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs. Lives are being shackled in chemical chains because the users do not recognize the potential dangers of these drugs. The users can become physically or emotionally dependent upon these drugs, but the use of some of these drugs does not have the same social stigma that is associated with use of the narcotic drugs.

### The Abusers

The chronic abuse of drugs is generally considered a symptom of mental or emotional illness. Drug abusers may come from any occupational, educational, religious and socioeconomic group. Regardless of how or why people start taking drugs, they soon come to depend on them as a chemical crutch to solve the everyday problems of life.

Drug abusers seldom find it possible to live successful lives. The drugs become their master and they lose interest in school, job, and family. They generally drift away from normal social contacts and seek the company of other drug users.

### The Federal Law

The Federal statute controlling these drugs is the newly enacted "Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970" (Signed by the President on October 27, 1970).

For the purposes of control the U.S. Government classifies the controlled substances in the following schedules:

- I. the substance has a high potential for abuse; has no accepted medical use; lack of safety even under medical supervision, (e.g., opiates such as morphine and heroin, hallucinogens such as LSD, marihuana and peyote.)
- II. the substance has a high potential for abuse; has accepted medical use; may lead to severe psychological and physical dependence. (e.g., methadone, cocaine and amphetamines.)
- III. the substance has potential for abuse; has accepted medical use; and may lead to moderate or low physical or psychological dependence. (e.g., some stimulants or depressants containing non-narcotic active medicinal qualities, such as in some cough preparations with low codeine qualities.)

- IV. the substance has low potential for abuse; has accepted medical use; may lead to limited dependence. (e.g., some mild depressants such as meprobamate and phenobarbital.)
- V. the substance has low potential for abuse; has accepted medical use; may lead to limited dependence relative to the drugs in schedule IV. (e.g., stimulants or depressants containing non-narcotic active medicinal qualities, such as in some cough preparations with low codeine qualities.)

### The Penalties

Possession of controlled substances is punishable by a term not to exceed one year, (a misdemeanor) except where the possession is for the purpose of distribution to others. In the case of a first offense of simple possession, the court may place the offender on probation, and if at the end of the period of probation the offender has not violated the conditions of probation, the proceedings against him may be dismissed without a court adjudication of guilt. A second offense for possession is treated as a two year felony.

If the offender is below the age of 21 when the offense occurs, he may obtain a court order expunging from all official records all recordation relating to his arrest, indictment, trial, and finding of guilt. The procedure described above for first offenders may only be utilized once by an individual.

Manufacture or distribution of illicit drugs is punishable by up to 15 years in prison in the case of schedule I or II narcotic drugs, and by up to 5 years in the case of non-narcotic schedule I or II drugs or any other controlled drugs in schedule III. Illegal sales or manufacture of schedule IV drugs (generally minor tranquilizers) would carry a 3-year sentence. A first offense of schedule V drugs would carry a 1-year sentence. The transfer of marihuana, not for remuneration, would also carry a 1-year sentence.

Where a person over 18 sells drugs to a person below 21, the first offense punishment is twice that otherwise prescribed.

State laws vary greatly, some being more stringent and others more liberal than the new Federal law. Many states will be revising their statutes to parallel the Federal law. The penalty provisions of this new Federal law become effective on May 1, 1971.

### Identification of Narcotics

Morphine has generally been diverted from legitimate stocks in white powder, tablet or liquid form, and infrequently in cubes. Brick morphine base seldom reaches this country. Heroin comes in fine powder ranging from off-white to dark brown, and occasionally purple. It is packaged and sold in capsules or wax paper and foil "decks" depending on the quantity. The loose drug or pre-packaged heroin is often carried in balloons or other plastic containers to facilitate concealment. Codeine has been diverted and appears in white powder, hypodermic tablet or solution form.

Man has used drugs since the beginning of time. He also abused these powerful drugs to escape from life and betrayed their medicinal value. Today, drug abuse remains a problem to society. To solve the problem, man must educate himself to the potent nature of the drugs of abuse.

The opium poppy - a beguilingly beautiful flower - grows in sections of Mexico, the Near and Far East. Cultivators process poppy juices into crude opium to prepare smoking opium or, most often, morphine base, identified with "999" or other trademarks. Clandestine laboratory operators then process the base drug to make morphine, codeine, or heroin for the United States market.

Abusers usually inject narcotics. Hence, the addict's equipment, the "works," is a strong indication of narcotic abuse. Because they use and share contaminated needles, addicts often contract hepatitis, tetanus, tissue infections and abscesses of the skin and various organs.

Heroin is the most popular narcotic drug of abuse, because of its intense euphoria and long lasting effect. It is synthesized from morphine and nearly 10 times as potent, but has no legitimate use in the U.S. Traffickers "cut" or dilute pure heroin so it normally ranges between 3% and 10% pure when sold to the addict.

Doctors prescribe morphine to relieve pain, but addicts rank it second to heroin.

The coca bush grows in the Andes Mountains of South America. Farmers process its leaves into coca paste, then cocaine. Federal

law classifies it as a narcotic, but pharmacologically it stimulates the central nervous system. People in some parts of the world chew coca-leaves, but abusers in the U.S. generally inhale ("snort") or inject it into the body after mixing the crystalline powder with heroin.

Hydromophone, a semi-synthetic drug and opium derivative, is made from an opium extract or through a chemical process or a combination of both procedures. Meperidine was the first synthetic narcotic created. Methadone, another synthetic narcotic, is currently used in research as clinical treatment for heroin addiction. These drugs and all 81 semi-synthetic and true synthetic drugs have properties similar to opium derivatives. Each is considered a dangerous narcotic.

Exempt narcotics contain small amounts of narcotic drugs in combination with other drugs. They include codeine cough syrups and preparations of camphorated tincture of opium such as paregoric. When used as directed, they are reasonably safe and free of addiction potential. But young people frequently abuse exempt narcotics and addicts may substitute them when more potent drugs are not available.

### Identification of Marihuana

Marihuana leaves have an odd number (5, 7, 9, etc.) of serrated leaflets. A preparation of marihuana resins, Hashish, is a light green-brown or black oblong, flat cake from 1/4 to 3/4 inches thick. These cakes, sometimes called "loaves" or "soles," are broken into small irregular "cubes" or "chunks" and sold by the gram. Manicured marihuana is a finely ground green substance that looks much like coarsely ground oregano or, when less finely processed, thyme. It is generally packaged in match boxes, plastic bottles, tins and other small containers for retail sale. In brick form, large pieces of marihuana twigs, stalks, leaves and seeds have been compressed into blocks, called "kilobricks" measuring about 5 x 2 1/2 x 12 inches.

Sometimes a finely processed veneer covers the coarse brick core. Cigarettes, generally shorter and smaller in diameter than the commercial type, contain manicured marihuana. Both ends are "crimped" or "twisted." Occasionally tobacco in regular filter-tip cigarettes has been removed and marihuana inserted, but unless the end is "crimped" the fine marihuana will fall out.

Abusers usually smoke marihuana in cigarettes, hookahs or pipes with small bowls. Some smokers make removable tin foil bowls to hold the marihuana. They also use wire "roach holders" or paper clips to smoke the whole cigarette.

Marihuana use in other countries and current scientific information indicate it is a dangerous drug. At the same time researchers in this country are carefully exploring the drug's short and long term effects. Marihuana was discovered 5,000 years ago. The plant, Cannabis sativa L., grows in mild climates throughout the world especially Mexico, Africa, India and the Middle East. The strength of the drug differs from place to place, depending on where and how it is grown, how it is prepared and how it is stored.

Traffickers frequently include all parts of the plant including seeds and stalks - sometimes grass, alfalfa, other drugs or diluents - in marihuana preparations. Sophisticated abusers insist on and pay high premiums for the more potent preparations of cannabis resin or the female flowering top of the plant. In 1966, a scientist synthesized the active ingredient of marihuana, tetrahydrocannabinol.

**Identification of Controlled Drugs**  
*In general, the abuse of depressants and stimulants involves drugs that have been diverted from legitimate channels of distribution. The more popular brand name depressant or stimulant drugs bear trademarks or other identifying symbols. Presumptive visual identification is*

Cont. On P. 7

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often possible because of the distinctive colors, shapes, or marking of the trade name drugs. However, many controlled drugs have no specific identifying characteristics and may be similar in appearance to many noncontrolled drugs. Laboratory analysis is therefore necessary for the positive identification of controlled drugs.

#### Stimulants - Why Taken

The stimulants act directly on the central nervous system. They produce a feeling of excitement which manifests itself in appetite loss increased activity with a feeling of energy and the ability to go without sleep for prolonged periods. During these periods the victim's body uses up its reserve of energy which may eventually cause the mind to "black out." Highway accidents may be the result of drivers using these drugs. The stimulants are often relied on by criminals to increase their nerve. They may be the cause of reckless behavior in juveniles. The body develops a tolerance to these drugs and abusers increase their dosage, exaggerating the normal effects.

#### Look For

The abuser may exhibit restlessness or nervousness, with tremor of hands, dilated pupils, dryness of mouth, and heavy perspiration. He may be talkative and have delusions and hallucinations if he has used a large quantity. In the serious cases, amphetamines cause a psychosis which may resemble paranoid schizophrenia. In short, the person abusing stimulants may exhibit dangerous, aggressive behavior with antisocial effects. The stimulants are usually taken orally; however, the mainlining of these drugs is also encountered.

#### Depressants - Why Taken

The barbiturates and tranquilizers depress the central nervous system to relieve tension or produce sleep. They are abused for the alcohol-like euphoria they give. Barbiturates and alcohol taken together can, and have caused accidental death. Tranquilizers are sometimes used to "come down" from hallucinogens or stimulants. Depressants are both physically and psychologically addicting. Withdrawal from addiction to barbiturates can be more dangerous than withdrawal from the opiates.

#### Look For

The abuser of depressants will exhibit the common symptoms of drunkenness but there is no odor of alcohol unless both have been taken. A small amount of the drug makes him believe he is relaxed, sociable and good-humored. The drug makes him less alert and slower to react. Increased doses cause sluggishness, depression and for some users a quarrelsome disposition. The tongue thickens and speech becomes slurred and indistinct. There is a loss of physical coordination which may be accompanied by mental and emotional instability. The user may slump into a deep sleep or a coma depending on how much of the drug has been taken. Overdosage is common because the abuser may forget how much of the drug he has already consumed. Barbiturates are frequently the cause of intentional and accidental suicides.

*The habit forming drugs most generally used are opium, morphine, heroin and cocaine. In addition, marijuana, which is used generally in making cigarettes and also, the barbiturates, which are taken usually for the relief of pain, emotional tensions, and insomnia,*

*are possibly habit forming.*

#### Morphine:

Morphine, a derivative of opium, is light brown in color and is dispensed in powder, pill, capsule, cube or small package form. That which comes in capsule form is known as a "cap" and that which comes in package form is known as a "deck." When sold illegally, the price of a "deck" is about \$5.00 to \$10.00 and that of a "cap," which contains about 1½ grains, is \$3.00 to \$5.00, depending upon the quality.

#### Heroin:

Heroin is a derivative of opium, is white in color and resembles powdered sugar. It is illegally sold to addicts in the same kind of containers as morphine, and costs from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per capsule; decks are sold from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per package. The method of taking heroin is the same as morphine. It has the same kind but a more severe effect on the human system as morphine. It is an outlawed drug and is not allowed to be legally manufactured, sold or possessed in the United States. As with morphine, prices may vary in different areas.

#### Cocaine:

Cocaine is produced from the Cocos Erxthroxylin leaf. It is white, a flaky-like substance which resembles camphor, epsom salts or snow. It is usually purchased by addicts in the same type of containers as morphine or heroin. The price is much higher due to the shortage of cocaine at the present time. It is taken usually by sniffing up into the nostrils. Cocaine has a different effect on the human system than opium or its derivatives. It produces imaginary powers, jovial feeling, light heartedness, laughter and a superiority complex.

**Barbiturates - Alias "Goof Balls":**  
The four most common types of barbiturates are: Seconal - Alias, "Red Birds"; Tuinal - Alias, "Bullets or Blue Heaven"; Nembutal - Alias, "Yellow Jackets"; and Amytal - Alias, "Blue Heaven."

The misuses of barbiturates has become one of the biggest problems among our youth today. These barbiturates are very valuable for legitimate medical purposes, but can be very harmful if used improperly.

The symptoms of a barbiturate user are similar to those of a person under the influence of alcohol. Whenever a person acts as if he is under the influence of alcohol, yet no odor can be detected, we should immediately become suspicious of the use of barbiturates. Sometimes a person combines alcohol and barbiturates.

The symptoms to look for include: Confusion, difficulty in thinking, impairment of judgment, marked swings in mood with alteration between elation and depression, increased irritability and decreased ego control (fighting, weeping, etc.). Marked regression in behavior is usually the rule, such as neglect of person and living quarters. His tongue becomes sluggish and he often falls into a deep sleep or even coma. If that happens, he may die if medical help is not obtained immediately. Barbiturates are more dangerous than alcohol at this point because the person will not vomit and his stomach must be pumped or all that has been taken will be absorbed into his system. Even when there is no sign of life, a doctor should be called at once, because some cases have been revived.

#### Hallucinogens - Why Taken

The hallucinogenic drugs have been irresponsibly promoted as a means of expanding consciousness. Some promoters who openly urge such have adopted the slogan "Turn On - Tune In - and Drop Out." The abuse of hallucinogenic drugs has also been part of a more subtle promotional theme involving "rock and roll" music, psychedelic books, magazines, and newspapers. Unfortunately, use of these drugs is considered the "in" thing to do by many. Youth are especially susceptible to the current glamorization of drug-taking by nonconformist groups. Since adolescence is a state of experimentation and "finding one's way" in life, youngsters may find the urge to "try" drugs attractive.

#### Look For

When the user takes hallucinogenic drugs, he experiences distortion and intensification of sensory perception with lessened ability to discriminate between fact and fantasy. These users often speak of seeing sounds, tasting colors, etc. There is a dilation of the pupils and dark glasses are often worn, even at night. The user may be restless with an inability to sleep until the drug wears off. He may, however, exhibit no noticeable physical signs of drug intoxication. The mental effects are quite unpredictable, but may include illusions, panic,

psychotic or antisocial behavior, and sometimes impulses toward violence and self-destruction.

*The hallucinogenic drugs in illicit channels of distribution originate from clandestine laboratories. They have no standard dosage forms or markings that make visual identification possible. The hallucinogenic drugs may be encountered as home-made capsules or tablets. They may also be encountered as nondescript powders or liquids. The physical properties of the hallucinogenic drugs are such that they can be easily disguised as various powders or liquids commonly encountered on the person or in the household. These drugs are frequently applied to common objects carried on the person. LSD for example, has been encountered on sugar cubes, chewing gum, hard candy, candy mints, crackers, wafers, blotter paper, postage stamps, handkerchiefs, aspirins, vitamins, antacid tablets, beads, and other personal jewelry.*

This nation is clearly kicks-oriented. Some of the substances used such as banana scrapings, provide - if anything - a mild psychedelic experience. Others, such as gasoline or glue, codeine cough syrups and marijuana, have limited though clearly present dangers. Still others, such as LSD, heroin, cocaine and amphetamines are capable of causing serious or permanent psychic or physical damage.

If we are to minimize the prevalence of drug abuse, we must involve our children early in constructive activity and in the problems of our society, for those who are so committed tend not to use drugs. For those who are susceptible, the prevention of drug abuse will depend on a judicious mixture of education, reduced supply and laws.

Drug abuse?

Children don't abuse drugs.

...they abuse themselves with drugs.

And until parents understand why children take drugs, there will continue to be a drug problem, psychiatrists say.

It will require an awareness by parents of the emotional needs of their children, along with some self-education in recognizing the

Cont. On P. 8

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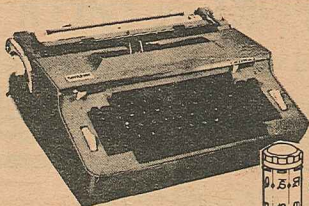
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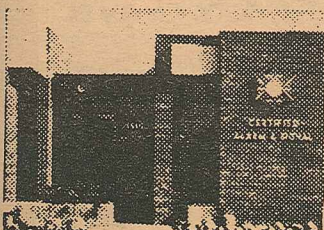
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Cont. from P. 7

danger signs.

When teen-agers begin using drugs regularly, there is usually a marked change in behavior.

Think of them as "signal flags."

A child might:

- Change his style of dress. When children start on drugs, they often acquire a new sense of identity which will be reflected in what they wear.
- Change his social pattern. This could mean suddenly dropping old friends in favor of a new crowd. It could also mean suddenly finding new forms of activities with his old friends.
- Change his personality. A child who has been out-going may withdraw; the loner may suddenly blossom.
- Call for help.

It takes a willing ear to hear a child's plea for help.

Children seldom speak directly, especially to their parents. They'll mask an appeal to protect themselves.

The simplest form goes something like this:

CHILD: "Hey, guess what? Cindy says she's smoking pot!"

Translation: "I've started smoking, and I like it, but I'm frightened because I don't know why I like it. Help me!"

The parent who doesn't really comprehend will say:

"Stay away from Cindy. You can't see her anymore!" ...

...then wonder why the child turns resentful.

Another way children seek to attract the attention of their parents is to antagonize.

Recently, a 16-year old Swampscott girl, who felt unloved, told her parents she was going to visit a girl friend. She gave her parents the friend's name, address and telephone number - and made a point of saying she'd be home by 6 p.m.

She went to the friend's house and waited by the phone until midnight, desperately hoping her parents would show some sign of concern for her safety.

They didn't.

They waited until she came home - then scolded her.

It's this type of home situation that often pushes children into experimenting with drugs, according to doctors.

What are the chances that your child has experimented with illegal drugs?

By the time he graduates from high school, the chances are about one in five that he's smoked marijuana at least once.

Of the teen-agers who have tried marijuana, 75 percent will quit after the first or second cigarette.

If your child has gone beyond this point - smoking regularly or "moving up" to other drugs - there are physical signs to look for:

- Marijuana will leave a distinctive odor - almost like sage - on a person's clothing for several hours.
- Marijuana smokers experience an unusual appetite for sweets and starches. Users call such people, "food freaks."
- Tranquilizers, obviously, will make a person sleepy and lethargic.
- Opiates - like heroin and morphine - will cause eye pupils to contract.
- Drugs containing atropine (a heart stimulant) may cause the pupils to dilate. A user frequently begins wearing sunglasses indoors.

One of the latest drug fads involves a capsule that can be purchased without a prescription - and from which youngsters have learned to extract atropine.

- LSD type drugs produce a sense of disembodiment. A user may begin talking about feeling a "oneness" with love, nature, the universe or God. A "bad trip" on LSD is unmistakable - the user is locked in a personal nightmare and displays panic.
- A heavy dose of amphetamines shows itself in a great burst of activity, total loss of appetite, and inability to sleep.

Parents may also find some drug paraphernalia - cigarette papers, hypodermic syringes and needles, a bent spoon, unusual tobacco-smoking devices and incense burners to mask marijuana's distinctive odor.

But what's a parent to do when he's convinced his child is using drugs?

Some parents - from sheer anger - call the police. This action can break the final link between parent and child.

Other parents launch into a tirade about the danger of drugs. They're horrified by the word "Drug." They don't stop to think that alcohol and aspirin are drugs, too.

Most children know more about drugs than their parents, and scare tactics based on half-truths generally will be ignored.

Remember that children who use drugs are experimenting in much the same way that today's parents experimented with alcohol when they were teen-agers.

If a child is beyond the experimentation stage, it usually means that he is seeking something outside himself; that drugs have opened a gate; that he has a problem.

Find out what the problem is. Just listen; really listen.

There isn't a teen-ager alive who hasn't experienced feelings of emptiness, loneliness, confusion and worthlessness.

He is filled with profound philosophical questions.

Many of which have no answer.

But that doesn't mean a parent

can't listen.

Drug-taking is an "acting-out" behavior just like disrespect for property, accident proneness and delinquency.

It means the child already has a problem too big for him.

Too often, the parent will scream: "You're ruining me!"

The child's sense of guilt and his feeling of rejection, can be unendurable.

Youngsters want their parents to be fair and to hear them out before pronouncing judgments.

But if a child becomes truly "hooked" on drugs, the problem is usually beyond the parent's ability to handle it alone.

Counseling is needed. It could be a family friend, school adviser, a minister or family doctor - not necessarily a psychologist or psychiatrist.

Very often, the child just wants and needs an understanding adult, with whom he can talk.

**ANALYSIS ANONYMOUS**

Police in one city - Detroit - have found a way to help in cases where a parent finds suspicious-looking pills or weeds in their children's possession. They have arranged to determine exactly what the ingredients are with no risk to the parents or their children.

They call it "Analysis Anonymous."

A parent who finds a suspicious drug can take it to the precinct station.

There, he will get an identification number.

Nobody asks his name or any other information.

Three days later, he can call the police narcotics bureau and give his identification number. A chemist will tell him whether or not the substance is an illegal or dangerous drug.

What the parent does with the information is his own business.

What action should your and my communities take concerning the drug abuse problem as it relates to our localities?

In society's attempt to understand and find solutions to the drug abuse problem, we have tried desperately to find answers. But answers seem to be so elusive. On the one hand, we have been advised that the solution lies in stronger controls over illicit trafficking. On the other hand, we have been told that we must dissipate the market, or demand, through better educational and preventive measures. In between we have given some thought to treatment and rehabilitation. In all areas we find the solution to be persistently evasive. The American society continues to abuse drugs in ever-increasing numbers. There are more abusable drugs in the illicit market places than ever before. This is our troubled milieu.

Most every "expert" in the drug abuse field, and there are many, has his pet theory on how to solve the problem. The hard, cold fact still confronts us that we have not been very successful. Abusable drugs are now available in every community; our people continue to abuse them; and society is still looking for one iota of hope.

It is true, however, that most of our efforts have been fragmented - law enforcement, education, medicine - each seeking its own solution separately. This has not worked. In fact we have proved the failure.

A new method of attacking the whole thing is now being examined by a number of cities and communities - a total community action program. This kind of action calls on a combined effort by the whole community to solve its own problem as it relates to the abuse of drugs. To be successful, this method of action requires dynamic leadership and the unmitigated willingness of many groups to work together for the good of the total community. Some have been successful, some have been less than successful, some have failed.

Cont. On P. 9

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# School Safety Program

by OFF. R. Hogle

The following young people have been selected and honored during the month of November as the outstanding safety guards in the city of Toledo. These guards were honored as the WCWA safety guard of the day over WCWA radio and will also receive, from the Toledo Police Patrolmens Association, a sweatshirt and letter of appreciation.

Nov. 1, Wanda Madison, Ryder School; Nov. 2, John McCarthy, Immaculate Conception; Nov. 3, Debbie Harris, King; Nov. 6, Alan Forsythe, St. Adalbert; Nov. 7, Tim Ostrosky, Fall Meyer; Nov. 8, Timothy Nadolny, McGregor; Nov. 9, Dale Czerniak, Regina Coeli; Nov. 10, Doug Brinnier, Glendale; Nov. 13, Joe Dombi, St. Thomas; Nov. 14, Robin Sharkey, Riverside; Nov. 15, Timothy Hanus, Sacred Heart; Nov. 16, Lisa

Drogmiller, Ottawa River; Nov. 17, Jackie Loo, Heather Downs; Nov. 20, Duane Malinowski, St. Hyacinth; Nov. 21, Lori Abbott, East Side Central; Nov. 22, Ramiro Alvarez, St. Stephens; Nov. 27, Joy Huener, Trinity Lutheran; Nov. 28, Don Zdunczyk, Regina Coeli; Nov. 29, Mark Abrams, King; and Nov. 30, Roxanne Rosler, East Side Central.

Congratulations to all of these fine young people for their service to our community.

So far during this school year we have had 93 young persons injured when struck by automobiles. This is compared to 76 at the same time last year. With the snow and ice just around the corner please drive carefully and be extra alert in our school zones.

Resp  
BOB HOGLE

Cont. from P. 8

A community action drug abuse program means exactly what the title implies: action on the part of the total community leadership pointed towards a solution of that community's drug problem. Such a program, to be a real success, should involve the leadership of the school system, the local law enforcement agency, the medical society and other professional groups, the religious organizations, the media (TV, radio, and the press), peer group action among the young people, the business leadership of the community, the political leaders of the community, and a number of others who wish to be of assistance to their community.

This sounds as though it is a large order - and it is. But the drug abuse problem is a large one that demands the attention of the total community leadership if it is to be attacked successfully.

Of course, it may not be possible to garner the assistance of all of the component parts mentioned above. This should not be permitted to block a progressive movement. In a number of communities, a combination of these groups has been successful. In some communities, it has been the concerted action of the young people that has brought on community action. In others it has been the local medical society, the local media, church groups, or the local law enforcement agency.

The important thing for community leadership to recognize is that drug abuse is a local problem that *must* be solved by local efforts. No one else can do the job for your community and no one will.

Thomas Huxley once wrote:

"Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the things you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not ...." Perhaps the time has arrived for your community to make itself do the thing it must do about drug abuse, whether it likes it or not. Nothing else seems to work. Does it?

Written Expressly for "The Now Drug Scene" by

JOHN H. LANGER, Ed. D.  
Chief, Preventive Programs Division  
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs  
and  
EDWARD LEWIS, JR., M.D.  
Chief Medical Officer  
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

## The Role of the School:

The teacher is in a unique position to help stem the tide of the ever-growing abuse of drugs among children and teen-agers. The teacher is "where it's at" - the school scene. The school is a concentrated market for pushers; it also presents the finest opportunity for observing and spotting users and potential users. The teacher can provide the "Early Warning System" so that the properly equipped agencies can rescue the student or see that a pusher is quickly put out of action. School personnel should not attempt to deal directly with the complex and destructive problem of drug use on their own. The physical nature of addiction or the deep seated psychological disturbances involved, demand professional treatment and handling. All local law enforcement agencies have been

alerted to the growing problem of drugs among the young. To help the user and stop the pusher, they need the cooperation of those who are in a position to detect the earliest signs of abuse or addiction. Recognizing the symptoms and the small clues which indicate the existence of a drug problem and alerting the responsible authorities can be the school's best contribution to preventing or reversing tragedy.

## Be Alert:

Drugs among teen-agers is a group "thing" - they first venture together rather than alone. Groups of children congregating in unlikely places or strangers (adult or teen-age) consistently on or near the school grounds should be watched carefully. Washrooms and locker rooms should be inspected frequently. Should any of the following indicators or signs of possible drug use be observed to modify the behavior of students, the senior authority in the school should be notified immediately and he or she should quickly notify the police:

1. From clear, talkative, expressive To silent, confused, withdrawn.
2. From vital, healthy, energetic To nervous, up-tight, restless.
3. From poised, confident, self-assured To oppressed, tormented, persecuted.
4. From helpful, attentive, dependable To vague, forgetful, disinterested.
5. From eager, active, enthusiastic To passive, apathetic, hopeless.
6. From open, friendly, trusting To suspicious, antagonistic, alienated.
7. From cheerful, optimistic, pleasant To cynical, pessimistic, moody....?

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Great Seal of the State of Ohio was made of gold plated bronze. Once again the colors of the Sergeant's shield showed the link between the officer and the patrolman.

In December of 1925 the patrolmen replaced their well-worn Ft. Industry shields with the new Delehaunty shields. These are made of nickle-plated stampings with black lettering.

On December 28, 1959, the Delehaunty shields were retired from service.

Complete the form below - as soon after a crime as you can; then give it to the police

HAT (color, style, condition) \_\_\_\_\_

HAIR (color, thick, thin, straight, curly, hair part, style of combing) \_\_\_\_\_

Does it look tinted-possible the robber wore a wig. \_\_\_\_\_

EYES (close or far set, color, small or large) was he cross-eyed? \_\_\_\_\_

NOSE (small, large, broad, narrow, long, short) Look broken \_\_\_\_\_

CHIN (square, broad, long, narrow) \_\_\_\_\_

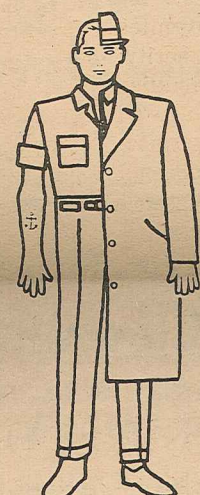
COMPLEXION (light, dark, ruddy, pale etc.) Notice scars (on hands; face; arms, neck) \_\_\_\_\_

SHIRT \_\_\_\_\_

TIE or SCARF \_\_\_\_\_

COAT or JACKET \_\_\_\_\_

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Other Miscellaneous  
Information and Remarks

ROBBER'S SEX \_\_\_\_\_

AGE \_\_\_\_\_

HEIGHT - Compare him to someone you know \_\_\_\_\_

WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (describe whether slight or heavy build, scars, marks, manner of walking, tattoos, mustache, nervous, calm, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT (note whether pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, knife etc. were used by robber) \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS (note here anything that the robber may have said, his accent, whether he used any names, his movements, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

EXTRA - Listen for any cars which may leave the scene in a hurry. \_\_\_\_\_

TIME & DATE OF HOLDUP \_\_\_\_\_

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# Citizen Power To Modernize Corrections

The conditions within many prisons achieve nothing but an increase in the number of recidivists (those released from institutions who commit additional crimes). 80% of all felonies are committed by repeaters. These conditions may result also in the loss of self-respect and human dignity and lead to increased sophistication in criminal behavior through contact with hardened offenders.

The negative impact of imprisonment, coupled with the lack of acceptance by the community following release, often creates more bitterness and a desire to get back at society.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: A CHEAPER AND MORE HUMANE APPROACH

There is growing evidence that new programs making use of community approaches to corrections as alternatives to incarceration, and also as a means of facilitating reintegration of the offender back into the community following release from an institution, can be more successful and less costly to society. Community-based corrections recognizes the failure of massive, impersonal institutions far removed from population centers. It recognizes the importance of working with the offender in his home community, or near it where his ties with family and friends can be used to advantage in his rehabilitation.

There are many types of community and transitional release programs that have demonstrated value in rehabilitating the offender and reducing the social costs of recidivism. Among these are:

**Pre-trial intervention** - a program designed to provide a rapid rehabilitation response for young first-offenders following arrest, but prior to trial, conviction and sentencing. The court suspends prosecution for a 90-day period and places young offenders into a

program of counseling, training, and employment assistance. Successful participation results in dismissal of charges and thus avoids the stigma of a criminal record.

**Probation** - a court action which permits the convicted offender to retain his freedom in the community, subject to court control and the supervision and guidance of a probation officer. Probation sustains the offender's ability to continue working and to protect his family's welfare, while avoiding the stigma and possible damaging effects of imprisonment.

**Halfway houses** - small, homelike residential facilities located in the community for offenders who need more control than probation or other types of community supervision can provide. Halfway houses are used also for gradual readjustment to community life for those who have come out of institutions. Half-way house programs usually offer supervised living, counseling services, and draw upon the community for education, training, jobs and recreation to aid in the rehabilitation process.\*

(\*A comprehensive directory of half-way house facilities operated under the auspices of various public and private agencies, both in the United States and abroad, is compiled annually by the International Halfway House Association, 2316 Auburncrest, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.)

**Work-release** - under this alternative, the offender is confined in an institution only at night or on weekends, but is permitted to pursue his normal life the remainder of the time. Such a program makes possible a greater degree of control than is possible under probation or other types of community supervision, but avoids total disruption of family life and employment.

**Pre-release Centers** - supervised

programs designed to ease the transition from total confinement to freedom by involving people from the community who come to the prison to provide information in areas of vital interest to the inmate who is about to be released. Subjects covered include such topics as employment, finances, family life, community services and legal resources.\*

(\*A good example of a pre-release center program is that operated by the Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas.)

**Parole** - a procedure by which prisoners are selected for release and a service by which they are provided with the controls, assistance, and guidance they need as they serve the remainder of their sentences within the free community.

The report of the President's Task Force on Prisoner Rehabilitation concluded that "perhaps the greatest obstacle to improvement in the correctional system always has been the tendency of much of the public to regard it and treat it as a rug under which to sweep difficult and disagreeable people and problems ... after all, the overwhelming majority of offenders do not stay under the correctional rug ... As a matter of fact, the two-thirds of the correctional population ... on probation or parole are in the community right now ... 'Community based corrections' is no visionary slogan, but a hard contemporary fact."

With increasing funding available about a quarter of a billion dollars for Fiscal 1972 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has set a number of goals for its expanded corrections program. They include: Community-based programs, with emphasis on youthful offenders; improvement of probation and parole; marshaling resources of the private sector; expanded use of halfway houses; replacement of outmoded jails with regional corrections facilities; new training centers for corrections personnel; more effective research.

## Community Corrections Reduce the Need for Expensive Facilities

The shift to community-based corrections will eventually reduce the need for maximum security institutions. Experts agree that only 20-30% of present inmates represent a danger to society and must be securely confined. If the

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remaining 70% can be rehabilitated in less restrictive local institutions, or under supervision in the community, few facilities will be needed for those considered dangerous and least responsive to correctional treatment.

The cost of keeping an adult offender in a state institution is about six (6) times as great as that to keep him under parole supervision, and fourteen (14) times as great as that required to supervise him on probation. Based on current per capita cost, it is estimated that it takes \$11,000 a year to keep a married man in prison. This figure includes the inmate's loss of earnings, the cost to taxpayers if his family has to go on relief, and the loss of taxes he would pay. Compare this to the national average cost of 38 cents and 88 cents per day for probation and parole supervision respectively, or an average of less than \$365 a year, as reported by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

In its 1967 *Task Force Report: Corrections*, the Commission projected that construction of institutions planned for completion by 1975 would cost more than a billion dollars, with construction estimated conservatively at \$10,000 per bed. More recent data gathered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration indicate that institutional building costs currently average \$15,000 to \$20,000 per bed. When completed, the cost of the new space, based on 1969 estimates, would add over \$200 million annually to the operating cost of the institutions. This amount would be considerably increased in the light of current costs.

#### Community Corrections Is More Humane

Experience has shown that, as opposed to isolation and punishment, community-based correc-

tions which permits a person to live in his own community and maintain normal social relationships, while providing control, guidance, and access to rehabilitative resources and services, is a more humane approach to the treatment of the offender. A considerable and impressive body of evidence has been accumulated indicating that corrections in the community is more effective in reducing recidivism than severe forms of punishment.

Because the community-oriented approach is almost always more economical, it enjoys a substantial cost/benefit advantage. Experience has revealed that if one-third of the offenders currently held in institutions were transferred to probation along with their share of the correctional budget, they could be placed in caseloads of 10 or less. This would provide the opportunity for more individual attention and enhance chances for probation to succeed. Under present circumstances, however, judges face the dilemma of having to choose between the worst of two worlds; whether to utilize already overburdened probation services, or whether to commit the offender to an institution which is ill-equipped to rehabilitate at all.

#### Examples of Successful Community-Based Correctional Programs

The Saginaw Project, the California Probation Subsidy Program, The Sacramento and Stockton Community Treatment Project, and the Pre-trial Intervention Program have demonstrated that community corrections is a more effective way to use public funds than imprisonment.

##### The Saginaw Project

A three-year experiment conducted between 1957 and 1960 in Michigan's Saginaw County illustrates the benefits which can accrue from a well-planned and

adequately funded community corrections program. In this experiment, probation was the method of correction used. Probation staffs and facilities were strengthened to provide an adequate level of services through small caseloads and intensive supervision. The proportion of convicted felons (those convicted of a major offense) put on probation was raised from 59.5% to 67.1%. As a result of this type of intensive and highly individualized treatment, the proportion of probation failures experienced a decline from 32.2% during the three prior years, to 17.4% during the three experimental years. Estimated savings to taxpayers over the period was almost half a million dollars, because of reductions in costs of institutional care, costs of welfare for prisoners' families and parole expenditures. **The California Probation Subsidy Program**

The California subsidy program provides an outstanding example of how corrections can be made less costly and more effective. Under this program, California gives a grant to a county for every convicted offender who, by being placed in a community-based correctional program, helps to reduce the average number of people from that county who were formerly placed in state prisons.

For example, if a county that, over the years, averaged 25 inmates in state prisons for every 100,000 population cuts this down to 15 by using community-based programs, it can receive up to \$4,000 for each of the 10 offenders not sent to state institutions, or a maximum of \$40,000. These funds are to be used to improve the local services. The \$4,000 state payment to counties reduces workloads and helps those who are already under local supervision, as well as those for whom the money was received. Experience during the first two years of this program demonstrated that improved probation services can be given to five or six persons at the local level for each individual grant.

During the first two years, 3,814 offenders were supervised locally who might otherwise have entered California's state institutions. This

represents a gross savings of \$15.2 million for the state, and a net of \$9.8 million after subsidy payments to the counties. This program has resulted in the indefinite postponement of scheduled construction of several state institutions.

The \$9.8 million in state savings does not indicate a shift in state institutional costs to the county or city facilities. As has been earlier indicated, costs for probation type programs are considerably less than for imprisonment in a state institution. The rate of local incarceration has also slowed significantly, which has further reduced costs.

Most people on probation under this program have responded positively to supervision and have not violated the rules of probation or committed other crimes. This finding supports the contention that good probation practices can reduce commitments to state institutions, while offering substantially increased protection to citizens through improved supervision of probationers.

#### Sacramento and Stockton Community Treatment Project

Another experiment in community-based corrections conducted in California has yielded noteworthy results. This experiment involves a parole plan with intensive community treatment for the individuals involved. Part of the motivation for the experiment resulted from budgetary squeezes. The state was looking for alternatives to building more and more institutions for growing numbers of juveniles committed to its Youth Authority, which runs correctional facilities for serious offenders up to age 21.

All those involved in the experiment were confirmed delinquents with histories of car theft, grand larceny, burglary and robbery. All had served terms in county institutions for their offenses.

Some 56% of those committed to the Youth Authority were deemed

suitable for the experiment. Youths were assigned on a random basis either to an experimental or control group. Those in the experimental group were returned to the community and received intensive counseling and supervision under specially trained parole agents in caseloads of ten to twelve. Youths in the control group were assigned to California's regular institutional treatment program, and then paroled under the usual parole program. As is the case in most experiments in community-based corrections, offenders with a record of seriously assaultive behavior or with attributes that would cause strong objections by the community were not in the experiment.

After the first two years of the experiment, studies showed that 41% of the experimental group had their paroles revoked, as opposed to 61% of the control group.

The savings in public money for the intensive parole program is certainly substantial. The cost of the project per youth is less than half the average cost of putting an offender in an institution. Moreover, the program is now handling a group larger than the population of one of the new juvenile institutions. Some \$6 to \$8 million, therefore, does not have to be spent for a building to house these offenders. At the same time, the program offers much more effective protection to the public than the traditional method, because fewer youths commit additional crimes.

#### Pre-trial Intervention

Another low-cost high-yield program recently developed is that of pre-trial intervention, which was designed primarily through the leadership of the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, to help break up the backlog in court processing and to offer the court yet another alternative to imprisonment.

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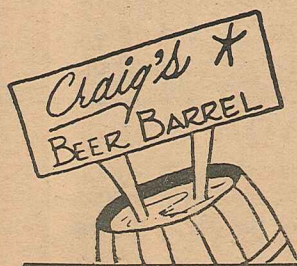
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Cont. From P. 1, Col. 3

strip a stolen vehicle bare. More often than not they are able to dispose of parts through legal channels. Transmission and engine sales are tougher because the VIN's are deeply die-stamped on these larger components. Most other parts are nearly impossible to trace to the stolen vehicle.

Drawing boards at Chrysler Corporation and at other car manufacturers, and in the offices of government enforcers, are filled with research ideas to whittle car crime.

Wolfslayer apologizes: "I really can't tell you all the things we are doing. You can't glamorize us because this is an intense, serious game we are playing with the thieves. They make a move, we make a move, and just hope we can stay even with them."

One of those ideas the engineer is eager to talk about is Chrysler Corporation's new Electronic Security Alarm. An option on full-size car lines, ESA does just about everything to chase off a thief but pop a cop out of the trunk. On forced entry through the trunk, a door or the hood, the system beeps loud and clear to an interrupted beat. Its headlights simultaneously flash on-off, on-off. The owner can shut it off by turning his key in either front door.

ESA has a bonus. A passenger in the car can press an instrument panel button that automatically locks the doors and triggers the visual and audible alarms. That's just in case a brazen thug attempts to enter a parked car while it is occupied.

"Understandably, Wolfslayer is proud and optimistic about ESA as one of the best answers yet to the problem. "Our market is high-density population areas where people have been hit hard by car thieves. We don't expect to sell it in North Dakota where only 562 cars were stolen in one year." He reports that some major insurance companies have shown an interest in ESA with consideration of reduced rates of cars protects by the system.

Manufacturers seldom overlook a bet to make your car tamper-proof but there is always the nagging problem of a gadget that

might be too complex. At Chrysler, the security team checks out at least 50 devices a year that are the brainstorm of sources outside the auto world. Some are so sophisticated they would only confuse an owner. Others are plain crude.

No system -- including Electronic Security Alarm -- will stop a criminal unless the public does its part. Leaving the keys in the ignition, in a door or a trunk lock is the last thing a motorist would want to do. Yet, roughly half the thefts can be blamed on that kind of carelessness. To remind the key leavers, an ignition buzzer alarm system has been standard equipment on all cars starting with 1971 models. However, that innovation has also been known to work to the advantage of thieves when the owner ignored it. Example. A car rustler lurks in the shadows of a parking lot. A vehicle pulls in, parks. The crook hears the buzzer. Too many times, that signals you have left the key. And it's easy for him to find the car that's begging to be stolen. Remember, your interior dome light glowed during the time you opened and closed the door.

When all the forces -- public, industrial, government -- do their job, a good many crooks are stymied. Take the shift of the ignition lock to the steering column. "That move has changed the techniques of many thieves," Wolfslayer is convinced. "We are trying to learn more about its effectiveness and 12 cities are part of a reporting system on this single feature. So far, we think it is helping because a new trend has developed. More

older cars with the ignition switch on the instrument panel are being stolen even though most criminals covet late models." The National Automobile Theft Bureau reports that records for 1971 show that 12% of the vehicles swiped were 1966 vintage and 13.5% were 1970 models. The model years between showed little variation.

Professionals have been able to beat the steering column ignition lock. Amateurs have been learning how to do it from veteran mentors and from details that have appeared in some of our best national publications. These public instructions anger everyone connected with enforcement. Wolfslayer is especially upset. "Auto theft is the crime of opportunity. More than any other gateway, the stealing of a car has led to a life of crime. I've talked to newspaper, magazine, radio and TV people. I've pleaded with them not to reveal information on how to steal a car or how to use certain tools. I'm not the only one who tried, and failed."

"Frankly, all of us have been ineffective. We constantly see news stories with detailed pictures and I can't understand why they do it. The tools they show are well known but the amateur or the veteran thief can produce his own tools with equally good results. I've seen roomfuls of improvisations that show remarkable ingenuity. The display is enormous. But, what would be the value of showing it? Do we want to educate a kid on how he can start on a life of crime?"

Because youngsters are such a big part of the picture, opinions on the degree of punishment for stealing an automobile are goal lines apart. How severe should the penalty be for a kid appearing in court on his first count; how much the second time?

Wolfslayer's opinion: "I'd like to think of the problem from another side. Where we really are lax is in our courts. A suspect can get out on bond in less time than it took him to commit the crime. His case then may not come up for a year to 18 months. Meanwhile, he can repeat the offense over and over. It is not uncommon for a thief to pull off eight or 10 heists before his first case is tried."

"Courts at all levels of govern-

ment are overburdened. Federal courts, dealing only with complex cases, have averaged 4000 trials a year despite an increase in thefts from a half million six years ago to the current mark of around one million."

Commander Lawrence J. Lyons, Chicago's tough, top cop in the war against car thieves, takes this attitude toward the kid culprits: "I don't believe a youngster should be jailed for his first offense, or even the second, but there comes a time when we have to take strong action." Lyons cites examples where teenagers have been caught five times in less than a year and never paid a penalty.

Along with stricter court sentences is a corresponding need for tighter regulations. The auto companies would like to see Washington get into the act with legislation that would bring uniformity in vehicle identification. Explains Wolfslayer: "Right now, we've got 50 states with 50 different systems for registering and titling cars. The thieves are having a field day with this intermix of paperwork."

Weakness in state title laws has spawned criminal activity that doesn't even require the existence of an automobile. Forgers and counterfeiters have tapped a gusher in the phony title game. One typical example. A young bank clerk, processing loan papers, spotted a VIN for a Chrysler product and it didn't look right to him. His family owned a Chrysler and he was familiar with the serial number range used by that corporation. The bank employee asked some questions that led to a long series of events. Investigators discovered a dozen bogus car loan policies and traced them to the phantom vehicles. The thieves had hoped to cash in on the insurance.

To expose illegal paper wizardry and provide instant information for crime fighters, the manufacturers have computerized their owner lists. Wolfslayer calls the computer one of the finest tools in the entire program. He notes that some jurisdictions can hold a felony suspect only 24 hours without evidence. "We can check our warranty files and pop out the data that identifies the car, the rightful owner and where he lives," he reports. The system, in operation two years already has proved its effectiveness.

As evidenced by the computer, the ignition key buzzer, the new Electronic Security Alarm, and other safeguards, the companies have given the theft problem high priority. They could do more but

public preference for a certain style of car dictates corporate decisions. For example, the convertible has been fairly easy prey for car thieves. Wolfslayer sheds no tears over the popularity decline of the rag-top but still recognizes the vulnerability of the hardtop. Professional swipers will tell you it is much easier to steal than a sedan with pillars between the side windows. The reason? More glass area and it's not much of a trick to slip a screwdriver or a coat hanger between the windows and lift the button lock. Why not move the button to the inside door panel where it can't be seen? Or why not make the button of uniform diameter (instead of knobbed at the top) so a screwdriver can't lift it?

A safe prediction is that the button will be changed although its present shape is a customer convenience factor.

A regret of the security engineer is that the only place his research can be tested is the open market. Wolfslayer says the proving grounds and the laboratories are of little use. "We really have to wait until we are challenged by the crooks before we know whether we are right -- or wrong."

One suggested source for testing out new devices is the ex-pro. "I don't think there is any such thing as an ex-pro," he says. "None of them can go straight for very long. Anyway, these guys brag so much about their abilities that we really don't have to hire them to learn about their talents."

Wolfslayer has had some very personal confrontations with his adversaries. Until he got into this business four years ago, the engineer never lost a car or any property from his car. "I've been hit three times since I took this job and I suppose it's because I'm traveling more, and have more exposure to this sort of thing," he reasons. His first loss was a camera, light meter and film. Second, luggage. Third, a spare tire. None of it was recovered.

He won't say that his losses inspired a standard equipment change on his employer's 1973 models but Chrysler Corporation has come up with a trunk lock that securely sandwiches the sheet metal. "It's held in place by a large hex nut and we think a thief would need tinsnips, a chisel or even dynamite to break it open," Wolfslayer asserts. "We believe a customer can toss his golf clubs in one of our trunks and have confidence they will be there when he wants them."

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