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FROM 25/5/72 TO

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION  
CANADA IMMIGRATION DIVISION

SUBJECT COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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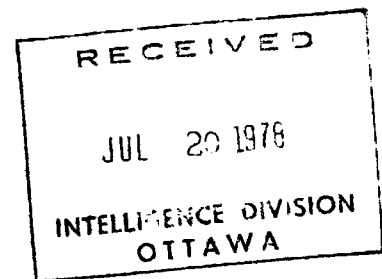
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# **ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION**



## **FIRST REPORT**



**ATTORNEY GENERAL  
EVELLE J. YOUNGER  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**MAY 1978**



FIRST REPORT OF THE  
ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

EVELLE J. YOUNGER  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

## Department of Justice

555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 350

SACRAMENTO 95814

(916) 445-9555

May 2, 1978

### A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL EVELLE J. YOUNGER

Pursuant to my responsibilities under the Constitution as chief law officer of California and my statutory responsibility to control and eradicate organized crime by conducting continuing analyses, research and the publication of reports on organized crime, on July 28, 1977, I established the Organized Crime Control Commission. I directed the Commission to report to me on the nature and scope of organized crime in California, the current efforts by local and state agencies to combat organized crime, and, if appropriate propose recommendations to improve California's capability in combating organized crime.


Because organized crime poses one of the most complex and sophisticated of problems, I appointed to the Organized Crime Control Commission only individuals of outstanding ability and who are highly respected throughout California because of their distinguished public service background in law enforcement related fields. A review of the Commission's First Report discloses that my confidence in them was well taken. The report reflects a thorough and careful review of the problem carried out in a thoughtful and diligent fashion. The evidence presented to them was received on a confidential basis and their report to me has been submitted on that same basis.

Although my previous reports on organized crime have been restricted to the Legislature, that was in the belief they would recognize the potential threat organized crime constantly presents to a less than ever watchful and vigilant society. However, the increasing appearance in California of organized crime figures and indicia of organized crime related activity mandates that the People be made aware of their

presence. Their presence also mandates that our law enforcement community be furnished those tools essential to combat and deter the criminal ambitions which invariably accompany the appearance of organized crime in any society.

Accordingly, deeming it to be a matter of importance to the public welfare, pursuant to my constitutional and statutory responsibilities, I hereby adopt as my own the Organized Crime Control Commission's First Report and place it in the public domain. It should be studied by every citizen if California is to keep organized crime beyond its borders.

The Commission provided me a list of 292 persons who from testimony or other evidence are linked to organized crime activity in California. While it would be my preference that the identity of all these individuals be made available to the public for their protection, I am only releasing 92 names for the following reasons: Commitments were made to some witnesses that testimony would be held in confidence; some information is from confidential informants who should not be jeopardized; some data while valid is not fresh; some sources by law cannot be quoted; and finally, some associations while convincing to investigators do not make a sufficient case for public disclosure.

  
EVELLE J. YOUNGER  
Attorney General



EVELLE J. YOUNGER  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



DALE H. SPECK  
DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

## Department of Justice

### ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

May 2, 1978

B. JAMES GLAVAS  
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EDWIN MEESE, III  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

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HERBERT E. ELLINGWOOD  
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WILLIAM A. O'MALLEY  
ROBERT L. TOMS

DENNIS M. SMITH  
STAFF COORDINATOR  
P. O. BOX 13357  
SACRAMENTO, CA. 95813  
(916) 322-2435

Honorable Evelle J. Younger  
Attorney General  
California Department of Justice

Dear Attorney General Younger:

The Commission you established in July 1977 has completed its first nine months of operation. During this initial period, the Commission has performed extensive research and received factual testimony from law enforcement representatives, regulatory agency officials, and other recognized experts concerning the organized crime problem in California.

Enclosed is the First Report of the Organized Crime Control Commission. The First Report addresses the problem of syndicated organized crime and contains legislative and general recommendations which will aid the ability of law enforcement to cope with this statewide problem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "B. James Glavas".

B. James Glavas, Chairman  
Organized Crime Control Commission



## ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

---

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Former Chief of Police  
Newport Beach

### VICE CHAIRMAN

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Attorney at Law  
San Diego

Duane R. Baker  
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District Attorney  
Contra Costa County

Herbert E. Ellingwood  
Special Assistant  
Attorney General  
California Department of  
Justice

Robert L. Toms  
Attorney at Law  
Los Angeles  
Former Commissioner  
of Corporations  
State of California

### COUNSEL

Don Jacobson



ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COMMISSION

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COMMISSION STAFF

Staff Coordinator

Dennis M. Smith

Assistant Coordinator

Alan L. Fung

Administrative Support

Joan Bippus  
Hedy Green  
Terri Roy



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# INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Justice considers organized crime to be a growing statewide problem requiring increased cooperation among concerned agencies and that organized criminal conspiracies represent a more serious threat to society than crime which is less planned or the product of individual effort.

As a result, on July 28, 1977 in accordance with the Attorney General's Constitutional and Government Code authority, Evelle J. Younger established an independent eight member Organized Crime Control Commission. The Commission was charged to investigate the current level of organized crime in California and to assess the effectiveness of existing efforts at control. To accomplish these goals the Commission was mandated to examine and develop a substantive appraisal of:

- . THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA;
- . CURRENT EFFORTS BY LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES TO CONTROL AND COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME; AND,
- . RECOMMENDATIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF EFFORT EXPENDED IN MEETING THE PROBLEM.

In its First Report the Commission has responded to these tasks by providing a summary interpretation of organized crime as it exists in California, an analysis of the problem in regard to syndicated organized crime, an historical survey of the syndicate's activities in California, and a list of legislative and general recommendations intended to strengthen state and local law enforcement investigations of conspiratorial crime.

While the information initially solicited and received primarily dealt with syndicated criminal organizations, several law enforcement officials expressed concerns over the presence of other types of organized criminal activity. In some instances these criminals were considered a more imminent danger to the local community than the syndicated-type criminal. Other organized crime groups which will be closely examined and assessed by the Commission are prison gangs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, and terrorists.

All of these criminal groups have attracted increased law enforcement attention due to their level of violence and economic impact on this state.

Clearly, public awareness and concern is one of the most valuable weapons against organized crime. This First Report and subsequent reports will reflect the Commission's efforts to focus attention on and expose to public view the dangers presented by organized crime and particularly its infiltration into our society.



## MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

B. James Glavas

Mr. Glavas retired as Chief of Police of Newport Beach where he served for fifteen years. He currently serves as Chairman of the Organized Crime Control Commission.

Chairman Glavas served for 23 years with the Los Angeles Police Department, and retired as Commander of the Juvenile Division.

Chairman Glavas has been active in most law enforcement organizations, serving as President of the California Peace Officers' Association, the California Chiefs' of Police Association, and the California State Juvenile Officers' Association. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Chiefs' of Police, and a member of the California Crime Technological Research Foundation, the Society for the Advancement of Criminology, and the Society of Public Administration.

His community activities include leadership roles in the Los Angeles Community Chest, the Special Services for Groups, the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles, and the Boy Scouts of America.

He attended Washington State University, and graduated from the University of Southern California. He has done post-graduate work at the University of Southern California.

Edwin Meese, III

Mr. Meese is an attorney at law practicing in San Diego County and a Consultant in Criminal Justice Management. He serves as Director of the Center for Criminal Justice Policy and Management and as an Adjunct Professor at the School of Law at the University of San Diego.

Mr. Meese is Vice Chairman of the Organized Crime Control Commission and a member of the State Peace Officer Standards and Training Advisory Committee. From 1975-1977 he was a Presidential appointment to the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

From 1969-1974 he served as Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff to the Governor of California and as a member of the Governor's Cabinet. During this time he was also Chairman of the State's Emergency Planning Council and the Public Safety Planning Council. From 1967-1968 he was Legal Affairs Secretary to the Governor.

From 1959 through 1966 he was a Deputy District Attorney in Alameda County, where he served as a Senior Trial Lawyer, Legal Advisor to the County Grand Jury, and as Legislative Advocate for the State Peace Officers' and District Attorneys' Associations.

Mr. Meese is active in numerous civic, professional and legal education organizations, and has served on the faculty of the University of California School of Law.

He graduated from Yale University and the University of California School of Law at Berkeley (Boalt Hall).



Duane R. Baker

Duane Baker is the Chief of Police of Glendale California.

For 10 years he was a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and for four years was the Chief of Police of Glendora, California. He has held his current position since 1968.

Active in many criminal justice organizations, he is past President of the California Police Chiefs' Association, First Vice President of the California Peace Officers' Association, Second Vice President of the Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association, and Past President of both the San Gabriel Peace Officers' Association and the Southern California Juvenile Officers' Association. Chief Baker has lectured at numerous colleges and universities.

Chief Baker graduated from California State College in Los Angeles and has done post-graduate work there and at the University of Southern California.

Lynn D. Compton

Lynn D. Compton is an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, having been appointed in 1970.

He served as a Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles County from 1951 to 1966, and was subsequently appointed as Chief Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles where he served until his judicial appointment.

In April 1969 he was appointed to the California Crime Technological Research Foundation. For six years he served as one of the officers of the Long Beach Bar Association and has been active in the American Bar Association, serving as the Vice Chairman of the Council of the Criminal Law Section.

Justice Compton graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, and Loyola University Law School.

Herbert E. Ellingwood

Herbert E. Ellingwood is a Special Assistant Attorney General.

From 1969 to 1974 he served as Legal Affairs Secretary to Governor Reagan. He was the Legislative Representative of the State Bar of California for two years, a Deputy District Attorney in Alameda County for six years, and the Legislative Advocate for the California District Attorneys' and Peace Officers' Associations for four years.

Mr. Ellingwood was a member of the California Council on Criminal Justice, the State Communications Advisory Board, the Academic Board of the California Specialized Training Institute, the Attorney General's Task Force on Parole and Probation, the Board of Correction's Correctional Systems Study Advisory Committee, the Advisory Board to the Joint Legislative Committee for Revision of the Penal Code, an advisor to the Assembly Criminal Justice Cost Project, and an advisor to the Chief Justice's Select Committee on Trial Court Delay.

Mr. Ellingwood is active in local, state, and national Bar Associations and for the last two years served as National President of the Christian Legal Society.

He graduated from Yale University and Stanford Law School.

John R. McDonald, Jr.

John R. McDonald, Jr. is the Sheriff of San Mateo County. For sixteen years he served the Ventura Police Department obtaining the rank of Captain. He served four years as Chief of Police in Redwood City until 1973, when he accepted his present position.

Sheriff McDonald is the second Vice President of the California Peace Officers' Association, a member of the Executive Board of the California State Sheriffs' Association, past President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Peace Officers' Research Association, and a member of the San Mateo County Law Enforcement Association.

His community activities include leadership roles with the Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, American Cancer Society, and Advisory Boards to the College of San Mateo and the College of Notre Dame.

He graduated from the California State University at Los Angeles and the FBI National Academy.

William A. O'Malley

William A. O'Malley is the District Attorney of Contra Costa County. He was appointed to that position in 1969, elected in 1970, and re-elected in 1974. Prior to 1969 he served as Deputy District Attorney and Deputy Public Defender for Contra Costa County.

Active in numerous civic and professional organizations, Mr. O'Malley was President of the Mt. Diablo Bar Association, President of the California District Attorneys' Association, and Vice President of the San Ramon Valley Chamber of Commerce. Currently, he is Chairman of the Contra Costa County Criminal Justice Agency, Chairman of the Administration of Justice Advisory Board of the Community College District, Chairman of the March of Dimes, a consulting member of the Judicial Council's Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee, a member of the Jury/Witness Management Standards Committee, and a member of the District Attorneys Legislative Committee.

Mr. O'Malley graduated from Fordham University and Golden Gate University Law School, and is doing post-graduate work in business administration at St. Mary's College.

Robert L. Toms

Robert L. Toms is a partner in the law firm of Caldwell and Toms, Los Angeles. He is the former California State Commissioner of Corporations.

Mr. Toms has also served as Western Regional Counsel for INA Corporation, Secretary of Shareholders Capital Corporation, and Vice President and Secretary of Interprise Fund, Inc.

Mr. Toms was Attorney and Assistant Secretary of Lockheed's Group of International Companies. During this period he was Acting General Manager of Lockheed's Swiss-Dutch-German subsidiaries in Geneva, Switzerland.

He has taken an active role in community affairs as a member of the Board of Directors of Family Service of Los Angeles, Trustee of the Junior Statesman Foundation, the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, and Town Hall.

He has been a lecturer in the graduate school of the University of Southern California, Department of Finance and Business Economics. In addition to the State Bar of California, he is a member of the North Carolina State Bar, the American Bar Association, the Christian Legal Society, the American Society of Corporate Securities, the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and the Lawyers Club of Los Angeles.

He graduated from Bob Jones University and from Duke University School of Law.

## THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

# ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA



## THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission proceeded with its mandate by scheduling a series of conferences and hearings in both Northern and Southern California. The Commission heard testimony from 72 witnesses over the past nine months. Law enforcement officials, who are knowledgeable concerning the activities of organized crime in their jurisdictions, presented factual testimony on the nature of the problem, law enforcement use of available resources against organized crime, and recommendations, if implemented, which would improve the current statewide level of effort. These officials included representatives from federal and state law enforcement, and police, sheriff's, and district attorney representatives. Governmental regulatory agency representatives also offered their views on information which related to organized crime and the possibility of developing and utilizing regulatory powers to combat and control this activity in cooperation with law enforcement. The Commission was aided by testimony received from two established Citizen Crime Commissions operating in other states. In addition, confidential informants provided the Commission with an insider's view of the operations of organized crime.

The Commission members analyzed and evaluated this accumulated information within the perspective of its stated objectives. This large volume of material proved instrumental in the Commission's formulation of the required legislative and general proposals. It was also a valuable resource in determining the extent to which organized crime has had an impact in California. The Commission was able to identify 292 persons who have ties with organized crime in California.

In addition to hearing factual testimony, the Commission reviewed numerous published documents, legislation, and other written materials obtained by the staff or provided through the courtesy of witnesses.

## CHARACTERISTICS

Attempts to establish a comprehensive working definition of "organized crime" have usually proven to be less than satisfactory. The Commission's approach in determining what constitutes "organized crime" included a thorough review of statutory, law enforcement, and other official definitions. All of these definitions, regardless of the source or use for which they were stated, specified two essential elements: a type of organization; and a type (or types) of ongoing criminal activity. For example, one definition might be dissected as follows: (1) "A group of individuals (2) working outside the law for economic gain."\*

It was realized, however, that working from a previously defined concept of organized crime would limit arbitrarily the areas in which the Commission's investigation might lead. Therefore, the position was taken not to attempt to formulate a comprehensive and preconceived definition, but rather, to allow the course of the investigative process to reveal and define the unique characteristics of organized crime as they exist in California.

Through the evaluation of witness testimony and written documentation,\*\* the Commission has determined that any definition of organized crime in California, even though certain individuals and activities might overlap, should consider the organizational characteristics and criminal activities of these distinctly separate types of conspiracies:

- 1) Syndicated organized crime\*\*\* and related illegal enterprises including white collar crime and narcotic trafficking operations;
- 2) "Prison gangs," which is a misnomer since members are criminally active both on the street and in the penal institutions.
- 3) Outlaw motorcycle gangs; and
- 4) Terrorist organizations.

Geography, natural resources, population, and the political-economic situation all exert significant influence upon the social climate from which these kinds of organized crime activities arise. The varieties of organized crime against which California law enforcement agencies must contend share the following characteristics:

\* Delaware definition.

\*\* See Primary Documentary Resources

\*\*\* Which includes but is not strictly limited to such terms as the "Mafia" or "La Cosa Nostra" (the term preferred by the federal government).

- 1) The organization consists of groups of individuals working in mutual association, and sometimes in confederation with other similar groups, perpetrating continuing criminal conspiracies and employing illegitimate practices;
- 2) The criminal activity involves a persistent attempt to achieve political or economic goals through the use of manipulative and extortionate methods and by utilizing financial resources accumulated from illegal enterprises; and,
- 3) Organizational control involves the use or threat of violence to maintain internal discipline and prevent suspected informants from leaking information.

## SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME

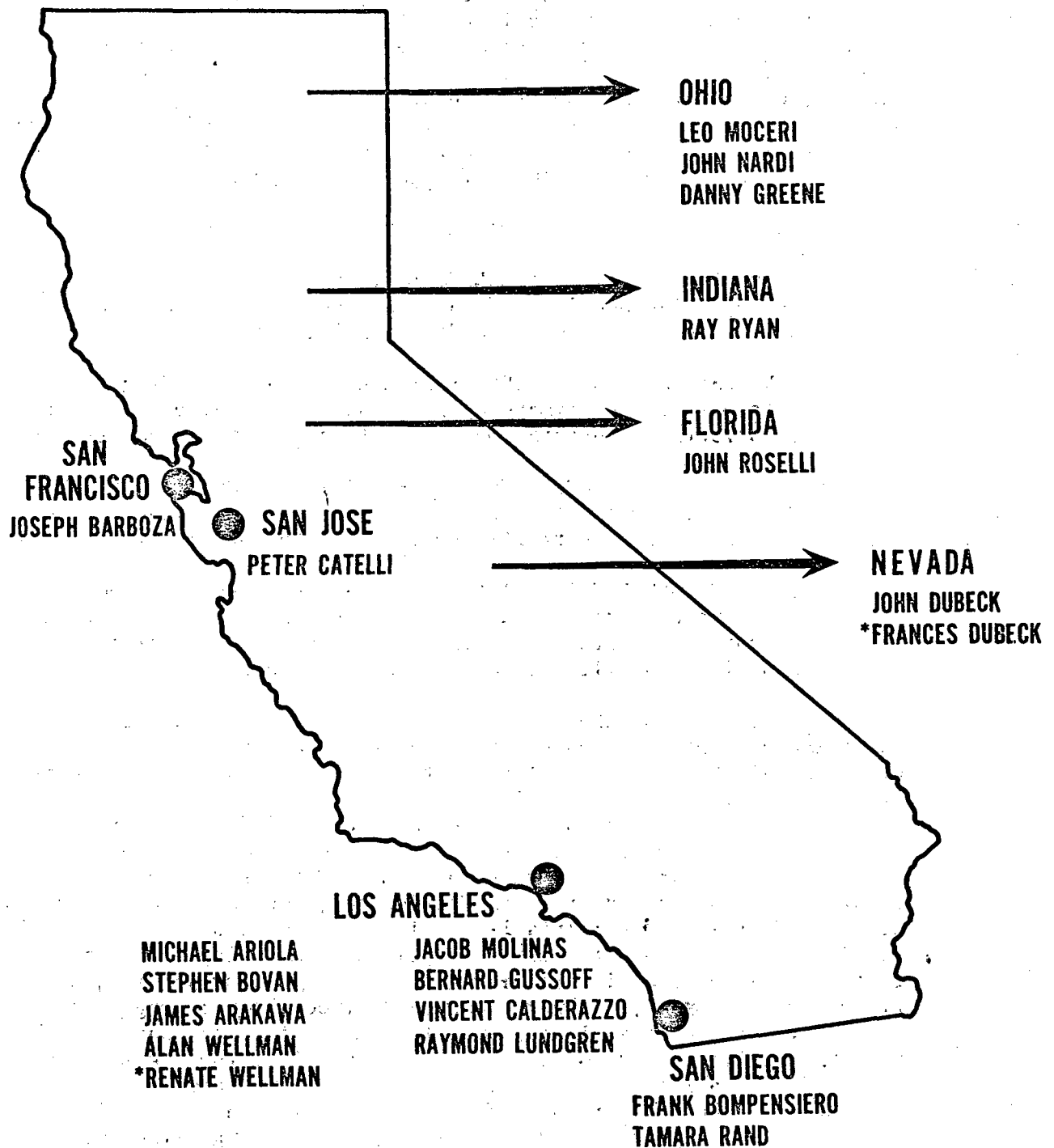
In California today, the available evidence discloses the existence of substantial organized crime activity. Law enforcement authorities currently believe that the organizational structure of syndicated organized crime is in a state of transition. However, state and local law enforcement agencies do not yet possess the investigative tools necessary to confirm accurately this belief or acquire more concrete evidence. These agencies, although working within the limits of these handicaps, have gathered sufficient information to support several basic facts which can be used to develop further insight into the nature of syndicated organized crime.

Organized crime figures are known to:

- OPERATE AND RESIDE IN CALIFORNIA, especially in the larger metropolitan sections of the state such as the Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, and San Francisco Bay areas;
- OWN BUSINESSES AND PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA, including interests in legitimate business such as food, manufacturing, construction, entertainment, and transportation industries;
- ASSOCIATE WITH EACH OTHER AS WELL AS OTHER CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, such as lower level gambling and loan sharking figures, fences, narcotics traffickers, and white collar criminals; and,
- INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES, including bookmaking, labor racketeering, loan sharking, extortion, theft, fraud, narcotics and drugs, dealing in stolen property, arson, prostitution, illegal pornography, and murder.

An assessment of the incidence of organized crime killings, extortion attempts, and movements of out-of-state syndicate members provides valuable evidence of the potential for syndicated organized crime to exert its influence in California. For example, organized crime killings represent one of the more publicized indicators of recognizable syndicated activity. Since 1974 there have been twenty killings, two of which were wives of the targets, known to be related to syndicated organized crime in California. Twelve of these homicides occurred in this state. This is the largest number of organized crime killings in California for any four-year period during the last half century. All of the victims were either organized crime figures, grand jury witnesses, or known informants (See chart on page 14). In addition to these killings, two other attempts were made, with both targets surviving. In contrast, between 1970-1973 there were only four known organized crime killings. In the past, these types of killings have been the result of organizational changes, problems in maintaining discipline, or rivalries between opposing crime factions.

## CALIFORNIA-RELATED SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME KILLINGS: 1974-1977



\*Wives killed during the targets' homicide

While the violent crimes that gain more immediate press attention are a serious problem, they appear to be no more than the tip of a large iceberg. Organized crime figures are more frequently entering into sophisticated financial manipulations and extortionate schemes under the guise of legitimate businesses. Occasionally even extortion incidents will become known to the general public. This is especially true when major syndicate figures are centrally involved.

In July 1975 Los Angeles area organized crime figures Dominic Brooklier\*, Sam Sciortino\*, and Peter J. Milano\* were convicted and sent to federal prison for their attempted extortion of Southern California bookmakers and loan sharks. Local law enforcement authorities have postulated that each one of these individuals has been considered, at one time or another, as the possible or potential leader of the Southern California organized crime "family". The last known leader of this organization, located in Los Angeles and San Diego, was Nick Licata, who died in October 1974.

In November 1977 Michael Rizzitello\*, James Fratianno\*, Jack LoCicero\*, Thomas Ricciardi\*, and Dominic Raffone\*, all identified organized crime members, were indicted by the federal grand jury in Los Angeles for attempted extortion involving the pornography industry. They were finally apprehended after they attempted to collect payments from a bogus pornography business, Forex Company in Van Nuys, California, which had been set up as "bait" by the FBI.

During the last five years approximately 50 syndicated organized crime figures have either moved to or invested heavily in California. These figures represent links between California illegal activities and several East Coast crime families, especially those from New York and Chicago. The factors contributing to this movement of illegal interests appeared to include:

- . The state's vast economic resources and activity;
- . The absence of a highly structured syndicate organization within this state;
- . Uncertain economic conditions in many East Coast urban areas;
- . The increasing pressure of competition from other organized crime groups in the Eastern cities; and,
- . The favorable climate and recreational opportunities.

The infiltration of the California pornography industry by East Coast organized crime elements is a prime example of their influence on the West Coast. During the early 1970's the East Coast syndicate families from New York, Chicago, and New Jersey gained control over a large segment of

\* For further information on identified organized crime figures see Appendix A.

the pornography distribution and processing operations in this state. This monopolistic control was facilitated by the use of extortionate acts against existing pornographers, similar to the 1977 extortion case involving Michael Rizzitello, who was originally from a New York crime family. They also established a firm position in the retailing and production of pornographic materials. This takeover was characterized in general by mutual cooperation among the various East Coast representatives. Michael Zaffarano\*, for example, while overseeing the pornography interests of the New York Carmine Galente\*\* crime family, also retained close ties with members of other crime families throughout the United States.

Occasionally, law enforcement agencies have become aware, through informant information or physical surveillance, of meetings occurring between out-of-state and local organized crime members. Without the capability of electronic surveillance, it is extremely difficult for local and state agencies to determine the nature and substance of these discussions. However, it is believed that the purpose of these meetings would probably involve the structure of California syndicated crime operations, the relations between East and West Coast organizations, and the need to eliminate members strongly suspected or known to be acting as informants for law enforcement agencies.

As long as a large number of both local and out-of-state organized crime figures continue to reside in California, the potential will exist for the development of a highly structured crime organization sanctioned by the leaders of the major East Coast crime families. Nevertheless, the testimony received does not indicate that such a centrally-controlled organization presently exists. What the public needs to realize is that the absence of centralized control over all illegal enterprises does not eliminate the serious impact that syndicated criminal activities exert upon the state's economy.

While the exact profits of organized crime are impossible to determine, it has been estimated\*\*\* that in California:

- \$4.8 BILLION PER YEAR is spent on organized crime-related gambling activities; gambling still provides the greatest amount of gross revenue to syndicated organized crime;
- \$1.3 BILLION PER YEAR is the estimated yield to organized crime loan sharking, which is usually closely linked to gambling operations;
- \$500 MILLION PER YEAR is lost through organized crime-related securities thefts and investment frauds; and,

\* See Appendix A

\*\* Galente was recently returned to federal prison for three years for violating his parole.

\*\*\* National estimates of profits to organized crime were used to determine the portion of California's economy which supports organized crime.

\$200 MILLION PER YEAR is the revenue to organized crime from its control of pornography; in some cases still a lawful activity, pornographic profits support other criminal activities such as prostitution, and drug smuggling.

Organized crime will continue to flourish as long as the public supports it by paying for illegal goods and services. Too often the public becomes involved with sports betting, exorbitant loan interest, unverified collateral such as fraudulent securities, pornographic materials and entertainment, "discounted" merchandise acquired from fences, and illegally obtained drugs, without comprehending the true costs to the economic, political, and social welfare of the state. Thus, in California alone, several billion dollars flow annually from the assets of private citizens into syndicated organized crime activities.

One of the great paradoxes in law enforcement efforts against organized crime is that gambling, the primary income for the syndicate's legitimate and illegitimate interests, is rarely punished with strict penalties against those individuals convicted of gambling violations such as bookmaking. As a result, the punishment is merely considered a cost of doing business and the illegal activity continues. A recent example is the case of Harry Gross\*, a longtime bookmaker. While on probation for a previous bookmaking conviction, which was netting \$12 million per year, he was arrested in March 1978 for running another bookmaking operation. This latest operation was netting \$50 million per year.

According to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, there were 1,691 adult felony arrests for bookmaking in California during 1974, 1,702 arrests in 1975, and 1,690 arrests in 1976. Follow-up statistics for 1975 revealed that 79% of those arrested for felony bookmaking were convicted, but only 8% received a jail sentence and only 0.2% received a prison sentence. Public apathy to illegal gambling, in contrast to more violent types of crimes, plus the ostensibly victimless nature of this crime, probably contribute to lenient sentencing.

Finally, an unusual problem encountered by law enforcement agencies in combatting organized crime is the credibility and the pseudo-glamorous legitimacy provided to these criminals through their associations with celebrities and well-known public figures. Also, journalistic dramatizations have created a glamorous aura around the organized criminal while ignoring the plight of the victims.

\* See Appendix A



## State Law Enforcement Efforts and Problems

The sharing of in depth information on syndicated organized crime between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies is a problem that reflects a level of reluctance and an element of insecurity. Although partially due to professional caution and existing requirements for the protection of information sources, this reluctance still represents an obstacle in the control of syndicated organized crime. Several commission witnesses noted the frequent lack of response from some federal law enforcement agencies in replying to state and local agencies concerning mutual investigative problems and needs. Maintaining a high level of cooperation is an essential element in an effective effort against organized crime.

Local and state law enforcement agencies, however, through their participation in the Interstate Organized Crime Index (IOCI), have attempted to improve the current level of information sharing. IOCI is a nationwide communications system used by law enforcement agencies for the exchange of criminal information on organized crime subjects and their activities. Through sustained support of the IOCI system by the California Department of Justice and IOCI member agencies, the system performs a vital service in the state and local effort to combat organized crime.

Another essential component of the state's enforcement effort is the Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Branch (OCCIB), which, despite limited investigative and analytical resources, has served a leadership role in many areas of organized crime control. During late 1977, the OCCIB initiated and implemented "Operation Exposure," which is a stopgap measure in the absence of the requisite tools for covert intelligence gathering. It is a special program designed to focus upon the key California organized crime figures through direct confrontation. Law enforcement contact with targeted organized crime figures was used as a preventive countermeasure to notify these criminal figures that the Department and local law enforcement agencies were aware of their presence in the state, their criminal associations, and their past criminal activities. Additionally, it warned these figures that they would continue to receive close law enforcement scrutiny. One example of the positive effect of "Operation Exposure" concerns Chicago organized crime leader, Anthony Accardo. A meeting of identified organized crime figures held in Palm Springs earlier this year was thwarted as a result of an interview of Accardo by state and local law enforcement officials.

Due to programs such as "Operation Exposure," plus the fact that jurisdictional lines often impede effective organized crime investigations, the California Department of Justice continues to exercise an active leadership role in the coordination of the overall statewide effort to control and combat organized crime.

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Syndicated organized crime is not a new phenomenon to California. Organized crime members were identified in Los Angeles as early as 1906. California experienced its first known organized crime killing that same year when Joseph Ardizzone, a bootlegger, assassinated George Masiano in Los Angeles as a result of a feud. Ardizzone and his associates later engaged in bootlegging wars with Eastern organized crime groups who tried to take over his organization. In 1931 Ardizzone was reported missing and presumed to be the victim of a gangland style execution.

During the 1920's and 1930's organized crime in California closely paralleled the development of the more well-known East Coast crime families. On both sides of the country criminal organizations emerged through participation in illegal alcoholic beverage production and distribution during the Prohibition era. Control over the means of production and distribution of alcohol was the key to success.

In California Jack Dragna and Anthony Cornero were the major figures involved in illegal production of alcoholic beverages. Cornero was arrested many times and was referred to as the "Bootleg King." There were several shootings which were attributed to Eastern crime figures who had moved to California in an attempt to extort the local illegal enterprises. These Eastern gangsters were suspected of being representatives of Al Capone's Chicago syndicate.

There was no apparent structure in the Southern California organization during this time and Los Angeles was considered by syndicated organized crime to be "open territory."

The repeal of Prohibition marked the end of an era and a new means of profit-making was needed by the syndicate organizations. Bootlegging profits enabled these groups to expand into illegal gambling operations. Casinos sprang up throughout the country and the numbers racket became extremely popular. Although Jack Dragna was considered the head of the Southern California organization, he was overshadowed in the news headlines by Anthony Cornero, who attempted to open up gambling casinos on ships anchored off the Southern California coast. The S.S. Rex, S.S. Monefalcone, S.S. Showboat, S.S. Tango, and S.S. Lux were the constant targets of police raids.

In Chicago about 1940, the Al Capone organization began an attempted takeover of Nationwide News, a wire service providing information for gambling, which had been formed by Moses Annenburg and James Ragen. Continental Wire Service, the California-based subsidiary of Nationwide News, was the object of many violent acts by organized crime members from Chicago. The importance of controlling the wire services during this era related to the fact that all bookmaking operations were dependent on these services for their betting lines. After several years of extortion attempts, involving several murders and beatings, Continental Wire Service finally fell within the domination of the East Coast syndicate.

During the late 1940's Bugsy Siegel, who resided in Los Angeles, became an important figure in West Coast organized crime. He had been sent West in 1937 by Charles "Lucky" Luciano to investigate the possibility of opening casinos in Las Vegas. Siegel also was the head of Transamerica, a wire service set up to compete with Continental Wire Service as part of the organized crime extortion scheme. His mismanagement of the Flamingo Hotel-Casino in Las Vegas, his refusal to shut down Transamerica after the syndicate had gained control of Nationwide and Continental, and his suspected embezzlement of syndicate funds, eventually led to Siegel's assassination on June 20, 1947.

Well before Siegel's death, Mickey Cohen was sent to the West Coast by Eastern syndicate leaders to keep an eye on Siegel. Cohen was instrumental in setting up narcotic operations through Mexico and California. Joseph and Alfred Sica\* associated with Cohen in this activity. The Sica brothers were indicted in 1950 for narcotics violations, but the charges were dropped after Abraham Davidian, the key prosecution witness, was assassinated in Fresno.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's the West Coast syndicate remained fragmented. San Diego and Los Angeles were separate domains with Anthony Mirabile the major San Diego leader and Mickey Cohen one of the more publicized Los Angeles figures. In 1959 Mirabile was killed in San Diego during an attempted robbery and he was replaced by Frank Bompensiero\*\*. Cohen himself was the target of numerous assassination attempts. Responsibility for these attempts was never determined and Cohen died of cancer in 1976.

After World War II a large number of East Coast organized crime figures relocated to California on a permanent basis. This migration included labor racketeers such as Louis Lieberman, John Dioguardi, Louis Fiano, and Anthony Pinelli; labor racketeering had not been exploited in this state, as it had been in the East. California was also a stopping-off place for organized crime figures having aspirations of gaining entry into the booming casino business in Las Vegas.

The leadership of the Southern California organization passed to Frank DeSimone upon Jack Dragna's death in 1956. DeSimone's underboss was Simone Scozzari, who was deported six years later. DeSimone's and Scozzari's high positions were evidenced by their participation in the Apalachin meeting of national syndicated organized crime leaders which occurred in New York in 1957. DeSimone was sentenced to four years for conspiracy to obstruct justice as a result of the Apalachin meeting but never served prison time due to a reversal of his conviction. He retained control of the leadership until his death in 1968, at which time control passed to Nick Licata. Licata died five years later and the leadership has remained in a state of flux since that time.

\* See Appendix A

\*\* Bompensiero was assassinated in February 1977.

Joseph Cerrito\*, leader of the San José syndicate organization, and James Lanza\*, head of the San Francisco group, also were in New York at the time of the Apalachin meeting. Lanza and Cerrito spent the night near Apalachin in a Scranton, Pennsylvania, hotel. Also checking in that night were Frank DeSimone, Simone Scozzari, and Joseph Civello, the leader of the syndicate headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Russell Bufalino, a high-ranking member of the Pennsylvania syndicate, had made the reservations and paid the hotel bills for all five organized crime leaders. Subsequently, Bufalino, DeSimone, Scozzari, and Civello were arrested at Apalachin, while Lanza and Cerrito eluded authorities.

#### Leadership of the California Syndicated Organized Crime Families

##### Southern California

Joseph Ardizzone	Unk - 1929
Jack Dragna	1929 - 1956
Frank DeSimone	1956 - 1968
Nicholas Licata	1968 - 1974
(Unidentified)	1974 - present

##### San Francisco

Francesco Lanza	Unk - 1937
Anthony Lima	1937 - 1958
Michael Abate	1958 - 1961
James Lanza	1961 - present

##### San Jose

Onofrio Sciortino	1940's - 1959
Joseph Cerrito	1959 - present

#### California Commissions on Organized Crime

On November 1, 1947 Governor Earl Warren appointed a Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, which became known as the Standley Commission\*\*. This was three years before the nationally known Kefauver Commission Senate hearings on the problem of criminal syndicates. The Standley Commission was active for thirty-two months and produced four reports. In 1949 it reported that all of California's bookmakers were

\* See Appendix A

\*\* Named after its chairman, Admiral William H. Standley, a retired U.S. Navy Officer.

controlled to some extent by the nationwide racing wire services operated by organized crime. It also found illegal slot machines to be a major illegitimate industry in California and recommended legislation, later enacted, making possession of a slot machine a crime. The Commission's 1950 report described an attempt to build up an organized statewide protection racket during the years 1947-1949; however, this move had been largely defeated by law enforcement efforts.

In 1951, the Second Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the Hunt Commission\*, was established and submitted its final report on May 11, 1953. This report discussed the existence of syndicated organized crime activity in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Bernardino County, and Oceanside.

From 1957-59, the Assembly Interim Committee on the Judiciary\*\* studied organized crime in California. The Committee, in their final report dated June 11, 1959, recommended that:

- 1) Legislation should be enacted to strengthen the powers of law enforcement in arrest, searches and seizures, obtaining evidence, and criminal procedure in order to enable law enforcement to cope effectively with such problems of crime as were disclosed in committee hearings. At the same time, care must be taken to insure the basic rights of defendants;
- 2) Federal and state legislation should be enacted to set up intelligence or information units whose sole function shall be the collection of and dissemination of information to local law enforcement agencies regarding the activities and movements of known criminals;
- 3) The Franchise Tax Board staff assigned to fraud investigation should be substantially increased, to permit investigation of apparent frauds involving California income, bank and corporation taxes; and,
- 4) Legislative committees should continue to investigate the activities and operation of organized crime.

The findings of the three previous organized crime commissions were very instrumental in publicizing the existence of the syndicated organized crime problem in California during the 1940's and 1950's. Nevertheless, twenty years have elapsed since the last California commission on organized crime, but the problem still exists and involves more sophisticated methodology than before. Syndicated organized crime continues to pose a threat to the welfare of the people of California.

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\* After the chairman, General Leroy P. Hunt, a retired Marine Corps Officer.

\*\* Chaired by Assemblyman Bruce F. Allen.

## LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

## LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission's attempt to assess the current magnitude of the problem of organized crime in California must be measured against the background of past history in other parts of the country, especially the East Coast.

The hallmark of organized crime in those areas where it has appeared to flourish has been its ability to obtain political influence or control. This has been achieved through the use of large sums of money accumulated through the proceeds of criminal activity, primarily those activities described as "commercialized vice".

This political leverage made it easy to thwart law enforcement efforts to suppress lucrative vice activities. The result of this was even more revenue. This cycle is accelerated by a prevailing attitude among some of the public that "vice" is not "really serious" crime.

What the public had failed to realize was that the corruption and control resulting from these activities could and often was used to "protect" the entire gamut of crime including burglary, robbery, and often murder.

Beyond that, the large revenues generated by the activities of organized crime can be used to monopolize major segments of the economy of a community and in effect create an independent structure which can dominate the community without being subject to the normal restraints and controls applicable to legitimate government and business entities.

Thus, it should be readily apparent that any community or state which wishes to remain free of these influences must be continually alert and sensitive to any activity which might portend their arrival and development.

Other prominent features of organized crime activity have been:

- 1) The insulation of the principal figures from public exposure by use of a multi-level organization; and,
- 2) The use of force or fear to discourage legitimate citizens from giving information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities.

As a consequence, law enforcement in California has, over the years, resorted primarily to intelligence gathering through the use of surveillance and informants as the main weapons in controlling the efforts of organized crime to obtain a foothold. This intelligence effort has resulted in a compilation of a volume of information concerning the

movements of persons previously identified as having organized crime connections. In this manner law enforcement has endeavored to keep abreast of the activities of these persons and has attempted to be alert to the traditional indicia of their operations such as vice activity, illegal union activity, phantom ownership of certain types of businesses (i.e. bars, restaurants, etc.), monopolistic business practices and corruption of public officials.

With the intrusion of organized crime into legitimate business and in illegal activities under the cover of legitimate businesses, the more sophisticated criminal seems to have become fairly immune from regular police methods, which normally do not include specialized financial, legal, and accounting capabilities. Substantial expertise of this type exists in a number of agencies, but conflicting priorities, budgets, and legal constraints and some jealousies prevent the application of these resources freely enough to be effectual in assisting conventional police agencies in proving these sophisticated kinds of cases.

Unfortunately, the rules of evidence and the current state of the law severely limits law enforcement investigative resources. Consequently, intelligence gathering has not produced any substantial record of successful criminal prosecutions on the local or state level and gives only a superficial picture which may not reflect the true nature of the problem.

Use of this same intelligence information and examination of the traditional indicators has thus far given the Commission a picture in California of a lack of significant structural entrenchment by organized crime, but a picture, on the other hand, of the existence of a serious potential which must be constantly watched and thwarted.

In truth, the picture may be worse than it appears on the surface--a picture which can only be developed by improvement in investigative techniques, development and realignment of resources, and improvement in agency coordination and cooperation.

The Commission has observed enough evidence of the presence of identified organized crime figures in California and the overt manifestations which have in the past indicated that they were active to suggest that when these factors are coupled with the size of the population and the economy of the state, California cannot remain complacent.

The Commission, therefore, supports legislation which will give state and local law enforcement the necessary tools to sustain extended investigative efforts. The use of these recommended enforcement tools must contain substantial administrative and judicial controls to preserve the public's right to privacy without sacrificing its right to protection against criminal victimization. The Commission recognizes the need for proper balance between the concern for privacy and the need for public safety. These legislative recommendations provide that balance, and will enhance the overall level of effort to control and combat the existence of organized crime in California.



# I . ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

*A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO PERMIT THE USE OF COURT-AUTHORIZED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME CONSPIRACIES. THIS STATUTE SHOULD ALSO CONTAIN PROVISIONS TO PUNISH ABUSES OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.*

Investigating the inner workings of a complex criminal conspiracy encompasses a sustained effort by both police and prosecutors. Attempting to ensure that the evidence gathered will support a successful prosecution increases the difficulty of this task. Potential witnesses are reluctant, quite naturally, to cooperate without assurance of safeguards for their protection. Due to stringent evidence code requirements, information derived from criminal informants is often limited in prosecutory value. Furthermore, organized crime groups are extremely difficult or impossible to penetrate through the use of undercover agents.

Prosecutions of organized criminals as a practical matter do not occur without some means to intercept the communications process. One investigative technique, successfully employed by the federal agencies\* and enacted in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia\*\*, has been the use of electronic surveillance.\*\*\* This law enforcement tool was found by these jurisdictions to be particularly effective against gambling and loan sharking conspiracies, a major source of organized crime revenue.

Every law enforcement official who testified before the Commission stressed the necessity of electronic surveillance as an investigative tool in gathering evidence in organized crime cases. In addition, cooperative witnesses who admitted their involvement with organized crime testified that electronic surveillance was the only effective way to penetrate the conspiratorial closed nature of organized crime.

\* Appendix B

\*\* Appendix C

\*\*\* The term "electronic surveillance," as used in these statutes, includes both telephone and microphonic surveillance, but not electronic visual surveillance.

The guidelines established in an electronic surveillance statute must provide for the adequate protection of individual rights. Each agency receiving judicial authorization to employ these techniques should be held accountable for the legal and proper use of the authorization. Legal officials, such as the Attorney General and local district attorney, should have final review authority over state and local agency electronic surveillance applications, which are then presented for judicial scrutiny and approval.

## II . WITNESS IMMUNITY

*A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO REVISE THE PRESENT WITNESS  
IMMUNITY LAW SO THAT "USE" IMMUNITY WOULD APPLY TO WITNESSES  
COMPELLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE A GRAND JURY OR STATE COURT HAVING  
FELONY JURISDICTION.*

Witness immunity legislation has long been recognized as an effective tool in law enforcement. The power of the state to provide immunity for persons compelled to testify is contained in California Penal Code Section 1324. However, this statute applies to transactional immunity, which is too broad in protecting criminal witnesses having knowledge of many criminal conspiracies. In "transactional" immunity, a witness may not be prosecuted for an offense testified to no matter how much independent evidence is uncovered against the witness; he can only be prosecuted or penalized for perjury, false swearing, or contempt. "Use" immunity, on the other hand, is more limited; the criminal witness is granted protection from prosecution only if the crimes he is involved in cannot be proven independently from his compelled testimony.

The basic immunity statute should contain a provision for situations in which the witness refuses to testify or provide incriminating evidence in a grand jury proceeding or state court felony proceeding. Immunity should be granted selectively to lower ranking organized crime witnesses whose information will result in the gathering of substantial evidence against high echelon organized crime figures. Only in special situations (e.g. where several high-ranking members were present at conspiratorial meetings) would it be useful to offer immunity to one important figure in order to obtain a successful prosecution of the other high-ranking members.

### III . ANTI - RACKETEERING

*A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED MODELED ON THE FEDERAL RACKETEER  
INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS (RICO) STATUTE TO PROVIDE  
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITIES AND CONSPIRACY TO  
COMMIT RACKETEERING.*

The currently enacted Federal RICO statute prohibits a conspiracy to commit acts relating to racketeering. Racketeering activity includes the collection of an unlawful debt, in which the profits or enterprise of such an activity affects interstate or foreign commerce. In addition, the provisions of the RICO statute also address bribery, extortionate credit transactions, mail fraud, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, bankruptcy fraud, and fraudulent security sales, and other crimes if they are connected to interstate racketeering activity.

In the last few years, the federal RICO statute (U.S. Code Title 18, Sections 1961-1968) has been successfully used by the U.S. Strike Force and the Los Angeles federal grand jury to indict several of the top syndicated organized crime figures in the state. Three of the most important California organized crime figures\* were subsequently convicted, fined, and served prison time as a result of the RICO statute. Five other major organized crime figures\*\* were recently indicted under this statute for extortion.

A statute of this nature, accompanied by electronic surveillance, a statewide organized crime grand jury and "use" immunity would give investigators and prosecutors the necessary legal tools to successfully prosecute organized crime figures. In practice, the nature of this crime cannot be proven without the

\* Dominic Brooklier, Sam Sciortino, and Peter J. Milano.

\*\* Michael Rizzitello, James Fratianno, Jack LoCicerò,  
Thomas Ricciardi, and Dominic Raffone.

practical ability to penetrate the conspiratorial process. The combined resources of federal, local, and state law enforcement agency efforts utilizing these legal tools would result in constant pressure being applied against the numerous conspiracies and illegal activities perpetrated by organized crime leaders.

An Anti-Racketeering Act would be a powerful countermeasure against the infiltration of both legitimate and illegitimate businesses through the use of extortionate methods. Penalties for violations of this act should include substantial fines and prison sentences since syndicated crime thrives upon profit and sometimes accepts small fines and brief jail terms or probation as part of the normal cost of "doing business".

## IV. STATEWIDE ORGANIZED CRIME GRAND JURY

*A STATUTE SHOULD BE ENACTED TO REVISE THE CURRENT LAW FOR IMPANELING GRAND JURIES SO THAT STATEWIDE CRIME PROCEEDINGS CAN BE SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME CONSPIRACIES.*

The grand jury as an investigative tool is valuable in combatting organized criminal conspiracies through its discovery powers and the confidentiality of its proceedings. It is the grand jury which can require witnesses to appear before it and deliver documentary or oral evidence. California Penal Code Section 913 provides that the Attorney General may demand the impanelling of a grand jury when it is not in existence. Section 923 allows the Attorney General to consider, when the public interest requires, and with or without the concurrence of the district attorney, directing the grand jury to convene for the investigation and consideration of such matters of a criminal nature as he desires to submit.

This statute should be revised to provide specifically for the authorization of statewide grand juries with terms long enough to enable the thorough investigation of complex organized crime conspiracies. A minimum of 18-month periods of tenure is necessary, with additional 6-month extensions of this term available as required. In addition, provision should be made to prevent witnesses from challenging the jurisdiction of a statewide grand jury, since it would not preempt the local grand juries in the area of organized crime.

New Jersey, Colorado, Florida, and Wyoming currently have State Grand Jury ability. Other states (Louisiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and New York) have such legislation pending. In those states which currently impanel statewide grand juries, jurors are selected from the counties near the point of investigation, but with not more than one-fourth of the jurors being from any one county.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement efforts often fluctuate depending on the needs of the jurisdiction they serve. When a public figure is murdered, such as newspaper reporter Don Bolles in Arizona, government leaders order an increase in organized crime investigations. As the publicity decreases, investigative efforts often dwindle and are redirected to other areas. Organized crime, however, pursues an inexorable course, gaining revenue from "consensual crimes" such as gambling, loan sharking, and pornography. These revenues are then invested in both legitimate and illegitimate business enterprises in a process that gradually and quietly subverts our economic system. The occasional murders and political scandals that create "heat" for organized crime should be considered indications of organized crime's mistakes, not its successes. On the other hand, the breakdown of legitimate economic and political processes, a singular characteristic of successful organized crime activity, goes unpublicized.

An equally formidable barrier to the successful sustained investigation and prosecution of organized crime figures is the lack of available resources. The resources of existing law enforcement and related investigatory agencies can be utilized more effectively to combat organized crime.

To reinforce the level of law enforcement effort against organized crime in California, the Commission supports the following general recommendations:

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS



1) *RETAIN AN EFFECTIVE GRAND JURY SYSTEM AS AN INVESTIGATIVE TOOL.*

Currently there is an effort by some members of the Legislature to revise the grand jury system in such a way that it would be rendered powerless as a countermeasure against criminal conspiracies. Such legislation, introduced during the 1977 session of the Legislature, would limit the duration and authority of criminal grand juries and eliminate its power to indict criminal suspects. Such a change would hinder the need of law enforcement agencies for sustained investigations into complex criminal conspiracies. The removal of this capability, combined with the absence of subpoena powers supplied by the grand jury, would result in the increased vulnerability of our society to infiltration and corruption of legitimate business and government.

2) *INVOLVEMENT BY THE STATE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SYNDICATED ORGANIZED CRIME.*

Many of the most successful cases against organized crime figures have been accomplished through the federal investigation of income tax violations. If the state were given a similar capability by increasing the resources of the State Franchise Tax Board, working in cooperation with organized crime investigators, then it would have the power to strike at organized crime's most vulnerable area, which is the "pocketbook". Additional investigators with specialized skill in investigating organized crime activity should be added to the current staff of the State Franchise Tax Board.

3) *A STATEWIDE TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THE VARIOUS REGULATORY AGENCIES AND LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.*

This task force would include representatives from the Franchise Tax Board, Department of Corporations, Department of State Banks, Department of Insurance, and other agencies having licensing or regulatory powers working closely with local and state organized crime investigators. By meeting on a regular basis, these governmental agencies could concentrate their various resources and expertise on selected organized crime targets for the purpose of bringing civil or criminal actions or both against these figures. Full participation should be required of each task force member. The high priority that the organized crime problem represents also requires a commitment of resources. All members of the task force need to have access to information available to persons serving in a peace officer status.

4) *STATE SUPPORT OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME TRAINING PROGRAMS.*

The California Department of Justice, through its Western Regional Organized Crime Training Institute, provides training to local and state law enforcement officers in recognizing and combatting organized crime. These training courses have been instrumental in building a common sense of purpose, knowledge, and spirit among all California law enforcement agencies faced with the problem of various organized crime groups. Training has focused on syndicated organized crime, economic or "white collar" crime, terrorism, and prison gangs. Adequate financial resources should be made available by the state to provide this training to state and local agencies which have the responsibility to combat organized crime.

5) *DEVELOP LEGISLATIVE MEASURES TO AID LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SECURING CRITICALLY NEEDED INFORMATION REGARDING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.*

The concealment of financial transaction information lies at the heart of successful organized crime infiltration into businesses. It is important that law enforcement agencies obtain this financial information, through a court warrant procedure, on identified organized crime subjects without prematurely alerting them. The manipulation of bank accounts is too easily accomplished by these subjects to allow them the benefit of advance notice of an ongoing investigation. Legislation is required to provide the means for law enforcement to obtain this necessary information. Such legislation would require strict guidelines to guarantee the citizens right to privacy and protect the citizen from unwarranted intrusions.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

# ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES IN CALIFORNIA

## ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES IN CALIFORNIA

The persons listed in Appendix A represent only a portion of the organized crime figures known to law enforcement agencies in California. This list identifies individuals whose associations with organized crime activity have been substantiated by the Commission through various sources.

(Note: If a subject is currently incarcerated in a penal institution, his biographical sketch will list the location of the institution, if known, underneath his last known address.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LAST KNOWN RESIDENCE</u>
ACCARDO, ANTHONY	Indian Wells, CA
ADRAGNA, VITO FRANK	San Jose, CA
AGOSTO, JOSEPH VINCENT	Las Vegas, NV
AMARENA, SALVATORE	San Francisco, CA
ANTONELLI, PASQUALE JOHN	San Diego, CA
APPLE, DANIEL JAMES	Encino, CA
AQUILANTE, JOHN LOUIS	San Diego, CA
ARIENO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	Northridge, CA
ARNO, NORMAN	Los Angeles, CA
BAGLIAZO, HENRY JOSEPH	San Pedro, CA
BAGLIAZO, JOHN (AKA: John Reno)	San Pedro, CA
BAGLIAZO, RAY DANIEL	San Pedro, CA
BONANNO, JOSEPH SR.	Tucson, AZ
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	Campbell, CA
BROOKLIER, DOMINIC PHILLIP	Anaheim, CA
BUCCIERI, FRANK PAUL	Palm Springs, CA
CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC	Palm Springs, CA
CAIFANO, MARSHALL	Oak Park, ILL
CALABRESE, SAMUEL RAY	Glendale, CA
CASTIGLIONE, LOUIS	Los Angeles, CA
CERRITO, JOSEPH XAVIER	Los Gatos, CA
COLELLA, MICHAEL HENRY	Simi Valley, CA
D'AGOSTINO, JOSEPH	San Diego, CA
DALITZ, MORRIS BARNEY	Rancho La Costa, CA
D'ANGELO, RALPH	Anaheim, CA
DEROSA, RAYMOND	Los Angeles, CA
DESCISCILO, IGNAZIO TONY	Sun Valley, CA
DIGIROLAMO, VINCENT JAMES	Saratoga, CA
DRAGNA, LOUIS TOM	Covina, CA
ECKSTEIN, CARL EZEKIEL	San Francisco, CA
EPSTEIN, EDWARD FRANCIS	Encino, CA
FERRITO, RAYMOND WILLIAM	Erie, PA
FERRO, ANTHONY	Anaheim, CA
FINE, JACK	Van Nuys, CA
FIORENTINO, CARLO	Los Angeles, CA
FRATIANNIO, JAMES	Moss Beach, CA
GASWIRTH, THEODORE	Woodland Hills, CA
GELFUSO, LUIGI	Burbank, CA
GREEN, JACK GORDON	Arroyo Grande, CA
GROSS, HARRY	Long Beach, CA
HAIMOWITZ, WILLIAM (AKA: William Bittner)	North Hollywood, CA
HERD, JACK DON	Long Beach, CA

NAME

LAST KNOWN RESIDENCE

KALUSTIAN, KALE  
KILGORE, GERALD HAY  
KIMMES, ARNOLD LEONARD  
KORSHAK, SIDNEY

Encino, CA  
Sunland, CA  
Carlsbad, CA  
Los Angeles, CA

LANZA, JAMES J.  
LEVINSON, EDWARD  
LIBERATORE, HADRIAN JOHN  
LISNER, SAM  
LOCICERO, JACK  
LOUDEN, ROLLAND SIMON  
(AKA: Ron London)

San Mateo, CA  
Beverly Hills, CA  
San Diego, CA  
Downey, CA  
Los Angeles, CA  
Mill Valley, CA

MARCHESE, MICHELE GIOVANNI  
MARINO, ANGELO ANTHONY  
MASTERS, PHILIP ROBERT  
MELTZER, HAROLD  
MENDE, MILTON ZUCKER  
MENNA, ANTHONY DOMINIC  
MILANO, PETER JOHN  
MILLER, SHELDON DAVID

Pasadena, CA  
San Jose, CA  
Los Angeles, CA  
Beverly Hills, CA  
Los Angeles, CA  
Jamul, CA  
Westlake, CA  
North Hollywood, CA

PADUANO, ROBERT GEORGE  
PALADINO, KENNETH  
PASSANANTE, ROCCO VICTOR  
PICCARRETO, RENE JAMES  
PONTICELLI, ALFRED  
PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS  
(AKA: Charles Joseph Piazza)

Cerritos, CA  
Woodland Hills, CA  
North Hollywood, CA  
Yucca Valley, CA  
Thousand Oaks, CA  
Santa Clara, CA

RAFFONE, DOMINICK  
RICCIARDI, THOMAS LOUIS  
RIZZITELLO, MICHAEL ANTHONY  
ROMANO, ANTHONY

Canoga Park, CA  
Canoga Park, CA  
Canoga Park, CA  
Danville, CA

SCIORTINO, SAM ORLANDO  
SERAFINE, DANIEL  
SICA, ALFRED JOSEPH  
SICA, FRANK RALPH  
SICA, JOSEPH  
SICA, NUNZIO  
SPAGNUOLO, ATTILIO  
SPATAFORE, JOHN WILLIAM  
STELLINO, FRANK JOSEPH  
STERN, LOUIS

Rancho Mirage, CA  
Atherton, CA  
Hollywood, CA  
Sunland, CA  
Sun Valley, CA  
Burbank, CA  
Pacifica, CA  
Coronado, CA  
Rolling Hills, CA  
Los Angeles, CA

TESTA, JAMES JOSEPH  
TETI, LOUIS JR.  
(AKA: Phil Teri)  
THAM, MICHAEL RUDY

Los Alamitos, CA  
Los Angeles, CA  
  
San Francisco, CA

NAME

LAST KNOWN RESIDENCE

VELOTTA, FRANK JOHN  
VERIVE, CHARLES ANTHONY  
VERIVE, LOUIS JOHN  
VITALE, SALVATORE

Oakland, CA  
Idyllwild, CA  
Palm Springs, CA  
North Hollywood, CA

WERBER, VICTOR PAUL  
WIENER, DONALD JOSEPH

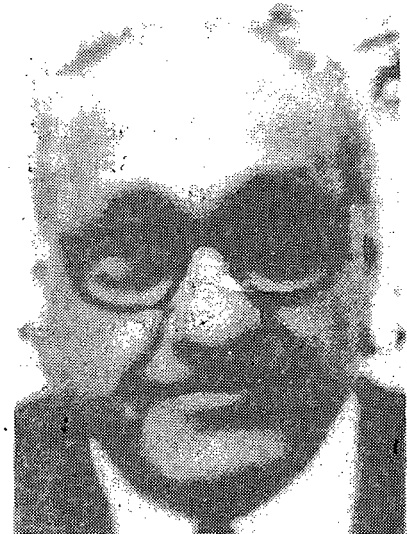
Los Angeles, CA  
Chula Vista, CA

ZAFFARANO, MICHAEL  
ZAROWITZ, JEROME  
ZUBER, EDWARD ALFRED

Los Angeles, CA  
Palm Springs, CA  
Costa Mesa, CA

ACCARDO, ANTHONY JOSEPH

In 1969, Accardo was listed in the United States Congressional Record as a member of the Mafia. He is currently considered by Illinois law enforcement authorities as a leader of the Chicago Mafia which derives profits from gambling, loan sharking, extortion, narcotics, and other "rackets." He began his organized crime career in the late 1920's as a bodyguard for Al Capone and acquired the nickname of "Joe Batters" after developing expertise with a baseball bat as an enforcement tool. In 1929, he was considered by authorities to be a suspected gunman in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Two years later, he was cited by the Chicago Crime Commission as a public enemy. Accardo spends most of his time in Palm Springs.

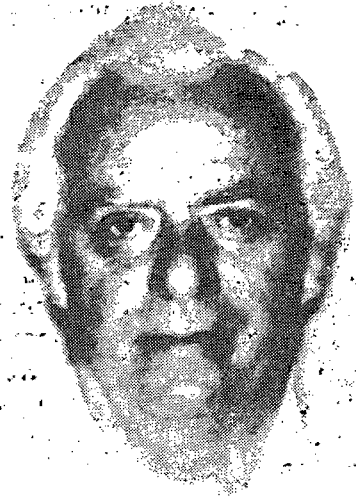


Anthony Joseph Accardo  
76841 Roadrunner  
Indian Wells, CA



ADRAGNA, VITO FRANK

Adragna was involved in bookmaking and illegal coin machine operations while living in Pennsylvania, where he worked for Pennsylvania organized crime figure Dominick Anzalone. Adragna moved to California in the mid-1960's and is now considered to be associated with the San Jose Mafia organization. In January of 1970, Adragna was arrested for bookmaking. He pled nolo-contendere, was sentenced to one-year probation, and was fined \$400.



Vito Frank Adragna  
1585 Alisal Avenue  
San Jose, CA

AGOSTO, JOSEPH VINCENT

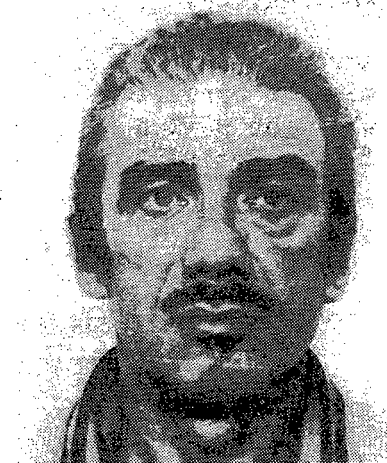
Agosto has been the subject of a 20-year effort by federal authorities to deport him to Italy because of his connections to organized crime. He has attempted to promote pre-paid legal defense insurance programs for union members, relying on help from organized crime members and their influence. Agosto has been involved in land developments in Alaska and recently attempted to become a hidden owner in a hotel and casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. In April of 1977, Agosto testified before a federal grand jury in Orange County which has been investigating campaign contributions made by Gene Conrad. Agosto testified that Conrad had requested complimentary accommodations at a Las Vegas hotel, where Agosto was the floor manager. Agosto also stated that he had purchased Conrad's house in Cowan Heights (Santa Ana) during April 1977.



Joseph Vincent Agosto  
Las Vegas, NV

## AMARENA, SALVATORE

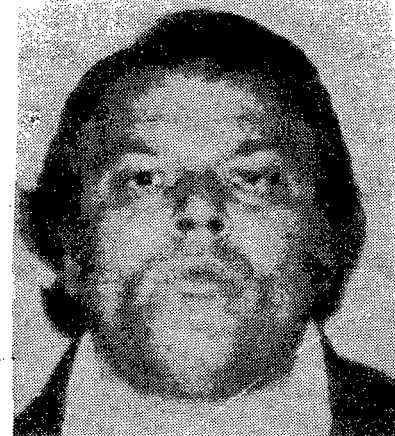
Amarena has operated various bars and cafes in Louisiana and California which have been used as meeting places for organized crime figures. He was convicted for operating gambling devices in Alabama during 1951, but has not been convicted since moving to the San Francisco area. His cafe in San Francisco is frequently used as a meeting place by California organized crime figures such as James Fratianno. In 1976, Bay Area newspapers reported arrests made by authorities investigating a "Mafia-led" burglary ring in San Francisco and described Amarena as the "go-between" who introduced undercover agents to members of the ring.



Salvatore Amarena  
Clark Hotel on Eddy Street  
San Francisco, CA

## ANTONELLI, PASQUALE JOHN

Antonelli moved from New Jersey to San Diego in 1965, after completing a five-year prison sentence for assault. He has been convicted of bookmaking (1959), selling obscene matter (1966), and exhibiting obscene material (1971). Antonelli associates with Southern California organized crime figures involved in pornography operations, such as John Aquilante.



Pasquale John Antonelli  
4705 Yerba Santa Drive  
San Diego, CA

APPLE, DANIEL JAMES

Apple was sentenced to state prison in 1954 for burglary and robbery. In 1967, he became active in the Los Angeles pornography industry and is now considered to be a major pornography dealer in Southern California. As of May 3, 1977, Apple had recorded with the Los Angeles county clerk 17 book or magazine stores. He has business connections with the New York Carlo Gambino Mafia organization.



Daniel James Apple  
4950 Densmore  
Encino, CA

AQUILANTE, JOHN LOUIS

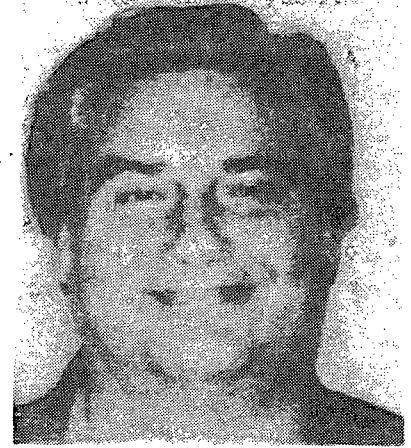
Aquilante is heavily involved in the pornography business and was convicted in 1969, 1972, and 1977 for violating California obscenity laws. He has organized crime connections in Connecticut and New Jersey. Law enforcement authorities have identified him as a member of the New Jersey Mafia organization.



John Louis Aquilante  
6233 Lake Athabaska Place  
San Diego, CA

ARIENO, JOSEPH ANTHONY

Arieno is closely associated with California organized crime figure Michael Rizzitello. He has been the object of several organized crime investigations. In 1976, he was indicted for mail fraud in Los Angeles after he attempted to cheat some of the largest record distribution companies in the United States. For this offense, Arieno was convicted and is now serving a federal prison sentence.



Joseph Anthony Arieno  
8557 Oak Park Avenue  
Northridge, CA  
Lompoc Federal Correctional  
Institution

ARNO, NORMAN

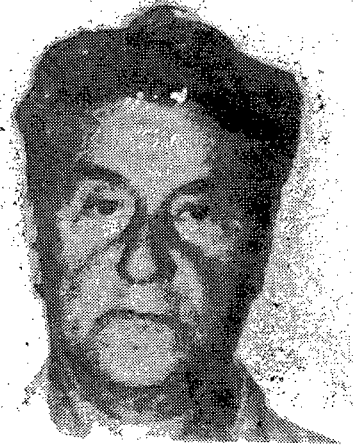
From 1970 to 1974, Arno was involved in many organized crime connected pornography operations in Southern California. In late 1974, he opened a film duplicating operation to duplicate hardcore pornography as well as legitimate motion pictures. Arno was the business partner of New York Mafia member Michael Zaffarano.



Norman Arno  
8455 Fountain Avenue, #418  
Los Angeles, CA

BAGLIAZO, HENRY JOSEPH

Henry Bagliazo is a bookmaker and has been convicted 5 times between 1961 and 1977 for this offense. He and his brothers John and Ray, have been involved in bookmaking and loan sharking activities in the San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor areas.



Henry Joseph Bagliazo  
3721 S. Walker Avenue  
San Pedro, CA

BAGLIAZO, JOHN

John Bagliazo has been involved in bookmaking since 1940. Since the mid-1950's, he and his brothers have been involved in bookmaking and loan sharking activities in the San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor areas. John Bagliazo was convicted of bookmaking in 1963.



John Bagliazo  
841 S. Walker Street  
San Pedro, CA

**BAGLIAZO, RAY DANIEL**

Ray Bagliazo was convicted of bookmaking in 1959 and 1967. For many years, Bagliazo has operated bookmaking and loan sharking activities in partnership with his brothers.



Ray Daniel Bagliazo  
1677 Morse Drive  
San Pedro, CA

**BONANNO, JOSEPH, SR.**

Bonanno is considered by law enforcement authorities as one of the top members of organized crime. In the 1930's, he was arrested for transporting machine guns for Al Capone. Although he has been arrested many times since then, he has been convicted only once, in 1942 for violating the wages and hours act, for which he was fined \$450. Formerly the leader of his own Mafia organization in New York, Bonanno now lives in Arizona and is a frequent visitor to the San Jose area.



Joseph Bonanno, Sr.  
255 Sierra Vista Drive  
Tucson, AZ

### BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT

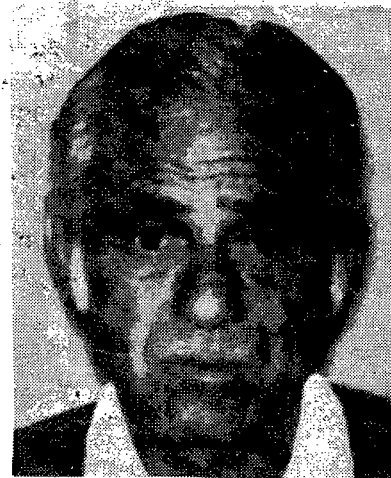
Salvatore Bonanno is the son of former New York Mafia leader Joseph Bonanno. The Mafia organization that Joseph Bonanno controlled is still called the "Bonanno Family," but is now controlled by Carmine Galante. When rival Mafia gangs kidnapped Joseph Bonanno in 1964, Salvatore assumed temporary leadership while his father's organization fought a bloody war on the streets of New York. During 1965, Salvatore appeared before a federal grand jury and refused 21 times to answer all questions about his father's disappearance. Since that time, Salvatore has moved to Campbell, California. He has been convicted and sentenced to prison for fraudulent use of credit cards. He was paroled to Santa Clara County. In February 1978 he was arrested for parole violation after he and his brother, Joseph Jr., allegedly threatened to commit murder.



Salvatore Vincent Bonanno  
691 Parkdale Drive  
Campbell, CA

### BROOKLIER, DOMINIC PHILLIP

Brooklier was a high-ranking member of the Southern California Mafia under the leadership of Nick Licata. Since Licata's death in 1974, Brooklier has been considered by many law enforcement agencies to be Licata's most likely successor. He has been convicted of armed robbery, larceny, interstate transportation of forged documents, and racketeering. The racketeering conviction occurred in 1975, when Brooklier, Peter Milano, Sam Sciortino, and others were found guilty of conspiring to extort Los Angeles bookmakers and pornography dealers. In February of 1978, Brooklier was again indicted for racketeering and extortion, as well as for conspiracy in the 1977 murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Dominic Phillip Brooklier  
223 Camellia  
Anaheim, CA

BUCCIERI, FRANK PAUL

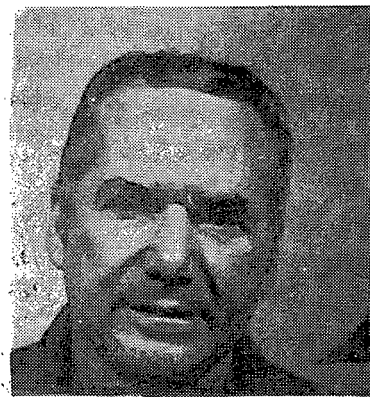
Buccieri is one of many members of the Chicago Mafia organization who have migrated to the Palm Springs area in the past five years. Between 1958 and 1970, Buccieri and his brother (deceased) were in charge of loan sharking and gambling operations in Chicago, and Buccieri's organized crime activities are documented by the Chicago Crime Commission. While he has ostensibly moved to California to "retire," Buccieri continues to associate with organized crime figures in the Palm Springs area.



Frank Paul Buccieri  
2343 Yosemite  
Palm Springs, CA

CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC

Caci is an organized crime figure from New York who served a sentence at Attica Prison for robbery. Upon his release, Caci requested parole to California and moved to Palm Springs where he associates with many organized crime figures such as Michael Rizzitello. During August of 1977, Caci was arrested for his part in the transportation of a valuable painting stolen in California and sold in Ohio.



Vincent Dominic Caci  
400 North Sunrise, #243  
Palm Springs, CA



## CAIFANO, MARSHALL

Caifano is an enforcer for Chicago organized crime. He is a frequent visitor to Palm Springs, where many Chicago Mafia figures have settled. He has been convicted of burglary, compounding a felony, and extortion, and he has been a prime suspect in more than ten murders. His involvement has been documented by the Chicago Crime Commission and many newspaper articles. The victim of Caifano's 1964 extortion conviction was a millionaire California resident who was murdered gangland style in Indiana during October of 1977. This murder remains unsolved.



Marshall Caifano  
222 N. Marion Street  
Oak Park, IL

## CALABRESE, SAMUEL RAY

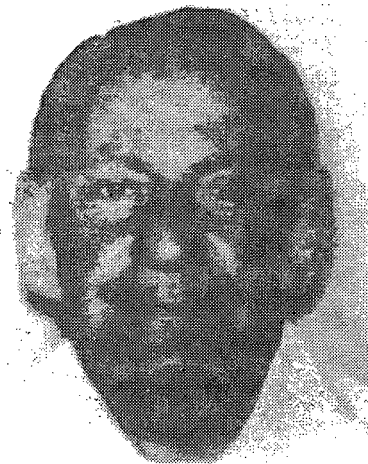
Calabrese has been involved in several stock fraud deals using bankrupt corporations for collateral in complicated business transactions. He has organized crime connections in Las Vegas and on the East Coast as well as in the Los Angeles area. In November of 1976, Calabrese was convicted in Richmond, Virginia, of attempting to defraud the Small Business Administration of more than \$800,000.



Samuel Ray Calabrese  
3422 Eagle Point Drive  
Glendale, CA

### CASTIGLIONE, LOUIS

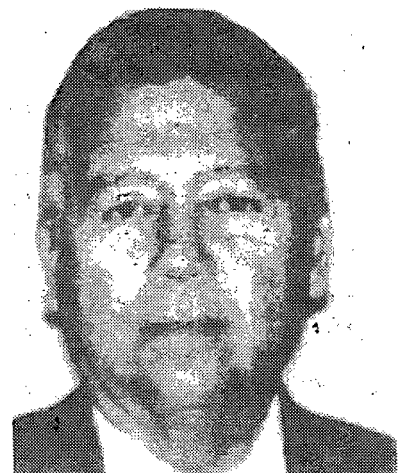
Castiglione is an associate of the Gallo Mafia gang in New York. Since moving to California, he has associated with Los Angeles organized crime figure Michael Rizzitello, with whom he was arrested in 1961 for robbery and kidnap. Castiglione was convicted and sentenced to a five-year-to-life prison term. He was released in 1970 and has been observed in the company of Rizzitello on numerous occasions since then. Rizzitello is currently under indictment for the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Louis Castiglione  
3678 Barham  
Los Angeles, CA

### CERRITO, JOSEPH XAVIER

Although Cerrito has no criminal record in California, various sources have indicated that he has been in charge of San Jose organized crime activities since the late 1950's. He is associated with Mafia members throughout the nation and in Sicily as well. For example, in 1965 Italian authorities arrested several organized crime figures in an attempt to crack down on Mafia activities and charged them with conspiring to commit crime. Cerrito was one of those for whom warrants were issued in what was described as an international drive against the Mafia. In 1969, the U.S. Congressional Record identified Cerrito as a Mafia leader.



Joseph Xavier Cerrito  
421 Los Gatos Blvd.  
Los Gatos, CA

COLELLA, MICHAEL HENRY

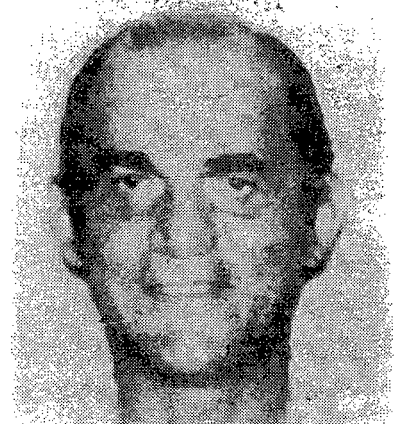
Colella is a former New York resident with ties to the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in that state. He is considered by Southern California law enforcement agencies to be one of the major pornography distributors in this state. His partners in various adult film and book enterprises are organized crime associates Theodore Gaswirth and Danny Apple.



Michael Henry Colella  
6774 Tapley Street  
Simi Valley, CA

D'AGOSTINO, JOSEPH

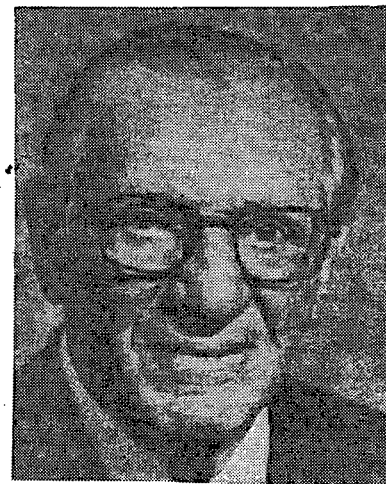
D'Agostino has been convicted for obtaining money by false pretenses (1942) and bookmaking (1957 and 1966). He is involved, through direct or hidden ownership, in at least 14 garment firms in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas. The garment industry was one of the first legitimate businesses that attracted East Coast organized crime elements to California in the early 1950's. The early period of infiltration into the garment industry was marked by organized crime's traditional methods of extortion and violence. D'Agostino is a close associate of Southern California Mafia member Louis Tom Dragna, who was recently indicted for racketeering and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Joseph D'Agostino  
6576 Golfcrest Drive  
San Diego, CA

DALITZ, MORRIS BARNEY

Dalitz began his organized crime career in the late 1920's through bootlegging and illegal gambling casinos in Ohio, Kentucky and Florida. In the late 1940's, he migrated to Las Vegas, Nevada, and began investing and supervising organized crime investments in hotel and gambling businesses. During 1951, he became a target of the Kefauver Committee investigating organized crime activities and was identified in testimony as "having crime syndicate links" and "participating in the formation of the national crime syndicate." Twenty years later, he was still being identified in testimony, this time before the Illinois Racing Board as "an organized crime figure . . . sometimes referred to as one of the architects of the skimming process that developed in Las Vegas in the early 1960's." Today, he directs a resort community near San Diego, California, which cost approximately \$500 million to construct. He is also involved in a partnership which has invested between \$10 to \$13 million in San Joaquin Valley wine grape vineyards.



Morris Barney Dalitz  
2020 Playa Road  
Rancho La Costa, CA

D'ANGELO, RALPH

D'Angelo is an associate of many members of the New York Gallo Mafia organization. He is considered by law enforcement authorities to be a contact man for many East Coast organized crime figures who come to California. In 1928, he was sentenced to prison for robbery for ten years. D'Angelo is currently active as a bookmaker in the Santa Ana area.



Ralph D'Angelo  
2230 W. Orange Avenue  
Anaheim, CA

DEROSA, RAYMOND

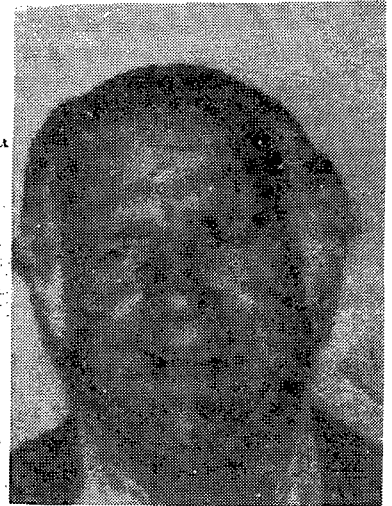
DeRosa is a close associate of the Los Angeles Mafia organization which was controlled by Nick Licata until his death in 1974. DeRosa has been convicted for theft from interstate shipment, grand theft and extortion/racketeering. In the racketeering case, DeRosa and other California organized crime figures such as Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, and Peter Milano were charged with extorting Southern California bookmakers and loan sharks by demanding "tribute" payments, a traditional Mafia activity. In 1975, DeRosa was sentenced to the federal prison at McNeill Island, Washington, for this conviction. He was released in March of 1978, and he immediately returned to Los Angeles.



Raymond DeRosa  
6324 Murietta Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA

DESCISCIOLO, IGNAZIO TONY

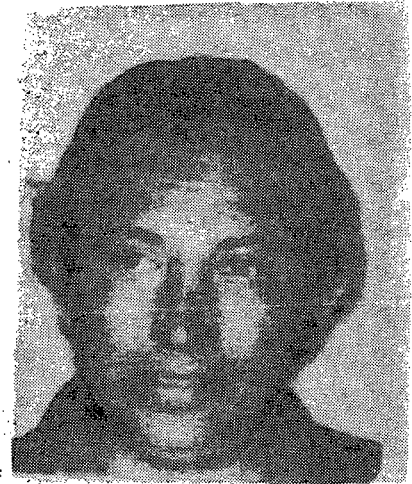
Descisciole is a close associate of Southern California organized crime figures Michael Rizzitello, Alfred Ponticelli, Peter Milano, and Raymond DeRosa. In 1960, he was convicted of burglary.



Ignazio Tony Descisciole  
11110 Roscoe Blvd.  
Sun Valley, CA

### DIGIROLAMO, VINCENT JAMES

DiGirolamo was the president of a San Jose construction company where Salvatore Bonanno was employed during 1974, just after Bonanno's release from prison. The construction company was the subject of a consumer fraud investigation by a San Jose newspaper, which uncovered a link between DiGirolamo's company and another in San Diego which was operated by organized crime figures. In 1974, the newspaper documented meetings between DiGirolamo, Bonanno, and Mafia members James Fratianno and the late Frank Bompensiero. DiGirolamo was arrested in 1976 for offering to buy stolen goods from undercover agents posing as burglars. According to affidavits filed in the case, DiGirolamo told the agents that he was a member of the Mafia and the head of a burglary ring.



Vincent James DiGirolamo  
14670 Quito Road  
Saratoga, CA

### DRAGNA, LOUIS TOM

Louis Tom Dragna is the nephew of the late Jack Dragna, who, until his death in 1957, was the leader of the Southern California Mafia. Louis Dragna is closely associated with many California organized crime figures and has been named as a high-ranking Mafia member by the California Assembly Subcommittee on Rackets (1959) and the U.S. Congressional Record (1969). He was convicted of extortion in 1959, and in February of 1978, was indicted for extortion, along with other Mafia members James Fratianno, Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, Michael Rizzitello, Jack LoCicero, and Thomas Ricciardi. In the extortion case, the defendants are also charged with conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Louis Tom Dragna  
21546 E. Covina Hill Road  
Covina, CA

ECKSTEIN, CARL EZEKIEL

Eckstein is a San Francisco bookmaker who has branched out into the field of pornography. He has been investigated for bookmaking on several occasions, but only has one conviction for this offense. He has also been convicted for fraudulently accepting unemployment insurance payments. Eckstein is an associate of California organized crime figure James Fratianno. The late Joseph Barboza was a business associate of Eckstein. Barboza was the victim of a gangland style slaying on February 11, 1976.



Carl Ezekiel Eckstein  
595 John Muir Drive  
San Francisco, CA

EPSTEIN, EDWARD FRANCIS

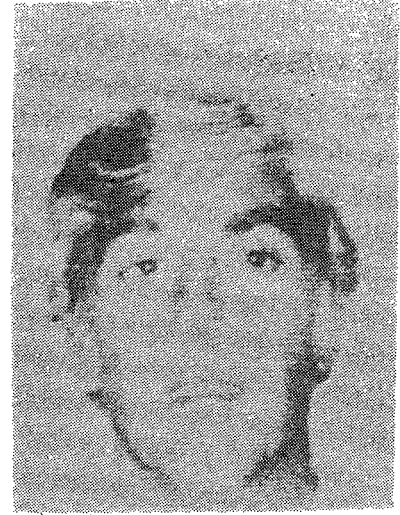
Epstein was connected in 1974 to an international drug smuggling ring operating in Hawaii, Los Angeles, Las Vegas and Kansas City that was headed by organized crime figure Peter John Milano. (Milano was subsequently sentenced to prison.) Epstein was arrested January 27, 1978 by Los Angeles District Attorney investigators for loan sharking and extortion after lending money and charging ten percent interest a week, which amounted to 520 percent annually. He is currently free on bail.



Edward Francis Epstein  
17424 Burbank Blvd.  
Encino, CA

**FERRITO, RAYMOND WILLIAM**

Ferrito was convicted of burglary in 1972. In December 1977, he admitted to authorities his involvement in the 1977 bombing deaths of two organized crime figures in Cleveland, Ohio, and implicated six other Cleveland Mafia members. At the same time, he also indicated he had murdered Julius Petro at the Los Angeles International Airport in 1969.



Raymond William Ferrito  
4040 Rice Avenue  
Erie, PA  
In Federal Protective  
Custody.

**FERRO, ANTHONY**

Ferro has convictions for possession of a destructive device and conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. He has been involved in narcotics activities and used as an "enforcer" by organized crime figure Robert Paduano.



Anthony Ferro  
2830 West Ball  
Anaheim, CA



## FINE, JACK

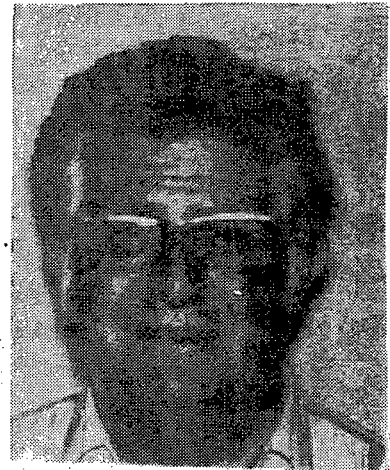
Fine has been closely associated with organized crime figures Harold Meltzer and Louis Tom Dragna in bookmaking, vending machine businesses and the garment industry. In 1974, he was sentenced to prison for one year for tax evasion. In 1976, he was sentenced to federal prison for five years for swindling record companies by using phony credit statements. The judge also added another three years to Fine's sentence for violation of probation. Fine has also been convicted of assault (1932), robbery (1937), bookmaking, and making false statements (1960).



Jack Fine  
5020 Coldwater Canyon  
Van Nuys, CA  
Terminal Island Federal  
Prison

## FIorentino, CARLO

Fiorentino has been investigated many times in the Los Angeles area for bookmaking and is considered to be a major bookmaker in that area. He has been convicted of bookmaking and tax evasion and has served time in prison in New York in 1929 for attempted robbery.



Carlo Fiorentino  
1515 Hill Drive  
Los Angeles, CA

## FRATIANNO, JAMES

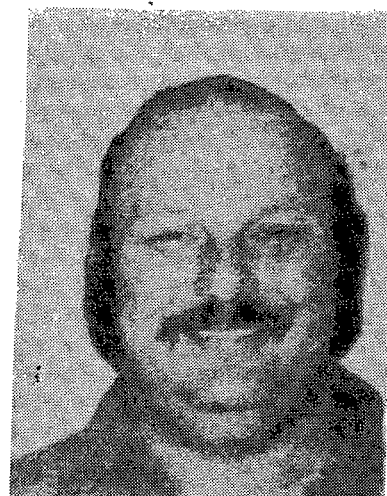
Fратианно has been convicted for robbery (1937), extortion (1954), making false statements (1967), and conspiracy (1970). In the past four years, he has become California's most well-known Mafia figure, receiving a great deal of attention from law enforcement agencies and from the press. He has been involved in gangland murders, gambling, loan sharking, extortion, and pornography. In December of 1977, Fratianno was indicted in Cleveland, Ohio, for the bombing murders of two rival organized crime figures. Since then, he has provided testimony to law enforcement agencies which has led to indictments of several top California organized crime figures for racketeering.



James Fratianno  
400 California Avenue  
Moss Beach, CA  
Federal Protective Custody

## GASWIRTH, THEODORE

Gaswirth migrated to California from New York in 1970, and under the auspices of organized crime figure Michael Zaffarano, a key link between California pornography and East Coast Mafia groups, became one of the largest pornography operators in the Los Angeles area. One of Gaswirth's partners in his various pornography businesses was Jacob Molinas, a California organized crime figure who was murdered gangland style in 1975. Ironically, despite Gaswirth's organized crime connections, he was named as a victim of extortion in recent indictments against several organized crime figures who are now being tried for racketeering.



Theodore Gaswirth  
5901 Hanna  
Woodland Hills, CA

GELFUSO, LUIGI

Gelfuso led the attempted takeover of the rubbish collection business in California during the late 1960's. He has been convicted for possession of marijuana (1969), and conspiracy to conduct illegal gambling (1969). In the gambling case, he and other organized crime figures were charged with using prostitutes to lure customers into "floating" gambling games which were rigged with marked cards and electronically-controlled dice. The key government witness in this case was murdered in 1974, six days before he was scheduled to testify. Gelfuso was sentenced to federal prison for the gambling conspiracy and began his four-year term in 1977.



Luigi Gelfuso  
1506 N. Rose  
Burbank, CA  
Federal Correctional Center  
San Pedro, CA

GREEN, JACK GORDON

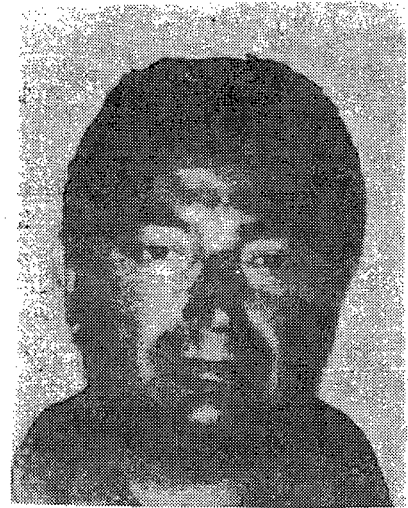
Green is a kingpin of an organized gambling syndicate which operates in Fresno, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Sacramento Counties. He will handle a single wager on a horse race or sporting event in excess of \$25,000. He was convicted of bookmaking in 1955 and sentenced to one year of probation.



Jack Gordon Green  
670 Elm Street  
Arroyo Grande, CA

## GROSS, HARRY

Gross is a major Southern California bookmaker who was arrested March 15, 1978 for operating an estimated \$50 million a year bookmaking organization in Orange, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties. He became a nationally known organized crime figure in 1951 when he testified before a New York grand jury that he had paid approximately \$250,000 a year to police officials for "protecting" his \$20 million a year East Coast bookmaking empire. He was eventually sentenced to eight years in prison. Upon being paroled, he migrated to Long Beach, California, where in 1959 he was accused of shooting to death his wife's grandfather during an argument over a \$4,000 gambling debt. He was again convicted and this time sentenced to prison for ten years only to be paroled in 1962. Gross has also been previously arrested in 1973 for operating a \$12 million a year bookmaking organization. He was fined \$18,500 and placed on two years' probation.



Harry Gross  
3202 Ladoga Street  
Long Beach, CA

## HAIMOWITZ, WILLIAM

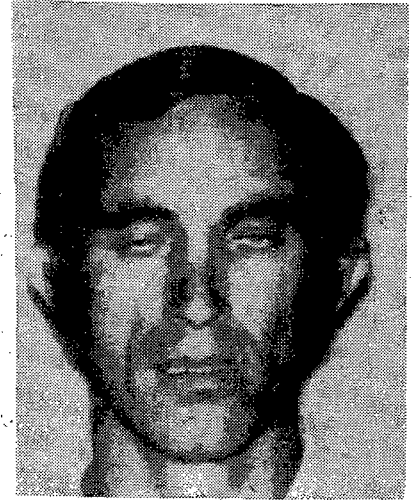
William Haimowitz has been involved in Southern California pornography operations for several years. A part of his pornography operations was controlled by the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in New York. Haimowitz was indicted in Los Angeles for conspiracy to sell obscene matter in 1973, and federal grand jury testimony, which became part of the public record, revealed that profits from the pornography organization run by Haimowitz were delivered to Gambino's East Coast Mafia organization. Haimowitz was eventually acquitted.



William Haimowitz  
13225 Gault  
North Hollywood, CA

HERD, JACK DON

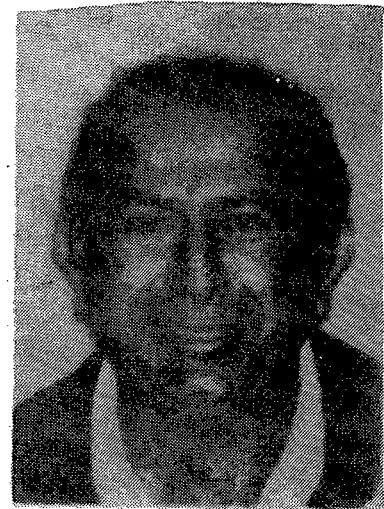
Herd has been convicted of marijuana importing, robbery, and theft in 1972. He was a member of the "Herd Gang" which specialized in auto theft, receiving stolen property, and burglary. He was sentenced in 1976 for his part in a national counterfeiting ring which was connected to organized crime in New Jersey and New York.



Jack Don Herd  
2652 Vosie Avenue  
Long Beach, CA  
U.S. Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, KS

KALUSTIAN, KALE

Kalustian is a major bookmaker and loan shark in the Los Angeles area. In 1974, he and nine other subjects were convicted in Los Angeles of operating a bookmaking ring that netted more than \$2,000 a day. He was also convicted of bookmaking in 1975. He is associated with organized crime figures Louis Stern and Michael Rizzitello.



Kale Kalustian  
5205-2 White Oak  
Encino, CA

**KILGORE, GERALD HAY**

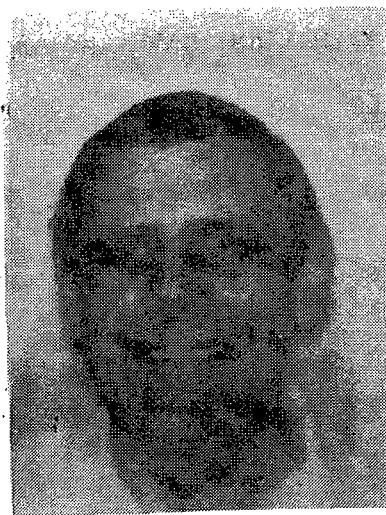
Kilgore owns and operates a wire service in the Los Angeles area that provides information on sporting events to bookmakers in California and throughout the United States. His company has 15 telephones that provide free information concerning sporting events on a 24-hour basis. During 1976, his company had a \$590,000 telephone bill. Kilgore has associated with many bookmakers throughout the country and has been convicted of bookmaking in 1962 and 1975. On May 10, 1977, he was sentenced to 14 months in federal prison for conspiracy to commit wire fraud.



Gerald Hay Kilgore  
10010 Helen Avenue  
Sunland, CA

**KIMMES, ARNOLD LEONARD**

Kimmes was sentenced to three-years in federal prison in 1942 for making false pretenses. In 1956, he was convicted for violating the Federal Securities Act of 1933. During 1967, Kimmes and San Diego bookmaker John Spatafore were involved in a crooked gambling operation that cheated gamblers in California and Nevada.



Arnold Leonard Kimmes  
2532 La Costa Avenue  
Carlsbad, CA

KORSHAK, SIDNEY R.

Korshak is an active labor lawyer, an attorney for Chicago organized crime figures, and the key link between organized crime and big business, according to many law enforcement agencies and news articles. His name has been linked with organized crime for more than 30 years, and he has been the subject of several federal organized crime investigations. A U.S. Justice Department official has described Korshak as a "senior advisor" to organized crime groups in California, Chicago, Las Vegas, and New York. He has associated with nationally-known organized crime figures such as Anthony Accardo, Sam Giancana, Gus Alex, and Morris Dalitz. His involvement with organized crime was confirmed in testimony before the Organized Crime Control Commission.



Sidney R. Korshak  
10624 Chalon Road  
West Los Angeles, CA

LANZA, JAMES J.

In 1969, the U.S. Congressional Record identified Lanza as the leader of the San Francisco Mafia. Although Lanza has kept a low profile in recent years, his advice and permission are still necessary for lower-level organized crime figures operating in the San Francisco area.

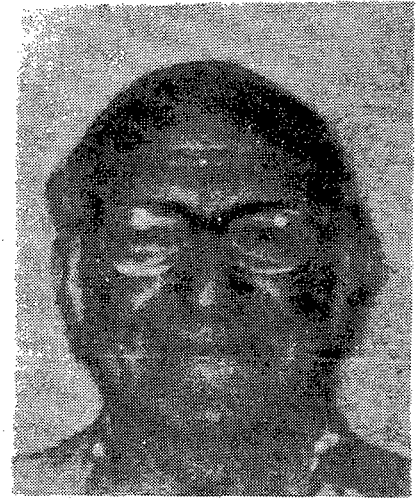


James J. Lanza  
19 Wildwood Drive  
San Mateo, CA



## LEVINSON, EDWARD

Levinson operated illegal gambling clubs in Detroit, Michigan; Newport, Kentucky; and Miami Beach, Florida before moving to Las Vegas in 1952. In Las Vegas, he held interests in several casinos and hotels in partnership with several organized crime associates and has a long-standing business and social relationship with Meyer Lansky, one of organized crime's most prominent figures. In 1968, Levinson pled no contest to charges of tax evasion related to the skimming of millions of dollars from the Fremont Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas. He moved to California in the mid-1970's, ostensibly to retire. However, in 1974, Levinson's wife invested over \$100,000 in a card room in Riverside County. The investment money came from a joint checking account of Levinson and his wife. In 1976, Riverside authorities filed a lawsuit after bookmaking activities were discovered there.



Edward Levinson  
917 North Beverly Drive  
Beverly Hills, CA

## LIBERATORE, HADRIAN JOHN

Liberatore was a San Diego real estate broker until his 1974 conviction for arson and assault. During his trial, law enforcement authorities contended that Liberatore was a well-connected member of organized crime. He was sentenced to State prison for a term of six months to five years. In June of 1977, he was paroled to Los Angeles County. Other sources indicate that Liberatore has strong connections to New Orleans Mafia leader Carlos Marcello. Liberatore's brother, Tony Liberatore, was convicted of killing a police officer in 1937 and is considered an organized crime figure in Cleveland, Ohio.



Hadrian John Liberatore  
4776 Lamont Street  
San Diego, CA



LISNER, SAM

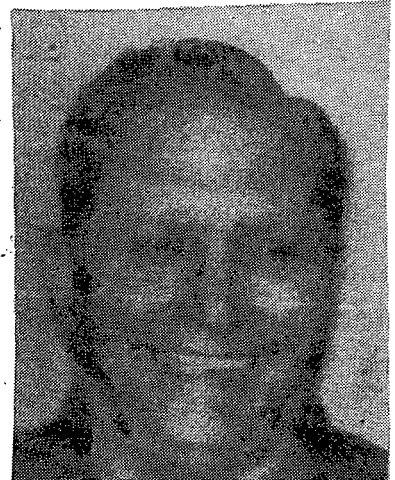
Lisner has been convicted of bookmaking in 1960 and receiving stolen property in 1965. He is one of the largest bookmakers in Southern California and in 1972 was involved in a major bookmaking operation which "handled an estimated \$2 million per month." He associates with organized crime figure Ralph D'Angelo.



Sam Lisner  
8911 Rydon Street  
Downey, CA

LOCICERO, JACK

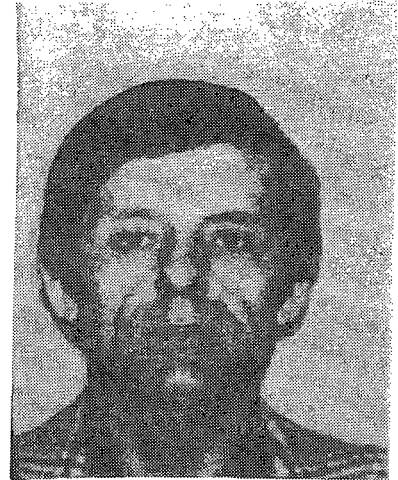
LoCicero is a former New York gangster. He entered this country illegally in 1938 and was order deported, but married an American citizen before the order could be carried out. He moved to California in the mid-1950's and became involved with many organized crime figures. In February of 1978, LoCicero was among six Mafia members indicted for extortion, racketeering, and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Jack LoCicero  
406 North Hobart Blvd. #4  
Los Angeles, CA

LOUDEN, ROLLAND SIMON

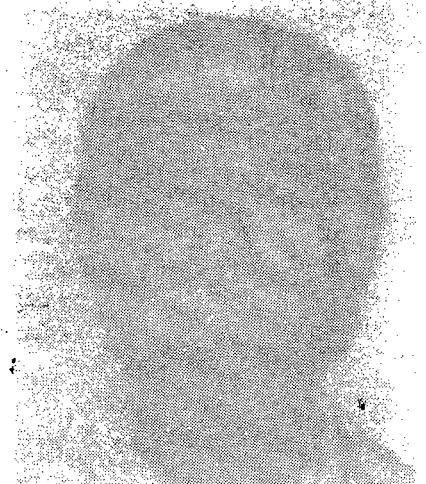
Louden has owned and operated several topless bars and nude encounter parlors in San Francisco. In 1968 and 1971 was convicted of pimping and in 1973 he was sentenced to federal prison for income tax evasion. He is an associate of organized crime figure James Fratianno.



Rolland Simon Louden  
500 Barone Lane  
Mill Valley, CA

MARCHESE, MICHELE GIOVANNI

Marchese has been an enforcer for organized crime in the Los Angeles area. He has been convicted of violating the federal narcotics law (1958), extortion (1972), and possession of a firearm by a felon (1972). In the firearm case, Marchese used a pistol to threaten a New York attorney who was attempting to protect investors by instituting bankruptcy proceedings for an oil company. During the trial, Marchese was described as a loan shark with organized crime connections.



Michele Giovanni Marchese  
358 West California  
Pasadena, CA

# MARINO, ANGELO ANTHONY

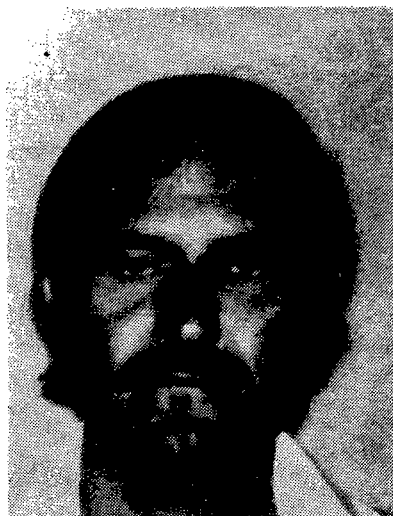
Marino has been a high-level member of the San Jose Mafia for many years. In 1969, the U.S. Senate Congressional Record listed Marino as a captain in the San Jose area La Cosa Nostra, under the leadership of Joseph Cerrito. Investigators have linked Marino to many Mafia leaders throughout the country. In October of 1977, Marino's cheese company was the site of a Mafia-type murder, and Marino has been charged with this murder along with his son, Salvatore Marino, and two other associates.



Angelo Anthony Marino  
1451 Sunny Court  
San Jose, CA

# MASTERS, PHILLIP ROBERT

Masters was a member of a team of jewelry burglars during the early 1970's. He was convicted of interstate transportation of stolen property in 1970 and later was incarcerated for income tax fraud in 1973. Masters is also a major fence in the Southern California area and recently attempted to smuggle diamonds and a large amount of Japanese yen into this country. He is associated with organized crime figure Salvatore Bonanno.



Phillip Robert Masters  
2147 Lyric Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA

MELTZER, HAROLD

Meltzer is a long-time associate of several California organized crime figures. He has been convicted of violating the Drug Act (1928), smuggling (1931), and conspiracy to import narcotics (1951). He was part of Mickey Cohen's "Seven Dwarfs" mob in the 1950's and involved in bookmaking and loan sharking in Southern California.



Harold Meltzer  
262 North Crescent 3-C  
Beverly Hills, CA

MEUDE, MILTON ZUCKER

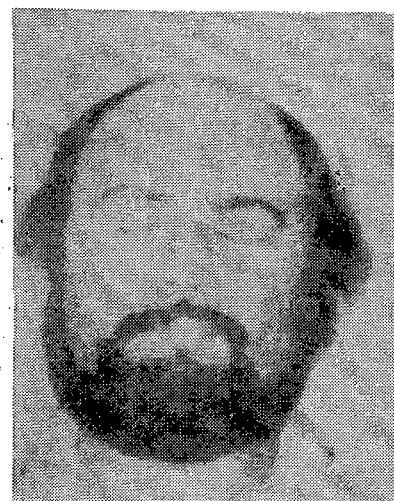
Mende is a con-man and swindler who has frequently obtained credit from banks and investors by using fictitious collateral. He has also perpetrated advance-fee swindles and check-kiting, sometimes with the aid of other swindlers throughout the country. His convictions include writing non-sufficient fund checks (1948), grand theft (1954), mail fraud (1961), violation of probation and interstate transportation of checks taken by fraud (1967), and conspiracy to commit forgery (1969). Mende is currently doing business on a national and international basis under several business names.



Milton Zucker Mende  
2221 Parnell Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA

MENNA, ANTHONY DOMINIC

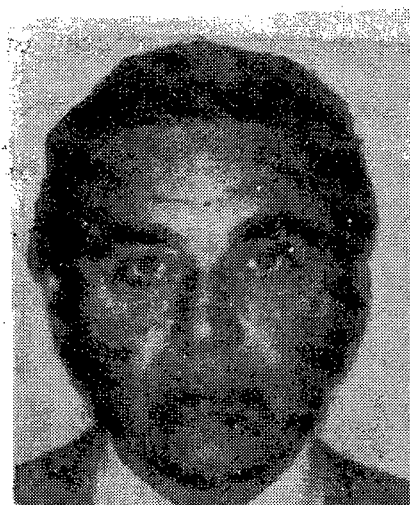
Menna has been involved with several San Diego organized crime figures in the pornography business. He has been convicted of displaying obscene matter for sale (1969), burglary (1973), and conspiracy to commit arson (1977). In the arson case, he was convicted of hiring a person to destroy a rival's pornographic bookstore owned by organized crime figure John Antonelli. In January 1978, he was sentenced to State prison for a term of two to twenty years.



Anthony Dominic Menna  
Rt. 1 Box 126-J  
Jamul, CA  
California State Prison  
at Chino

MILANO, PETER JOHN

Milano is the son of a Cleveland Mafia leader and is considered by California law enforcement agencies to be closely associated with the Southern California Mafia. In 1974, he was convicted of running a Las Vegas-style gambling operation. The key government witness in this case, John Dubeck and his wife Francis, were murdered execution-style shortly before he was scheduled to testify. In 1975, Milano and several other organized crime members pled guilty to extortion and racketeering. After serving a sentence in prison for this crime, Milano was recently released. His organized crime associates include Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier and Raymond DeRosà.



Peter John Milano  
3355 South Allegeheny Ct.  
Westlake, CA

MILLER, SHELDON DAVID

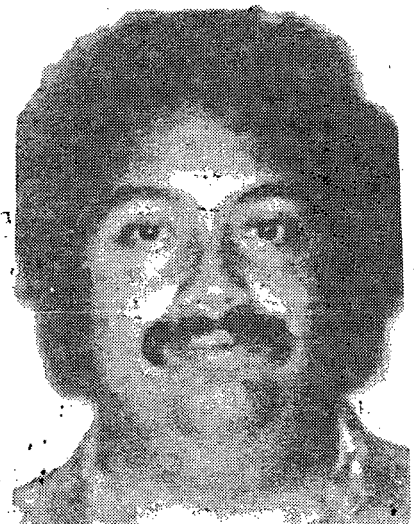
Miller was convicted of mail fraud in March 1977 after he and fellow organized crime associates Jack Fine and Joseph Arieno bilked some of the largest record companies in the United States by creating a false line of credit in order to get the record companies to ship merchandise without prepayment.



Sheldon David Miller  
4377 Colfax  
North Hollywood, CA

PADUANO, ROBERT GEORGE

Paduano was convicted of arson in 1973 and conspiracy to distribute narcotics (cocaine) in 1977. In 1972 he was involved in the extortion of Los Angeles bookmakers for a high percentage of their illegal profits. He has also been involved in receiving stolen property and credit card fraud. Paduano is now serving a three-year sentence for the distribution of narcotics. His organized crime associates are New York organized crime figure Felice Vizzari and California organized crime figure Ralph D'Angelo.



Robert George Paduano  
18701 Dina Place  
Cerritos, CA  
Federal Penitentiary,  
San Pedro, CA

PALADINO, KENNETH

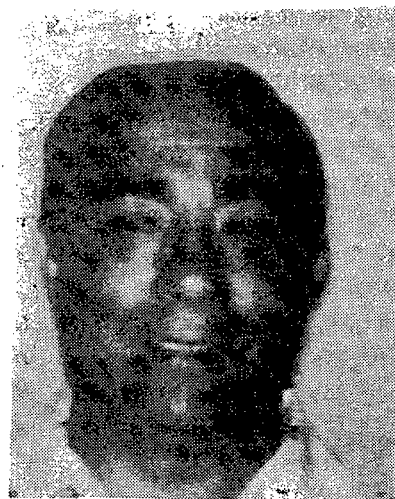
Paladino was associated in 1975 with a business that attempted to organize Southern California grease renders through extortion tactics. In 1970, he was convicted of possessing counterfeit money and sentenced to prison for two years. His co-defendants in the case were Joseph Misitano and Alfred Ponticelli. Paladino was sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary which was later reduced to fifteen months. He was released from Terminal Island in 1971. His other associates include Michael Rizzitello, Rocco Passanante, Louis Stern, Nunzio Sica, and Michael Comparetti.



Kenneth Paladino  
23869 Friar Street  
Woodland Hills, CA

PASSANANTE, ROCCO VICTOR

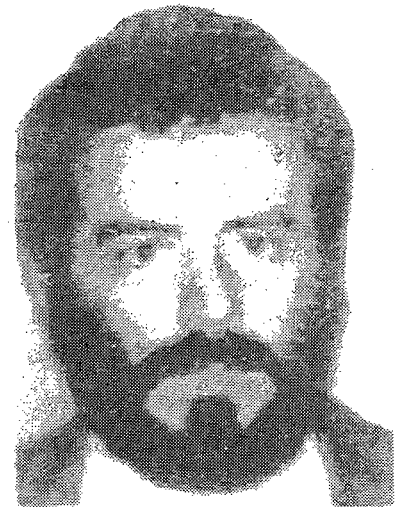
In 1951, Passanante was convicted in New York for felonious assault. During the mid-1950's, he moved to the Los Angeles area after being convicted for conspiracy to receive stolen property. In 1965, he was convicted of grand theft. After his parole in 1970, Passanante returned to Los Angeles where he now associates with several organized crime figures. His organized crime associates are Michael Rizzitello, Louis Stern, Ralph Baghaz, and Milton Mende.



Rocco Victor Passanante  
11157 Kling Street  
North Hollywood, CA

### PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS

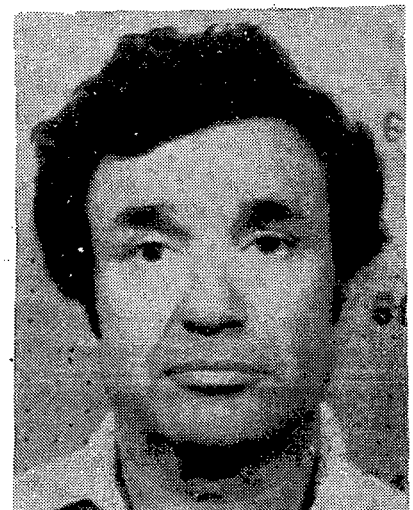
Piazza was a former member of an organized crime burglary ring sometimes called the Geary Gang, the Sam Baily Gang, or the Herd Gang (interchanging membership). In October 1977, Piazza was arrested for participating in the gangland execution of Peter Catelli in San Jose and is currently awaiting trial. Piazza has international Mafia connections. His co-defendant in the murder case is Angelo Marino, named by the U.S. Congressional Record as the leader of the San Jose Mafia.



Joseph Louis Piazza  
2705 Homestead Road, #3  
Santa Clara, CA

### PICCARRETO, RENE JAMES

Piccarreto was named as a member of La Cosa Nostra in 1969 by the U.S. Senate Congressional Record. He is a former member of the Joseph Bonanno Mafia organization in New York. After Bonanno was deposed in the mid-1960's, Piccarreto became the underworld boss in Rochester, New York, where he was involved in the numbers racket, extortion, and loan sharking. Piccarreto purchased a home in Yucca Valley, California, during 1973 and formed a real estate investment firm. However, he continued to spend most of his time in Rochester, where he directed organized crime activities. In February 1978, Piccarreto was released from prison in New York where he had been convicted for murder. His release was the result of an admission of perjury by one of the law enforcement officers who had provided evidence against Piccarreto. Upon his release, he announced he would return to California.

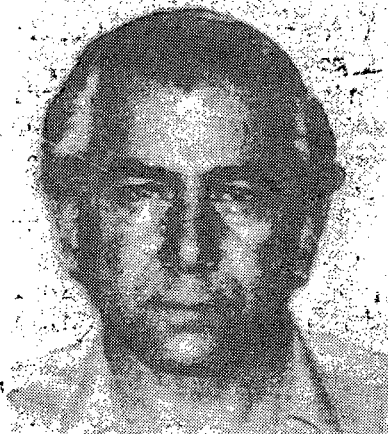


Rene James Piccarreto  
Joshua Tree Lane  
Yucca Valley, CA



PONTICELLI, ALFRED

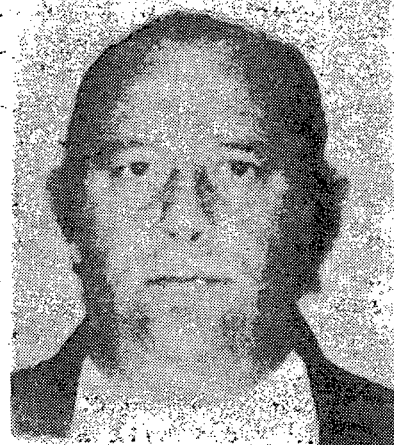
Ponticelli is an associate of Southern California organized crime figures Tony Desciscio and Jack LoCicero, and he has claimed a relationship to the Rhode Island Mafia organization. In 1971, he was convicted for possessing counterfeit money and was sentenced to a three-year prison term. However, Ponticelli was released in 1972 and returned to Los Angeles working as a "debt collector" for loan sharks. In 1977, he was convicted for perjury after giving false testimony to a grand jury. Ponticelli is currently serving a one-year prison sentence for this conviction.



Alfred Ponticelli  
1074 Glenbridge  
Thousand Oaks, CA  
Federal Prison

RAFFONE, DOMINICK

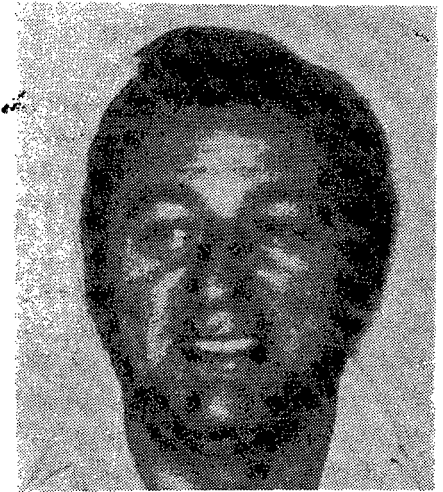
Raffone is a close associate of several organized crime figures involved in California pornography operations and is connected to the Mafia in New York. He has been convicted of burglary (1957), bookmaking (1963), grand theft (1966), and defrauding a public utility (1973). In November of 1977, Raffone was among a group of six California organized crime figures indicted for extortion. His partners in this crime included California Mafia figures Michael Rizzitello and James Fratianno. They were indicted after attempting to extort a pornographic film company that was actually an FBI front.



Dominick Raffone  
6870 Quakerstown Avenue  
Canoga Park, CA

## **RICCIARDI, THOMAS LOUIS**

Before moving to California in 1972, Ricciardi was a member of the Joseph Colombo Mafia organization in New York. Ricciardi was a very close associate of Colombo, and was photographed standing among the bodyguards surrounding Colombo when Colombo was shot in an attempted gangland slaying June 28, 1972 in New York. Ricciardi has been involved in numerous crimes in the New York area. He was sentenced to prison for larceny in 1962, convicted of possession of dangerous drugs in 1964, and convicted of interstate transportation of fraudulent checks in 1969. Since migrating to California, Ricciardi has been involved in various pornography operations in the Los Angeles area. In November of 1977, Ricciardi, James Fratianno, Michael Rizzitello, and Jack LoCicero were indicted for attempting to extort pornographic film companies. In March 1978, Ricciardi and his partners in this extortion case were indicted again, this time for racketeering and the 1977 murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Thomas Louis Ricciardi  
8533 Hatillo Avenue  
Canoga Park, CA

## **RIZZITELLO, MICHAEL ANTHONY**

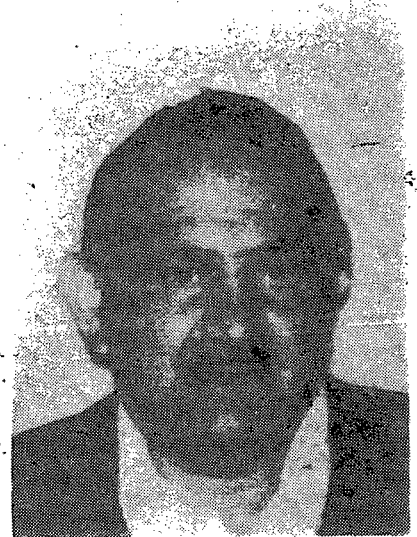
Rizzitello is a former member of the Gallo Mafia organization in New York. He moved to California in the mid-1950's and served a sentence in the California State Prison from 1962 to 1971 as a result of a conviction for robbery and kidnapping. After his release, Rizzitello settled in Los Angeles. He opened a business machine company which became a very active organized crime meeting place. In the past four years, Rizzitello has been observed meeting many Mafia figures in California and New York. In 1977, he pleaded no contest to an attempt to defraud an insurance company, and while on appeal for that offense was indicted in a false billing swindle. In February of 1978, Rizzitello was indicted along with six other California organized crime figures for extortion and conspiracy in the murder of San Diego Mafia member Frank Bompensiero.



Michael Anthony Rizzitello  
23230 Community Street  
Canoga Park, CA

ROMANO, ANTHONY

Romano is a former lieutenant in the Stefano Magaddino Mafia organization of Buffalo, New York. He was convicted of grand larceny in 1955 and fraud by wire in 1965. Romano migrated to California in the early 1970's, and became involved in businesses such as the Sunol Valley Golf Club, which resulted in several grand jury investigations in San Francisco. Romano had leased the property from the city of San Francisco, which eventually brought suit and evicted him for not paying \$140,000 in rent.



Anthony Romano  
101 Redondo Way  
Danville, CA

SCIORTINO, SAM ORLANDO

Sciortino was considered by authorities to be the number two man in the Southern California Mafia organization under Nick Licata until Licata's death in 1974. In 1974, Sciortino was indicted for extortion and racketeering, along with several other organized crime figures, and convicted and sentenced to a two-year prison term. In February of 1978, Sciortino, Thomas Ricciardi, Michael Rizzitello, and several other Mafia members were indicted for another racketeer-extortion scheme, which included the murder of Frank Bompensiero, a San Diego Mafia member.



Sam Orlando Sciortino  
2 Toledo Drive  
Rancho Mirage, CA

## SERAFINE, DANIEL

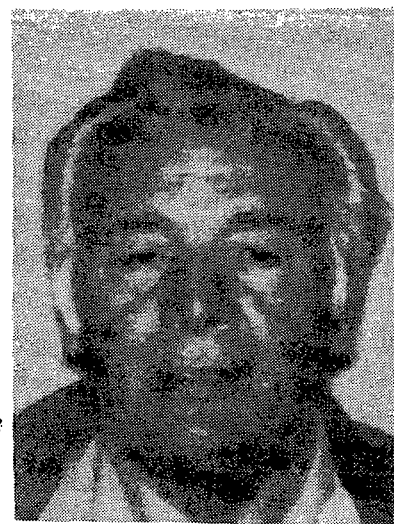
Daniel Serafine was indicted in 1966 by a federal grand jury in Chicago for fraud and conspiracy in the misapplication of \$2.7 million in federally insured loans. He was convicted of violating the Federal Reserve Act and sentenced to six months in prison. Serafine was also the operator of a country club in Illinois which was used as an organized crime meeting place. Since moving to California, he has associated with several organized crime figures including his uncle, Louis Rosanova, a Chicago organized crime figure identified by the U.S. Justice Department in 1969 as a member of La Cosa Nostra.



Daniel Serafine  
82 Sutherland Drive  
Atherton, CA

## SICA, ALFRED

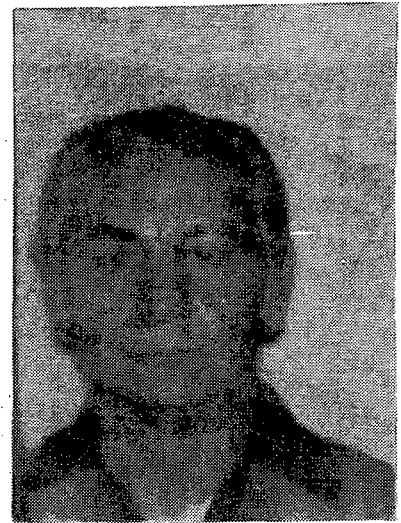
Alfred Sica is a long-time California organized crime figure who was affiliated with Bugsy Siegel in the 1940's before Siegel was murdered gangland style in 1947. Sica was also a member of a gang controlled by Mickey Cohen (deceased) which was involved in gambling and extortion. In 1935, Sica was convicted of robbery and receiving stolen property in New Jersey. In 1951, he was convicted of conspiracy to commit bookmaking in Los Angeles. In 1964, Sica was convicted of making false statements. He was sentenced to a three-year federal prison term for this offense.



Alfred Sica  
2415 North Beachwood  
Hollywood, CA

## SICA, FRANK

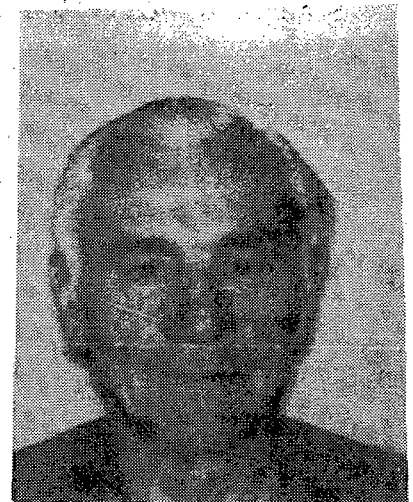
Frank Sica was convicted for gambling in 1941, bookmaking in 1947, and disturbing the peace in 1957. He has been associated with organized crime in California since the early 1940's. His primary criminal activities have been bookmaking and extortion. He is a close associate of his brothers, Joseph, Nunzio, and Alfred, each of whom is an organized crime figure.



Frank Sica  
10136 McVine  
Sunland, CA

## SICA, JOSEPH

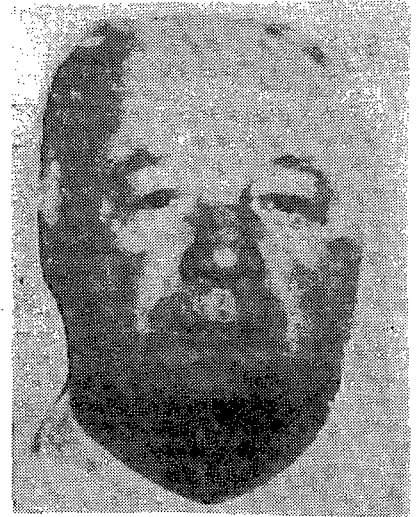
Sica has been convicted for robbery (1929), larceny (1931), bookmaking (1953), and extortion (1961). In the extortion case, he and other organized crime figures were indicted after the California Athletic Commission investigated gangster infiltration into the boxing profession and discovered that Sica and his cohorts attempted to "muscle in" on the contracts of professional boxers. Sica was eventually sentenced to 20 years in prison. Since his release from federal prison, Sica has been observed meeting several organized crime figures, including his brothers, Frank, Alfred, and Nunzio.



Joseph Sica  
10219 La Tuna Canyon Road  
Sun Valley, CA

## SICA, NUNZIO

Nunzio Sica is a brother of Joe, Frank, and Alfred Sica, all California organized crime figures. Nunzio, however, was affiliated with New Jersey organized crime elements until 1975, when he moved to California. In New Jersey, the Essex County grand jury described Sica's partner, Roggiero Boiardo, as the boss of New Jersey rackets. Since moving to California, Nunzio Sica has associated with his brothers and other organized crime figures involved in bookmaking and loan sharking.



Nunzio Sica  
2021 Grismer Street  
Burbank, CA

## SPAGNUOLO, ATTILIO JOE

Spagnuolo has convictions for bookmaking (1957), bribery of a law enforcement officer (1973), and illegal gambling (1977). He was a recent member of an eleven man bookmaking ring that made \$100,000 a week in the San Francisco Bay area. He is now serving a two-year prison term for illegal gambling.



Attilio Joe Spagnuolo  
838 Vallejo Terrance  
Pacifica, CA  
Federal Correctional  
Institution, San Pedro, CA

SPATAFORE, JOHN WILLIAM

Spatafore is a major bookmaker in the San Diego area and in 1975 pled nolo contendere to federal charges of interstate transportation of wagering information and the use of interstate facilities for an illegal purpose. He has been involved in bookmaking operations in the San Diego area for many years and was indicted last year, along with eight others, for conducting bookmaking in San Diego and Los Angeles Counties. He is associated with Arnold Kimmes and other organized crime bookmakers.



John William Spatafore  
176 Avenida Del Mundo  
Coronado, CA

STELLINO, FRANK JOSEPH

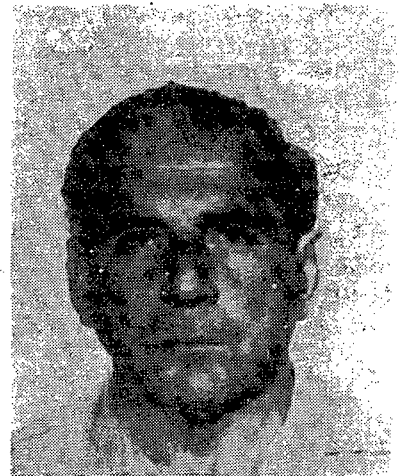
Stellino is the son-in-law of the late Nick Licata, long-time leader of the Southern California Mafia. In 1974, he was indicted for extortion and racketeering along with Southern California Mafia members Sam Sciortino, Dominic Brooklier, and Peter Milano. During the trial, charges were dropped against Stellino. However, the other defendants were eventually convicted. Stellino continues to associate with organized crime figures in the Palm Springs area.



Frank Joseph Stellino  
27848 Palos Verdes  
Rollings Hills, CA

## STERN, LOUIS

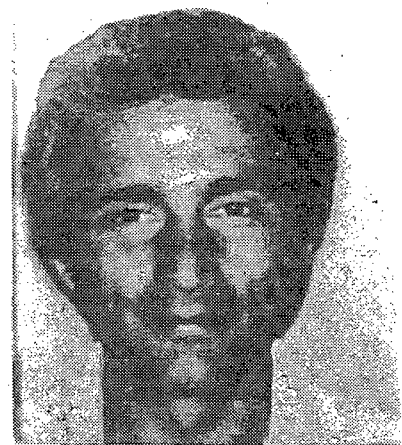
Stern has been convicted of robbery in New York during 1931, forgery in Ohio in 1954, and grand theft in California during 1966. He is a close associate of Southern California organized crime figure Rocco Passanante, with whom he was arrested for the grand theft charge. Stern was released from California State Prison in 1971 and has since been affiliated with his former crime partner, Passanante, and with Southern California Mafia figure Michael Rizzitello.



Louis Stern  
3600 Barham Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA

## TESTA, JAMES JOSEPH

Testa was convicted of racketeering in 1974 and is now in federal prison. He and five other organized crime figures were charged with extorting "tribute" payments from Los Angeles bookmakers, loan sharks and pornographers. Testa's partners included Mafia figures Sam Sciortino, Peter Milano, and Dominic Brooklier.

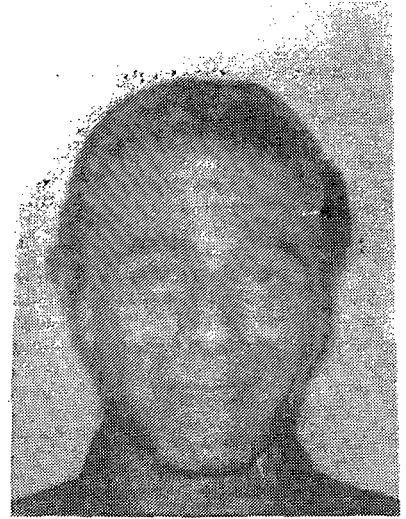


James Joseph Testa  
1202 Cherry Street  
Los Alamitos, CA  
Federal Correctional  
Institution, Terminal  
Island, CA



TETI, PHILLIP LOUIS, JR.

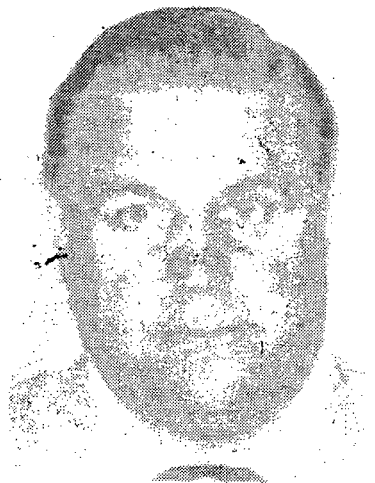
Teti has convictions for robbery (1955), assault (1968), and assault with a deadly weapon (1975). He is involved in pornography companies in California, Arizona and Florida. He is the son of Louis Teti, a member of the Carlo Gambino Mafia organization in New York.



Louis Phillip Teti, Jr.  
8544 East Wind Drive  
Los Angeles, CA

THAM, MICHAEL RUDY

Tham is a labor union official in San Francisco. During 1972, he was indicted in New York for attempting to extort an air freight company. After much publicity, the case was dismissed because of a technicality involved in changing the venue to California. During the past three years, Tham has been the almost constant companion of James Fratianno, a California Mafia figure who was recently indicted for the bombing murders of two rival organized crime figures in Cleveland and for racketeering in California. Tham and Fratianno have traveled together throughout the United States, where they have been observed in conference with nationally-known Mafia figures. In 1977, Tham retained suites at a San Francisco hotel for his meetings with Fratianno. The employees of this hotel are covered by a contract with Tham's union.



Michael Rudy Tham  
416 Gellert Drive  
San Francisco, CA

VERIVE, CHARLES ANTHONY

Charles Verive migrated to California from Arizona in 1975. In Arizona, he was one of the underworld figures identified by investigative reporter Don Bolles in newspaper articles on the influx of organized crime into Arizona. (Bolles was murdered gangland style in 1976.) Verive is described as an "enforcer" for the Chicago Mafia and currently associates with several California and Chicago organized crime figures, including his brother Louis Verive.



Charles Anthony Verive  
54730 Pinecrest  
Idyllwild, CA

VERIVE, LOUIS JOHN

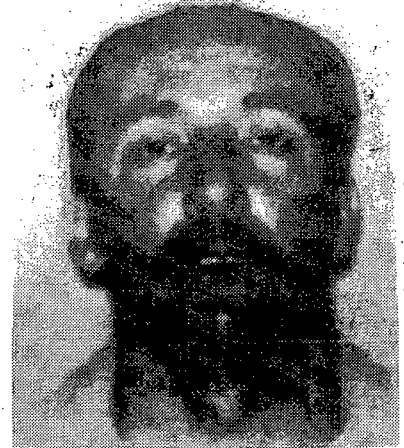
Louis Verive is a contact man for Chicago organized crime elements interested in Orange County operations. In 1972, he was arrested for mail fraud and subsequently convicted. His brother, Charles Verive, also resides in Riverside County and is an organized crime figure connected to the Chicago crime syndicate.



Louis John Verive  
29 Pueblo Vista  
Palm Springs, CA

VELOTTA, FRANK

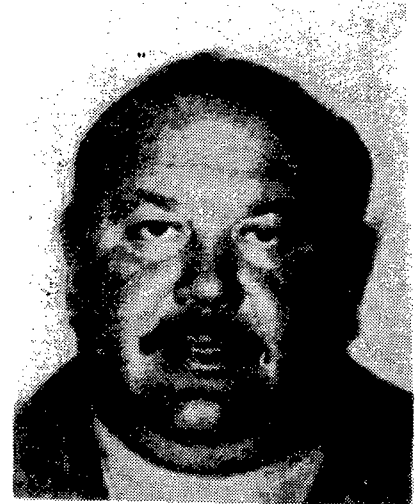
Velotta came to California from Cleveland where he had been convicted of burglary in 1957 and served three years in prison. In California, he associated with several burglary gangs which relied on his electronics skills to bypass burglary alarm systems. Velotta was convicted of burglary in California in 1968 and again in 1971; and he served a prison sentence until 1976. Since his release, he has been the constant companion of California Mafia figure James Fratianno, often acting as his chauffeur and bodyguard. (Fratianno was recently indicted for murder in Cleveland and racketeering in California.)



Frank Velotta  
2229 Grove  
Oakland, CA

VITALE, SALVATORE

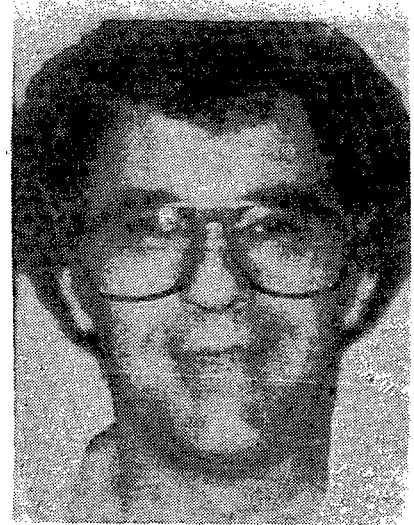
Vitale is a long-time associate of several California organized crime figures. During 1977, he attended numerous meetings with organized crime figures Thomas Ricciardi and Jack LoCicero. Vitale has been convicted of grand theft (1947), burglary (1952), credit card forgery (1963), and burglary (1965).



Salvatore Vitale  
12760 Blythe  
North Hollywood, CA

WERBER, VICTOR PAUL

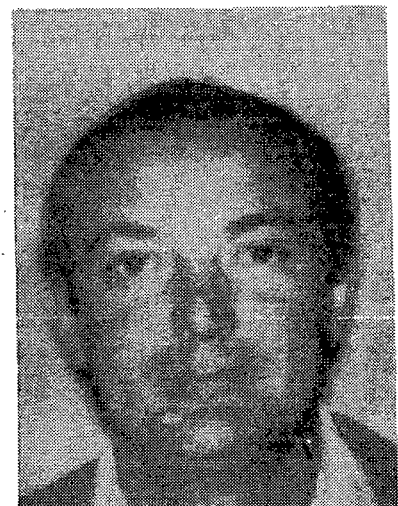
In 1976, Werber pleaded guilty in federal court to charges of loan sharking and interfering with a government witness. Werber, a major loan shark in the Los Angeles area, used Alfred Ponticelli, a Los Angeles organized crime figure as a "debt collector."



Victor Paul Werber  
7147 Macaba Drive  
Los Angeles, CA

WIENER, DONALD JOSEPH

Wiener is a major pornography operator in the San Diego area. In 1977, he was convicted of seven counts of selling obscene material and sentenced to one to ten years in prison. He has six previous pornography convictions and is an associate of other pornography dealers in San Diego, such as Pasquale Antonelli and John Aquilante, who have Mafia associations.



Donald Joseph Wiener  
111 Oxford  
Chula Vista, CA

## ZAFFARANO, MICHAEL

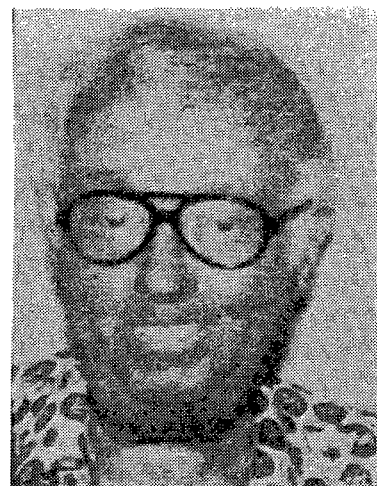
Zaffarano was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison in 1947 for assault and robbery. In 1959, he was convicted of interstate transportation of stolen securities, and in 1961 he returned to Sing Sing for grand larceny. New York law enforcement agencies have identified Zaffarano as a captain in the Carmine Galante Mafia organization, and he represents that group on the West Coast in California's lucrative pornography operations. Zaffarano also acts as a mediator when disputes arise among other East Coast organized crime groups which control portions of the pornography business in Southern California. One of Zaffarano's associates was Jacob Molinas, a pornography dealer who was murdered gangland style in Los Angeles in August of 1975.



Michael Zaffarano  
1131 Alta Loma Road  
Los Angeles, CA

## ZAROWITZ, JEROME

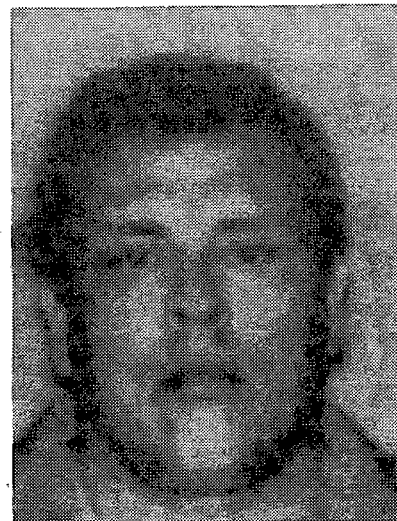
Zarowitz was convicted of bribery in 1947 after he attempted to fix NFL championship games. In 1965, he met in Palm Springs with New York Mafia members Vincent Alo and Anthony Salarno to discuss the division of ownership of Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas. Zarowitz was part of the management group that ran Caesar's during that time. In 1970, Zarowitz was involved in an interstate bookmaking operation and was indicted by the federal government for interstate gambling activities.



Jerome Zarowitz  
317 Camino Del Norte  
Palm Springs, CA

ZUBER, EDWARD ALFRED

In 1970, Zuber was convicted of narcotic violations. Since then, he has been active in white collar crime, including fraudulent stock transfers. In 1975, Zuber, along with five others, was indicted for a massive nationwide fraud that bilked investors out of nearly \$1 million. Zuber is currently serving a five-year prison sentence for this offense.



Edward Alfred Zuber  
3073 Yukon Street  
Costa Mesa, CA  
Federal Prison,  
Terminal Island, CA

## APPENDIX B

# THE VALUE OF USING ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

## THE VALUE OF USING ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

The findings of the National Wiretap Commission (NWC) and the standards recommended by the Task Force on Organized Crime\* both strongly support the use of electronic surveillance against organized crime.

The NWC found that:

Court authorized electronic surveillance under Title III has effectively assisted law enforcement in investigation of organized crime-type offenses, including narcotics distribution, major fraud schemes, and other similar activities of an ongoing conspiratorial nature. Alternative investigative techniques were frequently ineffective in combatting these types of criminal activity.\*\*

Standard 7.5 of the Task Force Report states:

Every state should have a wiretap and microphone surveillance statute permitting the use of nonconsensual procedures in cases involving organized crime and related corruption. States should also provide for vigorous enforcement of laws against the illegal use of wiretap and microphonic surveillance.\*\*\*

According to the NWC Report, court-authorized electronic surveillance under Title III effectively assisted law enforcement in investigations of organized crime. A notable case involved the use of this technique by the New Jersey Attorney General's office to "work up the ladder" of an organized crime group through successive wiretaps, each based on probable cause, and each leading to higher echelons within the organization. Other successful organized crime cases utilizing electronic surveillance were noted in New York and Washington, D.C. In contrast, law enforcement personnel from Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Kansas City, where such statutes do not exist, testified before the NWC that they were unable to penetrate the higher echelons of organized crime without the ability to use electronic surveillance.

\* Report of the Task Force on Organized Crime, 1976, see Primary Documentary Resources.

\*\* National Wiretap Commission Report, page 4, see Primary Documentary Resources.

\*\*\* Task Force Report, page 148.



Successful use of electronic surveillance utilized against organized crime in California has been clearly demonstrated by several cases investigated and prosecuted by the San Francisco Federal Strike Force.

U.S. v. Pulliam, et al (Eastern District, California)

In 1972 a grand jury in Sacramento returned an indictment charging Pulliam and others with conducting an illegal gambling operation. The evidence in this case was in part based on court-authorized wire interceptions. The three prime defendants were convicted and received prison terms for their participation in the gambling operation.

U.S. v. Cosenza, et al (Northern District, California)

In 1976 the thirteen prime movers in the Cosenza-Leahy illegal gambling operation were convicted in Federal Court in San Francisco. The evidence in this case identified an organization that used twenty-five split bookmakers and which had a gross handle of approximately \$8 million annually... This prosecution ended a sophisticated large-scale gambling operation which had successfully operated in the Bay Area for over ten years... The prosecution also marked the first time that an illegal gambling prosecution, based on court-authorized wire interceptions, was tried in Federal Court in the Northern District of California.

U.S. v. Scully, et al (Northern District, California)

In 1974, Scully and nineteen members of his organization were convicted in Federal Court in San Francisco for conspiracy to smuggle and distribute narcotics. For two years the Scully organization smuggled from 13 to 22 pounds of Mexican heroin (57% pure) into Northern California every two to three months. The profit to Scully and Basas, the financiers of the operation, was \$150,000 each per shipment... The top five members of the organization, including Scully and Basas, received Federal prison terms ranging from 10 to 23 years; other co-defendants also received substantial prison terms, and fines of \$40,000 were assessed against the defendants.

This prosecution marked the first time that a narcotics conspiracy, the evidence of which was based largely on court-authorized wire intercepts, was tried in the Federal Court in the Northern District of California. It should also be noted that the Scully organization was the largest heroin distribution system ever successfully investigated and prosecuted in Northern California at that time.

And finally, Ralph Salerno noted, in a presentation for an organized crime symposium\*, that:

(It was) known from electronic surveillance in the East conducted by Federal and local law enforcement agencies that in 1963 the National Commission of La Cosa Nostra decreed that "members" in California who, up to that time, had allegiance to eastern "families" should start their own "families" in California the following year.

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\* Organized Crime in California, January 1977, see Primary Documentary Resources.

## APPENDIX C

### STATES WITH ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE USE LAWS

1. The following table lists the states that have enacted laws governing the use of electronic surveillance devices.

## STATES WITH ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE USE LAWS

ARIZONA	NEBRASKA
COLORADO	NEVADA
CONNECTICUT	NEW HAMPSHIRE
DELAWARE	NEW JERSEY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NEW MEXICO
FLORIDA	NEW YORK
GEORGIA	OREGON*
KANSAS	RHODE ISLAND
MARYLAND	SOUTH DAKOTA
MASSACHUSETTS	VIRGINIA
MINNESOTA	WASHINGTON**
	WISCONSIN

\* Crime directly and immediately affecting the safety of human life or national security.

\*\* National Security, safety of human life, arson, or riot.

## PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES

# PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES

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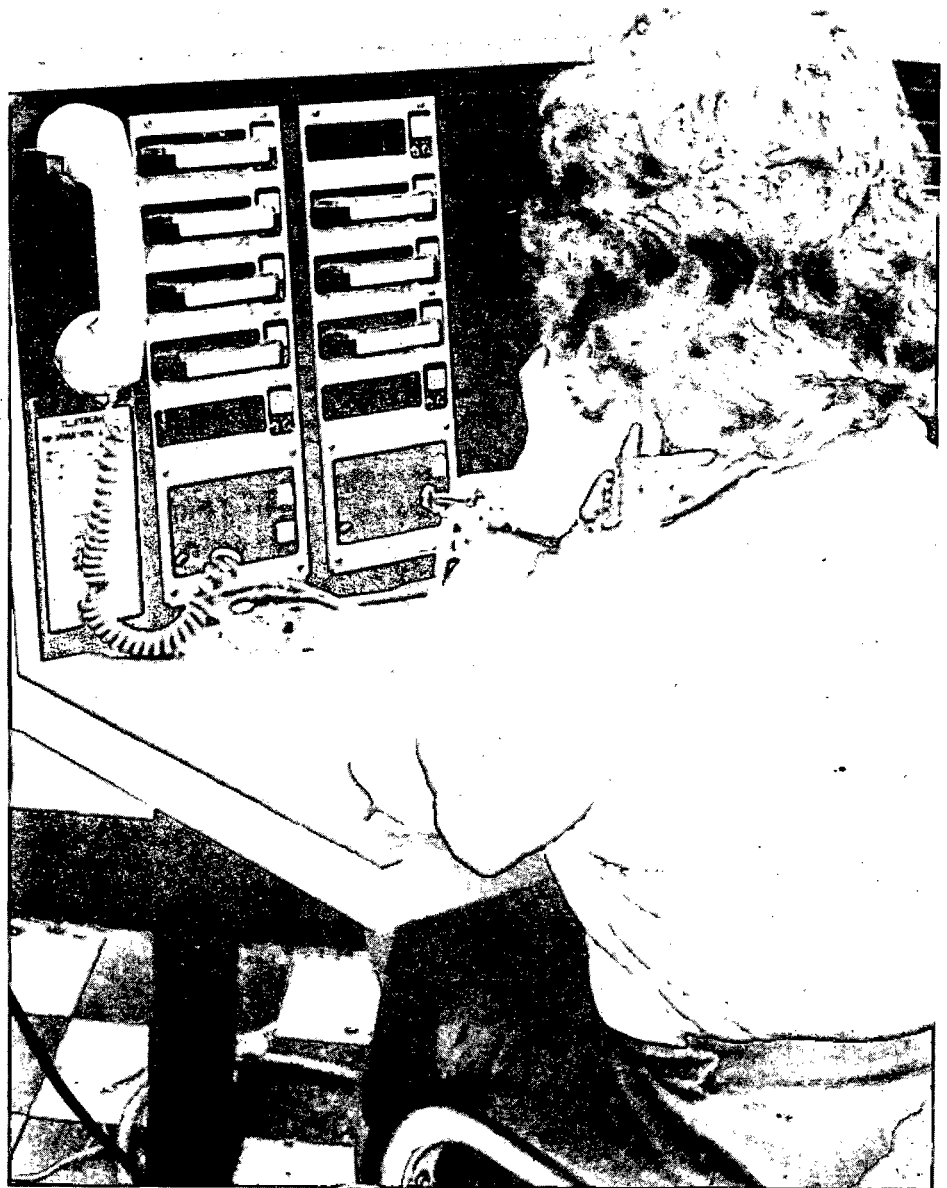
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Organized Crime - Stolen Securities, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Severance Pay - Life Insurance Plan of Teamsters Local 295, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1976.

# INS Reporter

Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Winter 1979-1980



The Iranian Student Registration Program  
Improving Telephone Service to the Public  
Air Operations of the Border Patrol



# INS Reporter

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Winter 1979-1980

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## **The United States Department of Justice**

Benjamin R. Civiletti, *Attorney General*

## **Immigration and Naturalization Service**

David Crosland, *Acting Commissioner*

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Air Operations of the Border Patrol	6
Administrative Decisions	10

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## **Immigration and Naturalization Service**

Vacant

*Deputy Commissioner*

---

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*Executive Assistant to the  
Commissioner*

James A. Kennedy  
*Associate Commissioner  
Management*

Charles C. Sava  
*Associate Commissioner  
Enforcement*

Carl J. Wack, Jr.  
*Associate Commissioner  
Examinations*

Robert A. Kane  
*Associate Commissioner  
Operations Support*

Paul Saenz  
*Associate Deputy Commissioner  
Planning, Evaluation & Budgeting*

David Crosland  
*General Counsel*

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**Cover:** "Ask Immigration", a taped library system being used by INS, provides callers with information on immigration and citizenship matters. This enables a Contact Representative to handle up to 15 telephone lines at one time, resulting in better service to the public. The caller simply asks for information on a particular subject, and the operator inserts the tape cassette into the playback unit.

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*The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.*

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The Attorney General has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Agency. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through June 30, 1981.

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Verne Jervis  
*Public Information Officer*

Janet R. Graham  
*Editor*

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## The Iranian Student Registration Program

By Stephen J. Krzes  
Criminal Investigator  
Investigations Division  
Central Office

In November 1979, the Service was suddenly thrust into the middle of the Iranian crisis with a call by the President to identify Iranian students in the United States who were not maintaining their lawful student status. On November 13, Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti announced that all Iranian students in the United States would have to report to INS within 30 days to show they were enrolled as full-time students, in compliance with the terms of their visas.

Needless to say, this announcement set off a deluge of inquiries from both the public and the press. Public and media interest for the first two months of this program was far greater than in any other period of crisis, in which INS has been involved, including that of the Indochinese Refugee Program initiated after the fall of South Vietnam.

INS employees have known many periods when with limited resources, they were called upon to extend themselves beyond the norm to perform in an emergency situation. History recounts exceptional Service efforts in the Hungarian, Cuban, and Indochinese Refugee Programs, not to mention the present-day problem of illegal entrants, and the huge workloads resulting from more than 1.9 million applications filed for benefits under the immigration laws.

The President, responding to the grave situation of American hostages held in Iran, directed the Attorney

General on November 10, 1979, to "identify any Iranian students in the United States who are not in compliance with the terms of their entry visas, and to take the necessary steps to commence deportation proceedings against those who have violated applicable immigration laws and regulations."

The Attorney General directed INS to issue regulations requiring all nonimmigrant Iranian students to report their present location and status promptly to the nearest INS office. The Service was also directed to take additional actions to identify and locate all Iranian students to determine their immigration status. In compliance with the directive, 8 CFR 214 was amended to require Iranian students in the United States to report within 30 days to the nearest INS office or to an INS representative on campus, and to present certain information verifying location and status as a student.

Under the new regulation, failure to report as required or providing false information to INS would subject a student to deportation proceedings for failure to comply with the conditions of nonimmigrant status. Also, conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year would constitute failure to maintain status.

Responding to the directive, Service personnel began to implement the enormous task of assimilating records into a workable source to identify all Iranian students. Although the order was issued on a holiday weekend, employees throughout the Service were called to report for work to organize the program in their respective areas. Telephone calls were made to colleges and universities notifying them of the reporting requirement, and requesting that all students be notified, and space at the school be provided for the interviews. Interviews began on November 13, 1979, at district offices, suboffices and on campuses throughout the Nation. Directions for starting the interviews were telephoned to regions from the Central Office and followed by wires to insure clarity.

Responsibility for executing the President's directive was that of our Investigations Division. However, because of the enormity of the task and the need to complete the project within 30 days, officers of other divisions were called upon to assist. Approximately 3,000 students were interviewed daily by Investigators, Immigration Inspectors, Immigration Examiners, Deportation Officers, Naturalization Examiners and Border Patrol Agents.

In addition, support staffs acted to establish a daily reporting system to provide data on the student interviews from the district level, through the regional offices, to the Central Office. A report of the daily totals of interviews completed, and related service action, were submitted each day to Acting Commissioner David Crosland for forwarding to the Attorney General and the President.

With the growing anger among U.S. citizens over the situation in Iran, the announcement of this program stimulated considerable correspondence and telephone comment from the American public—both for and against the President's directive. However, it is interesting to note that although many of the comments favored the directive, at the same time concern was voiced over the actual deportation of Iranian students to an unstable homeland. Those against, spoke mainly of the Government's action being unconstitutional, and also questioned the ability of INS to account for all the students in the United States.

During the initial period of registration there were some minor demonstrations by both the American public and Iranian students at some INS offices and at some schools attended by the students. However, these were peaceful gatherings and caused no problems.

On November 27, 1979, the confederation of Iranian students in Washington, D.C. filed a suit before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, to have the order declared unconstitutional. A hearing was held on December 4, 1979, before U.S. District Judge Joyce Hens

Green which resulted in a judgement for permanent injunction against the order.

The plaintiffs argued that the immigration regulation under 8 CFR 214.5 was unconstitutional as it did not give similar treatment to nonimmigrant students of other nationalities.

The Government's position was that the Attorney General has authority under the immigration and Nationality Act to administer and enforce the laws relating to alien immigration and naturalization, to issue regulations governing the admission of nonimmigrant aliens, and to insure the departure of those individuals who violate the terms of their nonimmigrant status. Further, the Government asserted that foreign policy determinations of the President and the Attorney General are not subject to judicial review.

INS suspended the survey of Iranian students on December 11, 1979, after the permanent injunction halting the program was issued by the U.S. District Court. At that point, INS had completed interviews for 53,006 Iranians.

An emergency stay of that order was obtained by the Government from the U.S. Court of Appeals on December 14, 1979. Since the survey was suspended on December 11, the Attorney General on December 17, 1979, extended through December 31, 1979, the reporting period for Iranians who are in this country with student visas. Under the terms of the stay, INS did not enforce deportation proceedings against the students until the legality of the program was decided by the court.

The Government appealed the injunction before three of the nine Circuit Court Judges in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Arguments were heard on December 20, and on December 27, 1979, the court ruled the regulation promulgated by the Attorney General at the direction of the President, was constitutional and within the authority delegated by Congress. This ruling was later reaffirmed by the full U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Returning to the task at hand, INS resumed interviewing the Iranian students and by the end of the reporting period on December 31, had interviewed more than 56,000 students. Over 49,000 were found to be in status. The accompanying table shows the results of those interviews.

United States Department of Justice  
Immigration and  
Naturalization Service  
Washington, D.C.

#### IRANIAN STUDENT REGISTRATION (NOVEMBER 14 — DECEMBER 31, 1979) AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1980

Interviewed	56,694
In Status	49,327
Found Deportable	6,906
Granted Voluntary Departure	1,076
Order to Show Cause Issued	5,519

The next phase of the program, that of locating those students who failed to report as required by the President's directive, commenced immediately. First it was necessary to review all INS records relating to the students in question, matching field records with Central Office records in order to obtain the most current information possible on each student. When the matching is completed, the information is sent to the district office concerned for a follow-up investigation. Through February 1980, INS Investigators had located some 759 deportable Iranian students.

Service employees have done their usual outstanding job in a time of crisis. The success of the program is due to the excellent attitude of Service personnel and the diligent effort on the part of all who are participating. There are those who doubted our ability to conduct this program, but INS people again demonstrated an ability to rise to the occasion and exert the extra effort necessary to carry out this assignment despite

numerous problems, limited manpower and limited resources.

With the experience gained from this program, INS is considering tighter controls on all foreign students in the U.S. Consideration is being given to requiring all foreign students to report to INS to verify their status and location, as was done with the Iranian students. Other changes under consideration are: requiring all students, who now are admitted for the duration of status, to report periodically to INS to obtain extensions of stay; establishing a central file containing copies of the records and documents of each student; and closer monitoring of schools approved for acceptance of foreign students to insure compliance with the law.

## Changes in the Regulations

Under Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations:

Consult 44 FR 65726, Nov. 14, 1979, Sections 214.1 and 214.5.

44 FR 75165, Dec. 19, 1979, Section 214.5(a).

45FR 6776, Jan. 30, 1980, Sections 282.1; 299.1 through 299.4; and 499.1.

45 FR 10312, Feb. 15, 1980, Section 238.4.

45 FR 10313, Feb. 15, 1980, Sections 334.16; 336.16; and 341.1.

45 FR 11113, Feb. 20, 1980, Section 212.6.

45 FR 13434, Feb. 29, 1980, Section 100.4(c)(2).

## Improving Telephone Service to the Public

By Neill J. McKay  
Program Manager  
Electronics Support  
Office of Operations Support

Virtually everyone in his or her lifetime has encountered a situation in which a request for service has been frustrated due to the lack of immediate facilities to serve his demand. When we shop, for example, we are often forced to wait until a clerk has finished with another customer; when attending the movies, we often have to "queue up" at the ticket window; during the height of the summer season on our way to a seashore resort, we wonder if we will ever reach the entrance to the thruway, bridge or tunnel; and when we call the nearest Immigration Service office for information, we wonder if we will ever get through! Each of these examples exhibits one factor in common: Momentarily, the demands for service exceed the facilities provided to accommodate them and, thus, some demands are not met.

This is the essence of what is called the "Traffic Problem" and in order to effectively solve it, sufficient information is required about the nature of the demands, the facilities available to satisfy these demands, and the meaning and importance of service objectives.

### Background

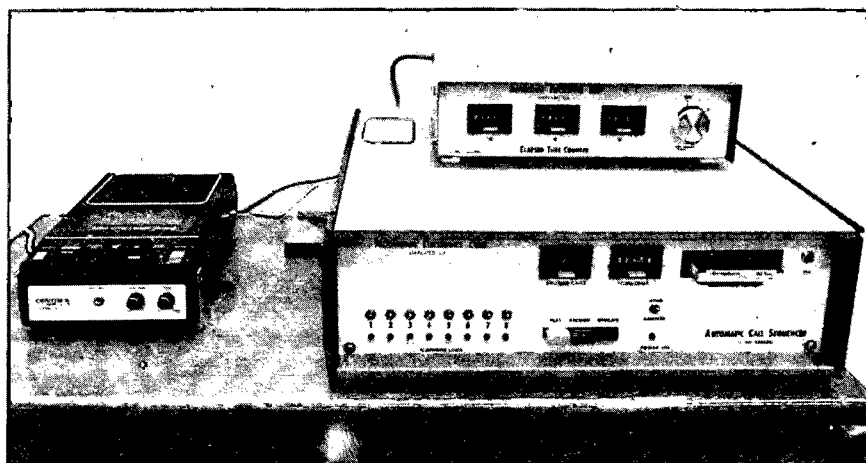
Two years ago, as part of the Model Office Project initiated at our Houston District Office, the Electronics Support Program was asked to investigate the telephone traffic problem at Service offices and explore ways of improving our telephone information service to the public. The project became known as

TIPS an acronym for Telephone Information Processing System.

The difficulty the public frequently experiences in contacting many of our District Offices by telephone is not a new situation. However, it has become increasingly exacerbated not only by the overwhelming number of calls for general information, but also repeated inquiries relating to large numbers of pending applications for benefits under the law. The latter have created huge backlogs in the records and adjudications activities, which have in turn caused telephone lines and circuits to become heavily congested in some areas. For example, a recent telephone company traffic survey of the information lines into the Los Angeles District Office indicated an average of 9,000 call attempts daily!

Anytime you have a large population requesting information and there are insufficient facilities (lines, equipment, personnel, etcetera) to accommodate the demand, you are going to have telephone circuit congestion. This occurs in many areas, such as when contacting train stations, airlines, department stores, and other government agencies.

However, because of the complexities of immigration law, generally there are few alternative sources for the information sought which encompasses a wide range of immigration subjects. Requests can vary from those of a general information nature to more complex inquiries in-



Automatic answering, sequencing and holding equipment at the Miami office. Shown on the right is an eight-line sequencer with an elapsed time counter on top. The latter monitors the time callers have been placed on hold and can provide an audible or visual alarm when specified holding times have been exceeded. On the left is a tape cassette containing pre-recorded general information which is played to those callers on hold.

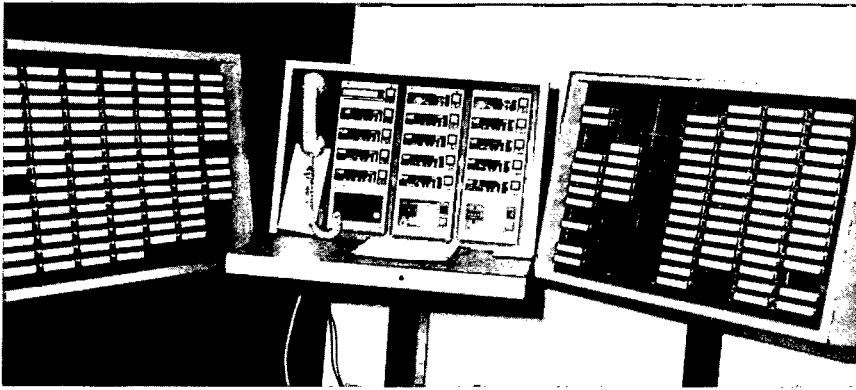
volving extensive, detailed responses.

INS telephone facilities were drastically inadequate and overloaded resulting in callers encountering excessive "busy" signals. There was no automatic answering mechanism either to handle callers in priority order or to place callers on hold until they could be handled. There was very little definition of the problem and scant data on its severity.

Thus, the TIPS Project is the first, concerted, longterm effort by INS to research and investigate the telephone problem, define and specify parameters, set specific and realistic measurable objectives of improvement, and explore alternatives to meeting these objectives.

### Objectives

In developing an effective Telephone Information Processing System it was determined that the ideal system would include the following objectives in order to achieve a desirable level of service: reducing the number of incoming calls; reducing the average duration of each call; in-



An overall view of the tape library system in use at the Los Angeles office shows the tape player console situated in the center, with 15 slots for taped messages, and with the tape storage racks located on each side.

creasing the number of servers (lines and people); separating requests for application forms and general information from specific information required from a Contact Representative; continual adjustment of the size of the work force in accordance with the traffic load; and improving procedures for handling calls.

With these objectives in mind, we proceeded to install a telephone system which, first of all, provided additional lines and equipment to increase the call-handling capability. The system automatically answers calls, places them on hold, monitors the holding time, and handles them in priority order on a first-come, first-served basis. While on hold, prerecorded information such as office hours, number to call for forms and other general information, is played to the caller. In some offices, bilingual recorded information is played to accommodate the large number of Spanish-speaking persons who deal with INS.

In addition, the TIPS system provides a message center for automatically tape recording requests for forms and applications. The tapes are then transcribed by clerical personnel at off-peak hours. With the capability for monitoring telephone line activity and holding times, we are able to adjust the work force size in accordance with the traffic load. We

are also able to monitor the number of completed calls, the number of abandoned calls, average hold times and average service times, so that we can determine what, if any, additional steps should be taken to improve service.

#### Status of Tips

At present, TIPS systems have been installed in 13 District Offices around the country. It is planned to expand the program to additional offices in FY 1980 and FY 1981 as part of our continued efforts to improve service to the public.

To illustrate a measure of effectiveness of TIPS, the Atlanta District Office in September 1977, prior to TIPS, was handling on the average only 55 percent of all attempted calls. And, during the peak hours, was only handling 35 percent, with average

conversation and holding times of 3-4 minutes. After TIPS was implemented, 90 percent or greater of all attempted calls to this office, even during the busiest hours, were being handled with average conversation and holding times of two minutes.

To accomplish improved service, TIPS employs a judicious mixture of equipment, staffing, workload and procedures. At Atlanta, telephone lines were increased from two to four, and the number of available Contact Representatives also increased from two to four. However, the additional two Contact Representatives are used only during peak periods. Installation of one line for requesting "forms only", along with a message center has resulted in the processing of at least 40 requests for forms per day.

An added benefit has been the reduction in the number of calls received by operating units from individuals seeking information on the status of an application. TIPS has provided a more efficient information system of responding to callers, allowing them to receive attention with a minimum of waiting time.



The tape library holds 100 tapes, 50 in English and 50 in Spanish, containing general information on immigration and citizenship matters.

It is interesting to note that based on a traffic survey of the Atlanta Office, telephone company representatives recommended a minimum of seven servers on seven lines, 100 percent of the time, to achieve approximately the same level of service the Atlanta office is presently providing with just four servers, two of which are not utilized 100 percent of the time. However, one important result of this project was that many of the calls, prior to TIPS, were apparently due to repeated attempts by the same caller. These were effectively eliminated when an adequate system was established.

### The Teletronix System

As a part of the TIPS project, we are now experimenting with a tape library system in providing extensive general information to the public. The system, entitled "Ask Immigration", combines the standard telephone system with a multichannel tape library system to provide information on immigration and citizenship matters. It was introduced in the Los Angeles office on October 22, 1979 and in the Miami office on November 14, 1979. INS is believed to be the first Federal agency to provide this type of service.

Information on selected general topics such as citizenship, adjustment of status, alien registration, extensions of stay, etcetera, are professionally prerecorded on numbered tape cassettes and played to the caller upon request. A total library of 100 tapes, 50 in English and 50 in Spanish, are being used initially by each office. Some 15,000 brochures, containing the tape library list and instructions, were disseminated to the public. The Miami office is presently handling approximately 350 additional calls per day with the new system.

When a person telephones to request information by tape number, an operator, usually a Contact Representative, selects the appropriate cassette and inserts it into a playback unit. The tape plays automatically, stops at the end of the mes-

sage, and may be adjusted to either disconnect the telephone line or place the caller on hold for additional information.

It is believed that a number of benefits are to be gained from the "Ask Immigration" concept. For example, one Contact Representative with the aid of taped information, can handle up to 15 telephone lines at one time. The recorded informa-

Brochures in both English and Spanish are disseminated to the public, containing a listing of the information available in the tape library and instructions for obtaining this information.

tion presents an accurate verbal essay of various typical immigration matters, at no cost to the public, which has been professionally prepared and reviewed by immigration officials. The information is easily ac-

## ASK IMMIGRATION

CALL

ASK IMM

8:00 A.M. - 4

INF

IMM

C

U. S. IM  
NATURALI

## PREGUNTE A INMIGRACION



Llame al teléfono (305) 350-5741

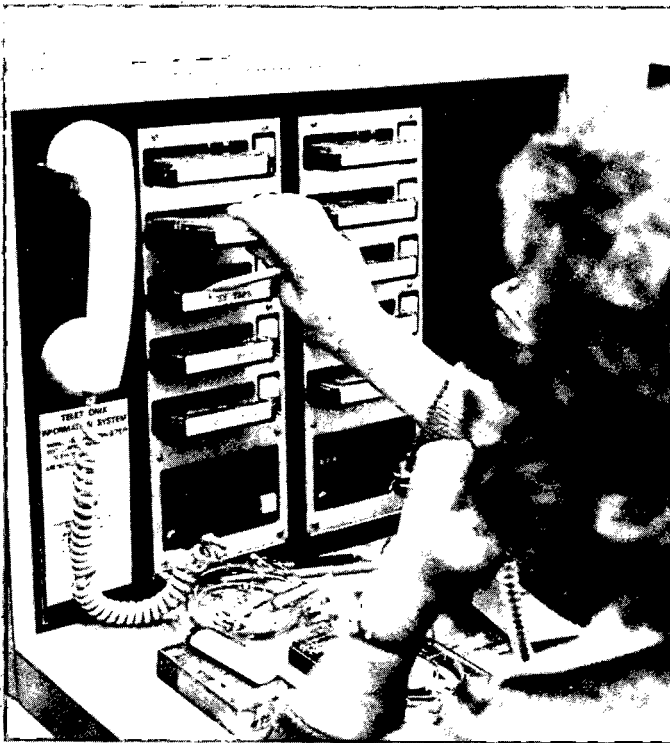
El horario de  
PREGUNTE A INMIGRACIÓN es

De 8:00 a.m. a 4:30 p.m., de Lunes a Viernes

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE  
INMIGRACIÓN Y CIUDADANÍA

U. S. IMMIGRATION &  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(Servicio de Inmigración y de Naturalización  
de los Estados Unidos)



The tape is inserted into the playback unit which may be adjusted to either disconnect the telephone line or place the caller on hold for additional information following completion of the message.

cessible to the public, is continually updated, and anonymity of the caller is preserved. It also promotes good community relations and we are beginning to receive many compliments from callers who previously only received busy signals.

The Teletronix systems installed at our Los Angeles and Miami offices are undergoing evaluation and, if proven successful, it is planned to expand the concept to other Service offices. Also, plans call for providing this capability in INS information and reception areas for use by walk-ins.

### Conclusions and Future Considerations

It has been found that TIPS can definitely improve the telephone call-handling capability of a particular office by a suitable mix of equipment, staffing, workload, and procedures.

Similar types of improvements can be expected in other INS offices

presently under evaluation. The major difficulty in evaluating a system is securing the technical data and information which will assist in coming up with a solution. Since we are dealing with large numbers of diverse inquiries occurring at random times, we cannot just guess how many additional telephone lines are needed or how much increased staffing is needed. To arrive at an effective system requires a scientific analysis of all the ifs, ands, and buts, and we are continuing research to devise improved TIPS designs.

As telephone company-provided equipment becomes more sophisticated, the TIPS concepts will also benefit. For example, the day will come when an automatic call-back procedure will be possible. Callers to an office, who either encounter a busy signal or who after waiting a specified maximum time, would be automatically called back within a specified period of time. Another possibility is the automatic rerouting of calls to another office during extremely busy periods.

Since the INS Information Section

represents a microcosm of the entire district office, I would envision each office someday possessing its very own private automatic branch exchange (PABX). With a PABX to serve the entire district office, all incoming calls could be screened at the information center and routed to the appropriate contact to be disposed of quickly and efficiently. The PABX would automatically adapt itself to increases and decreases in traffic intensity, and management information data could be constantly monitored by a supervisor and the size of the work force dynamically adjusted. Calls could be identified as local or long distance and necessary action taken to insure minimum holding times.

Beyond the information center, the entire district office's activities would be significantly enhanced due to the many features of today's PABX's. ■

## Air Operations of the Border Patrol

By M. Dale Burt  
Chief Pilot  
Border Patrol  
El Paso, Texas

The air operations of the Border Patrol have changed very little over the years. Aircraft have been used as an enforcement tool since the early forties, and the one airplane which set the pattern for an effective air operation was the 1951 Piper Cub. With the horsepower increased from 65 to 150, this plane became known as the "Super Cub" and has proved so versatile, dependable and economical that it continues to excel over any other airplane for the type of work performed. It is depended upon as

the main airborne mobile platform of the Border Patrol.

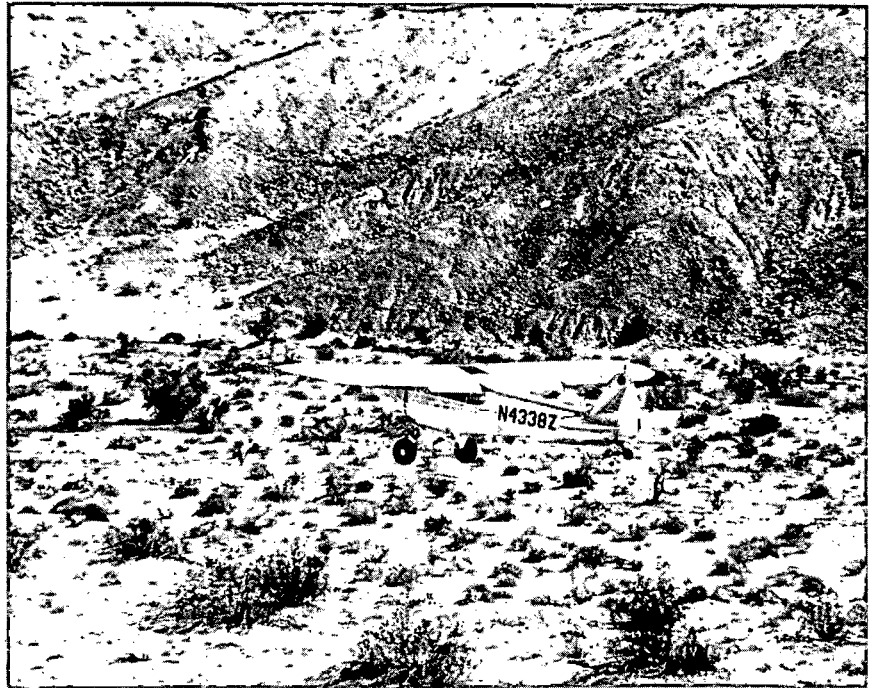
With the use of aircraft, the Border Patrol was able to establish a coordinated ground-air patrol which has proven to be very effective through the years in the overall enforcement efforts of the Service. Vast amounts of territory can be patrolled rapidly, eliminating unproductive and wasted efforts by ground units. The Border Patrol Pilot is able to direct ground units to productive areas with a minimum loss of time; he can assist in planning farm and ranch check operations by looking over country inaccessible to ground units; gather intelligence through observation of potential illegal entries; and relay information to ground units of possible undocumented aliens observed on freight trains and other conveyances. All of these air activities help in utilizing our manpower more efficiently.

### Aerial Sign Cutting

Although all Border Patrol Agents learn to use sign cutting techniques in tracking illegal entrants, it is interesting to note that Border Patrol Pilots also use this skill which, I might add, is applied while traveling over the ground at 60 miles per hour in their Super Cubs. This is no small accomplishment when you consider he is moving along at 88 feet per second. Of course, aerial sign cutting requires a good knowledge of sign cutting from the ground. Therefore, some of the same techniques used on the ground are applied to aerial tracking procedures.

Certainly, the pilot has other considerations which dictate the success or lack of success in tracking individuals from the air. For example, he must consider airspeed, altitude, lighting conditions, turbulence, and terrain, while at the same time analyzing and interpreting whatever tracks are spotted below.

Experience teaches the pilot how to distinguish between fresh tracks and old, the effects of weather on the various sign, and whether several aliens are walking one behind the other or side by side. In addition, he



learns the territory thoroughly so that he is continually oriented, knows the best places for cutting sign, the probable routes of aliens, locations of fences, roads and landmarks, as well as the farms and ranches in the area.

With all of these things which must be considered, the pilot soon learns to fly his aircraft by instinct. He knows his limitations and capabilities, as well as that of his aircraft.

### Air-Ground Teamwork

A normal air-ground operation will have both the pilot and the ground unit cutting sign, looking for evidence of illegal crossings. A typical trail of aliens is five, crossing just at dark. The Border Patrol Agent may have already cut the sign of the five aliens across his drag road and advised the pilot by radio of the location, description, and general direction.

As the Agent walks or drives along the tracks, he keeps the pilot informed of any change in direction or of changes in the sign, such as lack of rain drops or blown sand in the tracks. Lack of dirt from dew or absence of night crawling creatures are all clues to the sign cutter.

The pilot, flying ahead of the tracker, looks for additional sign of

Border Patrol Pilots will skim the desert in their Super Cubs, looking for tracks of illegal border crossers.

illegal entrants, and along the way checks tanks and windmills where aliens may have taken refuge for the day to remain out of the heat. If the pilot locates the aliens, he radios for the ground unit to come in and circles the area until the unit shows up.

The methods used by undocumented aliens to reach their destinations in the U.S. interior are becoming increasingly more ingenious. They cross the desert during periods of strong winds or when it is raining or snowing, so they won't leave any signs. Frequently, they walk single file, stepping in each others tracks, jumping across roads, brushing tracks out as they cross roads and fences, and walking backwards to make the Patrol Agent believe he is headed toward Mexico rather than the U.S. These are just some of the ruses he will use to elude apprehension, but air-ground teams take all of these elements into consideration in determining whether to continue the pursuit.





Air and ground units work as a team in locating illegal border crossers. With the pilot tracking ahead of the ground unit, he can spot the location of the aliens and relay the information back so that the unit can move directly to the spot with no waste in time or effort. (Photo by Don Dornan)

### Chief Pilot

With a compliment of 50 pilots, 28 fixed wing aircraft, and three Hughes helicopters, spread over some 10 Border Patrol Sectors on the southern border, INS decided that a Chief Pilot was needed to coordinate the Air Operations Program of the Service. Although all Border Patrol Pilots serve under the direct supervision of the Chief Patrol Agent of the Sector, there are many technical areas of the

program which require guidance and direction from an experienced pilot.

Thus, in November 1978, a Chief Pilot position was established under the Assistant Commissioner, Border Patrol, in the Central Office. However, the position was physically placed at Border Patrol Sector Headquarters in El Paso, Texas, rather than in Washington, D.C., so that the Chief Pilot would be accessible to the pilots and vice versa.

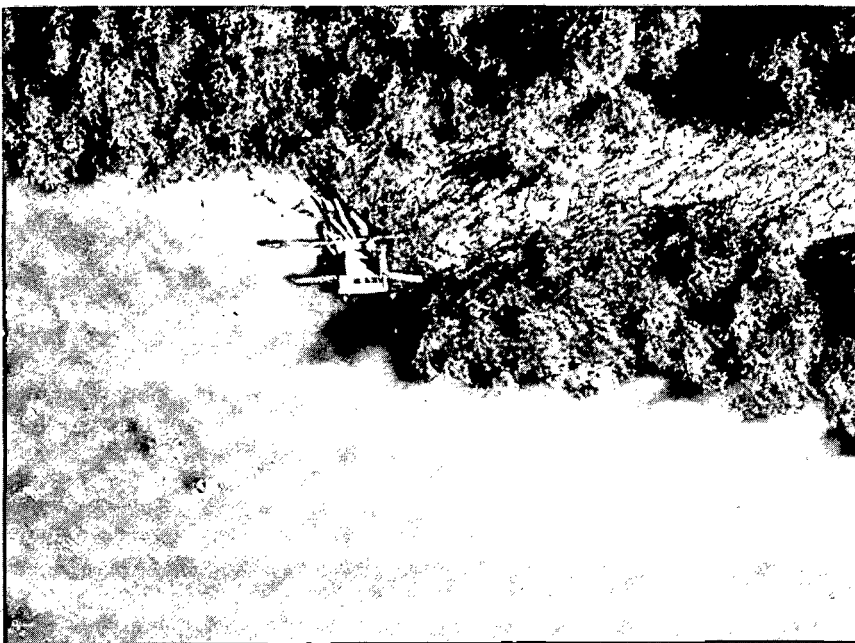
The Chief Pilot is responsible for pilot proficiency checks, pilot training, testing applicants, inspection of aircraft and maintenance facilities, and investigation of accidents or incidents. He also maintains liaison with the various Sector Chiefs, providing assistance in evaluating the assignment of aircraft and pilots, and recommending changes, where appropriate.

### Pilot Selection

All pilots are selected from qualified applicants through the Service's Merit Promotion Plan. He must have logged a minimum of 1500 hours flight time, including 250 hours pilot-in-command hours in fixed wing aircraft, and have flown 100 hours in the last year. The applicant must also hold a valid commercial pilot's license, an instrument rating, and a first class airman physical.

The position of helicopter pilot is filled in the same manner as fixed wing pilots except an applicant must have logged 1500 hours, including 250 pilot-in-command hours in helicopters. The 100 hours in the last year may be in any aircraft. Since the Hughes 500C Helicopter is not certificated by the manufacturer for instrument flying, helicopter pilots are not required to have an instrument rating. However, if a helicopter pilot wants to become an aircraft pilot, that is flying both fixed wing and helicopters, then he must meet all of the other requirements mentioned.

Following selection of an applicant for a pilot position, he must first undergo an inflight evaluation by the Chief Pilot. Among other things, this involves an instrument proficiency



A homemade raft, spotted from the air, appears ready for use in crossing the Rio Grande to the United States.

check to determine the ability of the applicant to fly by instruments only.

The journeyman Border Patrol Pilot in addition to his flight duties, must maintain instrument proficiency as well as night qualification. This is Service policy as well as an FAA requirement. Also, a Biennial Flight Review is given in accordance with FAA regulation. The Border Patrol check pilot must be a certificated Flight Instructor in order to administer the check rides and sign each pilot's log book to indicate he meets the minimum FAA requirements.

A newly selected pilot will receive on-the-job training as he progresses through his first year of flying. Although he may be a very competent, experienced pilot, the type of flying performed for the Border Patrol is more critical and demanding. For one thing, the new pilot has altitude and speed limitations placed on him which will require his working slowly toward performing the type of flying that will allow him to use his aircraft to its fullest potential.

Thus, the first year is spent in training; learning how to apply his knowledge of flying, his experience as a Patrol Agent and his knowledge of the Sector. Each pilot will have to learn his own capability and those of the aircraft he flies. He has to rely on his sense of touch to be able to fly his aircraft at slow speeds and remain above the stall speed while attention is diverted outside of his aircraft. He has to learn how to work with ground units. He has to know how to direct these units and use them in the most effective way to accomplish the mission.

An important part of the pilot's job is to understand and gain the cooperation and support of the Patrol Agents he works with everyday. Without good rapport, neither the pilot nor the ground team will be able to function effectively in their jobs.

### Aircraft

In addition to the Super Cub mentioned earlier, we have the Cessna 182 which has been in use since 1956. This aircraft has proven to be very dependable for farm and ranch check operations. Since the seating is side by side, and the stall speed is higher than that of the Super Cub, it cannot be used as successfully for sign cutting. However, equipped with long-range fuel tanks, this aircraft allows pilots to respond to remote areas and spend longer times on station without refueling.

In about 1970, a private company invented a way to reduce stall speed, increase cruise speed and give an aircraft better slow flight characteristics. After factory demonstrations proving their claims, the Service included the modification on all of their subsequent purchases of Cessnas.

The Super Cub remains basically the same since it was designed in the late thirties. The airframe and wing have been strengthened to accommodate the 150 horsepower engine.

Flaps have been installed to decrease stall speed from 47 miles per hour to 43 miles per hour.

Over the years, the Service has tested many aircraft which have been advertised to equal or better the Super Cub. None, however, have the superior slow flight characteristics desirable for Border Patrol use.

The helicopter has been suggested for many years as a replacement for the Cub and, eventually it may, when there are no longer Cubs available.

The Chula Vista Border Patrol Sector has two Hughes 500C Helicopters which have proven to be very effective. Equipped with a high-powered search light for night operations, the helicopter responds quickly to sensors and to assistance calls from Patrol Agents. The noise it makes while in operation is a deterrent to illegal entry, and allows the ground units a certain amount of flexibility when it is in the area.

The El Paso Border Patrol Sector has been evaluating an OH-6A military version of the 500C Helicopter



The teamwork of Border Patrol air and ground units has flushed some aliens from the thick brush.



Airplane and Helicopter Pilots confer on the activity in the area to be patrolled. The two rarely fly, together; the fixed wing aircraft is used mainly during the day and the helicopter at night.

since June 1979. There have been some problems due to the 4,000 feet altitude of the area. Summer temperatures cause a density altitude of 7,000-8,000 feet which has an effect on the lift characteristics and causes high engine temperatures. However, it is believed with increased horsepower, these problems can be overcome.

In October 1979, the El Paso helicopter only flew 14 or 31 days, but assisted in 28 percent of the apprehensions during that month.

During FY 1979, helicopter patrol at Chula Vista accounted for 51,494 apprehension assists. In addition to its regular duties, frequently the helicopter is called upon to assist local law enforcement officers. Three recent incidents come to mind in which the helicopter was called in to assist the San Diego Police Department in making felony arrests.

The first incident occurred on July 12, 1979, when a group of undocumented aliens were apprehended in the area of Sunset Avenue and San Ysidro Boulevard. The group claimed they had been robbed by a male suspect in the area of the horse corrals on Calle Primero. The San Diego Police began a search of the area and, at the same time, requested assistance of the Border Patrol helicopter. The helicopter arrived at the

scene and almost immediately flushed out the suspect, who was apprehended and positively identified as the robber.

Another robbery incident occurred two days later in the area of the riverbottom at Sunset Avenue and Hollister Street. A group of undocumented aliens who were apprehended by the Border Patrol complained they had been robbed by several armed men near a campsite in the riverbottom. The San Diego Police were notified and two units were sent to investigate. The Border Patrol helicopter was called in, and along with a Border Patrol ground team and the local police, located two armed men who were taken into custody and identified.

The third incident occurred on August 11, 1979, when Border Patrol Agents working the levee heard gunshots coming from a field where numerous alien robberies have occurred in the past. The Border Patrol Agents notified the San Diego Police and assisted in surrounding the field to await the arrival of the helicopter. It arrived shortly, swept the field area with its spotlight, causing several

male juveniles to flee on foot from their hiding place. The police and Border Patrol units converged on the group and apprehended four suspects, one of which was armed with a sawed-off rifle. All were arrested.

These are but a few examples of the mutual cooperation which exists between the Border Patrol and local authorities. Such cooperation is experienced in most every community where the Border Patrol coexists with other law enforcement agencies.

With an aerial observation capability, the Border Patrol is able to work more efficiently and effectively in its efforts to deter and prevent illegal entries. Throughout the years, the Air Operations Program has been of major benefit to Service efforts in carrying out its enforcement responsibilities. ■

## Administrative Decisions

(Due to space limitations it is possible to print only an index and identifying paragraph on each precedent decision. Copies of the decisions may be seen at any local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Copies may also be purchased on a yearly subscription basis (\$50. per year, \$12. extra for foreign mailing) from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The Decisions will be printed later in bound volume form. Volumes of past Administrative Decisions are on sale at the Government Printing Office in Washington. **Note: Decisions missing from the numerical sequence have not at this printing been released for publication.)**

**Number 2650-Matter of Davis. In Exclusion Proceedings A-7449011. Decided by BIA May 24, 1978.**

(1) In cases involving loss of American citizenship, the law and the facts are to be construed as far as reasonably possible in favor of the claimant.

(2) Under the provisions of section 349(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the burden is on the one asserting that a loss of citizenship occurred to prove that claim by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) A voluntary renunciation of nationality in accordance with section 401(f) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (section 349(a)(6), Immigration and Nationality Act), was effective to accomplish expatriation even if the former citizen did not acquire another nationality, and became stateless.

(4) An Oath of Renunciation pursuant to section 401(f) of the Nationality Act of 1940 accomplished expatriation where there was a specific intent to renounce all allegiance to the United States and to become a "world" citizen.

(5) Since the United States is not a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, U.N. Doc. A/CONF. 9/15 (August 29, 1961), its provisions have no applicability to loss of United States citizenship. Even if this were not the case, the Convention provides for voluntary renunciation of citizenship with resulting statelessness "where the national... gives definite evidence of his determination to repudiate his allegiance."

(6) One who has lost United States citizenship by a voluntary oath of renunciation is no longer a national of the United States since a renunciation of citizenship embraces a renunciation of American nationality as well.

(7) Former citizen who executed an Oath of Renunciation of United States citizenship in 1948 to become a citizen of the world, who left the United States in 1961 and lived abroad for many years after his reentry permit expired, remarried in France, established a business, had three children

born in that country, and entered the United States as a visitor in 1975, 1976 and 1977, held to have abandoned his status as a lawful permanent resident alien.

**Number 2652-Matter of Siqueriros. In Exclusion Proceedings A-17176637. Decided by BIA May 24, 1978.**

(1) The fact that a lawful permanent resident commuter is only working part time in this country, while he attends a United States school, does not cause him to necessarily lose his lawful permanent resident status.

(2) Former commuter who lives in rented trailer while attending college, where he has regular part-time employment, and who visits family in Mexico on weekends, held to have established a residence in the United States and to be no longer a commuter.

**Number 2653-Matter of Yam. In Deportation Proceedings A-15950259. Decided by BIA May 30, 1978.**

(1) An alien does not effect an entry into the United States unless, while free from actual or constructive restraint, he crosses into the territory of the United States and is inspected and admitted by an immigration officer, or actually or intentionally evades inspection at the nearest inspection point.

(2) An alien found floating in Niagara River, and brought by police while unconscious to a hospital in the United States where he was turned over to the Border Patrol, did not effect an entry.

(3) Deportation proceedings ordered terminated as to alien found in Niagara River and brought into the United States while unconscious, since exclusion was the proper procedure.

**Number 2654-Matter of Rahmati. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-17019199. Decided by BIA June 26, 1978.**

A determination by an immigration judge in rescission proceedings that an alien was accorded nonquota status as the spouse of a United States citizen by reason of a non-

viable marriage does not preclude the alien under section 204(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1154(c), from obtaining immigration status under a new visa petition since it does not follow from the fact that a marriage is nonviable that it was entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws.

**Number 2655-Matter of Au Yeung. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-13856216. Decided by BIA June 28, 1978.**

(1) The Board of Immigration Appeals does not have jurisdiction to consider whether a beneficiary of a visa petition, who was once accorded lawful permanent resident status, has abandoned that status, when the Board has before it an appeal from the denial of a visa petition.

(2) An alien, who is admitted to the United States as an "eligible orphan" pursuant to section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act, and is never adopted by the petitioning United States citizen "parent," and who leaves the United States, is not eligible for preference status as the "son" of the petitioning United States citizen "parent" since that relationship never came into existence.

**Number 2656-Matter of Man. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-21080157. Decided by BIA June 29, 1978.**

A concubine (*tsip*) cannot derive an immigration benefit through children born to her "husband" and his principal wife, and a visa petition by the "child" in behalf of the claimed "stepmother" will be denied since the sole relationship between the parties is the polygamous "marriage."

**Number 2657-Matter of Agdinaoay. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-31346917. Decided by BIA June 30, 1978.**

A finding of deportability under section 241(c)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1251(c)(2), in a final order of deportation provides a clear and substantial basis for a District Director's determination that the section 204(c) bar precludes the respondent from thereafter being accorded a nonquota or

visa preference status; *absent* evidence of any gross miscarriage of justice sufficient to support a collateral attack on the prior deportation proceedings.

**Number 2658-Matter of Konishi. In Deportation Proceedings A-19807195. Decided by BIA July 5, 1978.**

Self-employed professional artist does not qualify for exemption from the labor certification requirements of section 212(a)(14) as an investor where "investment" consists solely of an inventory of his own paintings along with the furnishings for a one-man gallery because the gallery is the mere conduit for the sale of the products of the alien's own labor and no showing is made that the "business" would expand job opportunities so as to offset any adverse impact of his employment.

**Number 2659-Matter of Dejong. In Exclusion Proceedings A-22461648. Decided by BIA July 14, 1978.**

(1) Under section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, an immigration judge did not have jurisdiction to consider the admissibility of the "alien crew members" of M/V Dosina, an oil tanker which operated as a lightering vessel, off the coast of California, who had applied for temporary permission to land as "alien crewmen."

(2) When the immigration inspector found that the alien crew members did not qualify as "bona fide crewmen," the proper procedure was to refuse them conditional landing permits. See 8 CFR 252.1(g).

**Number 2661-Matter of Spiliopoulos. In Bond Proceedings A-21137443. Decided by BIA July 20, 1978.**

(1) The jurisdiction conferred upon an immigration judge under 8 CFR 242.2(b) to redetermine the custody status of a detained alien includes the authority to increase the amount of bond initially set by the District Director.

(2) An alien should not be detained to post bond unless there is a finding that he is a threat to national security or a poor bail risk.

(3) Where respondent, an airlines employee, resided in this country a relatively brief period of time (one year), exhibited a disregard for our laws by beginning to work shortly after he was admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure, has a wife and child who are here illegally and does not have the family ties that would entitle him to reside here permanently at some future date, a bond was appropriate.

(4) Reduction in amount of bond found warranted by Board, where there was a lack of any prior immigration or criminal record or history of nonappearance at court proceedings and respondent has a fixed place of residence.

**Number 2666-Matter of Marin. In Deportation Proceedings A-13923847. Decided by BIA August 4, 1978.**

(1) An application for discretionary relief under section 212(c) of the Act necessitates a balancing of the adverse factors of record evidencing an alien's undesirability as a permanent resident with the social and humane considerations presented in his behalf to determine whether the granting of relief is in the best interests of this country.

(2) A statutorily eligible applicant who has the right to apply for relief under section 212(c) must be given the reasonable opportunity to come forward with favorable considerations which may offset the adverse matters of record.

(3) The equities that an applicant for relief under section 212(c) must bring forward to establish that favorable discretionary action is warranted will depend in each case on the nature and circumstances of the ground of exclusion sought waived and on the presence of any additional adverse factors (factors previously deemed favorable and unfavorable set forth).

(4) An applicant for discretionary relief under section 212(c) who has been convicted of a serious drug offense must demonstrate "unusual" or "outstanding" countervailing equities before a favorable exercise of discretion will be considered.

(5) An applicant for relief under section 212(c) has a criminal record will ordinarily be required to make a showing of rehabilitation before relief will be granted as a matter of discretion.

(6) There is no irrebuttable presumption that a confined or recently convicted alien can never establish either that rehabilitation has occurred or that relief under section 212(c) should otherwise be granted.

(7) The recency of a conviction and the fact of confinement are matters relevant to the consideration of whether an alien has demonstrated his rehabilitation and whether relief should be granted as a matter of discretion.

(8) A District Director is not required to withhold the issuance of an Order to Show Cause in the case of a confined or recently convicted alien who is statutorily eligible for relief under section 212(c) in order to provide the alien a better opportunity to demonstrate his rehabilitation.

(9) The decision to institute deportation proceedings is vested in the discretion of the District Director and the Board of Immigration Appeals is not the proper forum in which to seek a review of the rationale underlying a District Director's decision in this regard.

**Number 2667-Matter of Pereyra. In Deportation Proceedings A-21036029. Decided by BIA August 10, 1978.**

An exchange visitor who is no longer subject to the foreign residence requirement in view of the amendment of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is not precluded from establishing statutory eligibility for suspension of deportation notwithstanding the provisions of section 244(f)(2) barring exchange visitors from that relief.

**Number 2674-Matter of Shen. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-21676973. Decided by BIA October 4, 1978.**

(1) As a general rule, a visa petition submitted by a mother on behalf of a child, regardless of the beneficiary's age, must be accompanied by the

birth certificate of the child showing the name of the mother.

(2) Since birth certificates are non-existent or unavailable in many countries, the Immigration and Naturalization Service may require secondary evidence in support of a visa petition such as civil, church or school records, and photographs, as well as proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain documentation.

(3) For persons born in Taiwan, an extract of household registration (showing the birth date and the names of the parents of each household member) is an official record comparable to a birth certificate for the purpose of establishing that the parties to a visa petition proceeding are mother and child.

(4) Where the petitioner failed to submit a Taiwanese extract of household registration respecting the birth of the child beneficiary but did submit supporting affidavits, a divorce agreement, and a renunciation of guardianship, case remanded to allow petitioner reasonable opportunity to submit additional evidence such as the extract of household registration or to explain its unavailability.

**Number 2675-Matter of Da Lomba. In Deportation Proceedings A-30442750. Decided by BIA July 14, 1978.**

(1) An alien found deportable under section 241(a)(2) and section 241(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251(a)(2) and 8 U.S.C. 1251(c)) for having entered the United States by means of a fraudulent marriage, who was not otherwise inadmissible, may invoke section 241(f) nondeportability. **Matter of Diniz**, Interim Decision 2428 (BIA 1975), reversed.

(2) Section 241(f) forgives deportability under section 241(c), a charge grounded squarely on section 212(a)(19), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(19).

(3) Section 241(f) forgives deportability under sections 241(a)(1) and 212(a)(20) when there has been compliance with the immigrant visa requirements and the entry document is invalid because of fraud.

(4) Section 241(f) does not forgive deportability under sections 241(a)(1) and 212(a)(14).

**Number 2676-Matter of Chheav. In Deportation Proceedings A-22417010. Decided by BIA October 18, 1978.**

(1) An alien seeking adjustment of status as a nonprincipal alien under the provisions of the Act of October 28, 1977, Public Law 95-145, 91 Stat. 1223, relating to spouses and children of Indochinese refugees need not have an approved visa petition as a prerequisite for that relief.

(2) Adjustment of status will be granted under the provisions of Public Law 95-145 to one claiming eligibility as the spouse of an Indochinese refugee eligible for relief under that Act as a principal only upon a showing that the marriage is one recognizable for immigration purposes.

**Number 2677-Matter of Garcia. In Visa Petition Proceedings A-21304828. Decided by BIA November 16, 1978.**

(1) Under the provisions of the Texas Family Code, Section 1.91, a common-law marriage may be shown by establishing three factors: (1) an agreement by the parties to be married, (2) living together in Texas after representation to others by the parties that they are married.

(2) Under the Texas Family Code, Section 1.91(b), the agreement of the parties to be married may be inferred if it is proved that they lived together as husband and wife and represented to others that they were married.

(3) In a Texas common-law marriage, agreement is fundamental and cohabitation is an element, but holding out to the public that two persons are husband and wife is essential.

**McChesney v. Johnson**, 79 S.W. 2d 658 (Civ. App. 1935).

(4) Where Immigration and Naturalization Service offered as proof of a prior undissolved common-law marriage, only the birth certificates of petitioner's five children listing the purported common-law husband as the father, and the petitioner as the one providing the information, the proof of holding out and cohabita-

tion was inadequate, and the petition will be approved.

(5) Under Texas law, reputation and cohabitation are at best only presumptive proofs of common-law marriage and where either of those grounds fails, it is not correct to build the presumption of marriage on the other. **McArthur v. Hall**, 169 S.W. 2d 724 (Civ. App. 1943). ■

**Number 2678-Matter of Carrillo. In Deportation Proceedings A-31073471. Decided by BIA, Nov. 28, 1978.**

An alien convicted of "Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm during the Commission of a Felony" (18 U.S.C. 924(c)) is not deportable under section 241(a)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1251(a)(11), even though the underlying felony is the illicit possession of heroin, since 18 U.S.C. 924(c) is not "a law . . . relating to the illicit possession of a narcotic drug." **Castaneda de Esper v. INS**, 557 F.2d 79 (6 Cir. 1977) and **Matter of Velasco**, Interim Decision 2601 (BIA 1977) followed. **Matter of Chang**, Interim Decision 2550 (BIA 1977) distinguished.

**Number 2679-Matter of Chumplitazi. In Deportation Proceedings, A19 654 637. Decided by BIA, Nov. 20, 1978**

(1) An alien, found deportable as a nonimmigrant visitor who remained in the United States beyond the period of his authorized stay, is precluded from relief under Article 32 of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which is limited to aliens lawfully in the United States.

(2) The provisions of Article 33 of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees have not changed the rights and remedies of an alien in deportation proceedings under section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1253(h). **Matter of Dunar**, 14 I&N Dec. 310 (BIA 1973), reaffirmed.

(3) An immigration judge does not have the authority to consider re-

quests for asylum in deportation proceedings since by regulation jurisdiction over such applications has been placed in the District Director, *Matter of Exantus and Pierré*, Interim Decision 2622 (BIA 1977), modified.

(4) A tax levied on all citizens of Peru who travel outside of that country is not persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political belief, as contemplated by section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(5) A claim to persecution under section 243(h) must be supported by evidence which is material, rather than by generalized undocumented assertions by the applicant. *Coriolan v. INS*, 559 F.2d 993 (5 Cir. 1977), distinguished.

(6) A delay by the Service of five years in acting upon an asylum application was not "affirmative misconduct" amounting to estoppel since the respondent was not directly deprived of any entitlement he had under the immigration laws, and he was given the opportunity to fully elucidate the bases for his fear of persecution in Peru at his deportation hearing.

(7) The loss of a job and the concomitant financial loss incurred is not "extreme hardship" within the meaning of section 244 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254, despite an 11-year stay in the United States.

**Number 2682-Matter of Wong. In Visa Petition Proceedings, A-21323067, A-21323068. Decided by BIA, Dec. 6, 1978.**

(1) Under the provisions of Article 15 of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China, all children born in China are legitimate from birth. See *Chin Lau v. Kiley*, 563 F.2d 542 (2 Cir. 1977). *Matter of Lo*, 14 I&N 379 (BIA 1973), overruled.

(2) Notwithstanding the legislative legitimation of all children born in the People's Republic of China, a parent-child relationship must be proved for visa petition purposes by suitable evidence, including a birth certificate where available.

(3) Birth records are available for persons born in the People's Republic of China and should be presented in the case of a visa petition submitted by a father on behalf of his child born out of wedlock, in the absence of proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain documents.

**Number 2683-Matter of Maloney. In Visa Petition Proceedings, A-22560105. Decided by BIA, Dec. 21, 1978.**

(1) Under the Constitution of Panama of March 1, 1946, and its implementing Law of September 30, 1946, all acknowledged children are to be treated equally and considered legitimate, regardless of whether or not the natural parents ever marry.

(2) The right of legitimation extends to those born before March 2, 1946. To preserve this right, in cases where paternity has not previously been acknowledged in the birth records, it is only necessary for the father to rectify the birth registration in the Civil Registry.

(3) Where petitioner acknowledged his paternity of illegitimate child before officials of the Civil Registry in Panama in 1937, 13 days after the birth of the beneficiary, legitimation occurred on that date under the law of Panama.

**Number 2684-Matter of Garcia. In Deportation Proceedings A-20066063. Decided by BIA, Dec. 27, 1978.**

(1) Rule that reopening of proceedings will be denied absent a prima facie showing that the statutory requirements for relief have been met must be reexamined as to adjustment of status in view of the amendment of 8 C.F.R. 245.2(a)(2) permitting an adjustment application, filed with a visa petition, to be retained if later approval of the petition would make a visa available at time of filing.

(2) 8 C.F.R. 245.2(a)(2), permitting simultaneous filing of an application for adjustment of status and a visa petition, applies both before and after the issuance of an Order to Show Cause.

(3) Service policy permits a prima facie qualified beneficiary of a visa petition to remain in the United States pending final adjudication of the petition and an adjustment application.

(4) Unless clear ineligibility is apparent in the record, the Board shall generally grant motions to reopen in cases involving an application for adjustment of status filed simultaneously with a visa petition pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 245.2(a)(2), notwithstanding the fact that the petition has not yet been adjudicated.

(5) An immigration judge may, in his discretion, grant a motion to reopen or a request for a continuance of a deportation hearing pending final adjudication of a visa petition filed simultaneously with an adjustment application under 8 C.F.R. 245.2(a)(2) where a prima facie approvable visa petition and adjustment application have been submitted to him. *Matter of Kotte*, Interim Decision 2634 (BIA 1978) clarified.

**Number 2685-Matter of Esfandiary. In Deportation Proceedings A-18815373. Decided by BIA, Jan. 17, 1979.**

(1) The first step in determining whether a crime involves moral turpitude is to determine from the record of conviction what law, or portion of law, was violated.

(2) When a statute encompasses both violations which do and those that do not necessarily involve moral turpitude, the record of conviction (i.e., the charge, plea, verdict and sentence) must be examined for a determination of whether the crime committed involves moral turpitude.

(3) Where respondent's conviction of malicious trespass under Florida law required a finding of an intent to commit petit larceny, a crime involving moral turpitude, the conviction is for a crime involving moral turpitude within the meaning of section 241(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1251 (a)(4).

# CLOSED VOLUME VOLUME COMPLET

CANADA

DATED FROM  
À COMPTER DU

*20/5/79* *May 72*

TO  
JUSQU' AU

*25/5/72* *June 81*  
*Feb 79*

**AFFIX TO TOP OF FILE — À METTRE SUR LE DOSSIER**

**DO NOT ADD ANY MORE PAPERS — NE PAS AJOUTER DE DOCUMENTS**

**FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE — POUR CORRESPONDANCE ULTÉRIEURE VOIR**

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

*700-5-3*

VOLUME

*3*





Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

**ACTION FICHE DE  
REQUEST SERVICE**

To — À

File No. — Dossier N°

Date

From — De

☐ Please call  
Prière d'appeler

Tel. No. — N° de tél.

Ext. — Poste

☐ Returned your call  
Vous a rappelé

☐ Will call again  
Vous rappellera

☐ Wants to see you  
Désire vous voir

Date

Time — Heure

Message received by  
Message reçu par

☐ Action  
Donner suite

☐ Approval  
Approbation

☐ Note & return  
Noter et retourner

☐ Comments  
Commentaires

☐ Draft reply  
Projet de réponse

☐ Note & forward  
Noter et faire suivre

☐ As requested  
Comme demandé

☐ Signature

☐ Note & file  
Noter et classer

*David Siegel  
Middlesex County  
Cambridge Mass*

*617-494-4457*  
000130

MONCTON  
Boston, Glabe.

1979-7 led to Canada  
5.30

David SIEGEL.

N.C.I.C.

Monday

U.S.B. Patrol

- Can Consulate - Boston
- [REDACTED]
- dob - [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- born - [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

MONCTON, N.B.

Superior Court  
Warrant.  
- That as armed-  
knife  
HEFFERNAN.

U.S. B. Patrol.

Custom

Admin message.

- 5' 7" - 8"
- Clean shaven
- Brown - Blonde br.
- often beard (reddish).
- Thin build
- wiry - strong
- soft spoken.
- presentable
- occup. social worker  
vocational counsellor.  
(autmoach)

- 79 at Messina
- no vehicle
- prefer rail.
- Tan sport coat
- dk pants
- sweater
- no ~~sh~~ hat.
- 

Crim. Record: sexual assault. N. Hamp 75 & 76  
assault female (robbery) Hillsboro Co., N.H.  
resist arrest - N.H.  
1981- Essex Mass - attempt B & E.

000131

"Capias" -

F.B.I. # ?

Warrant # [REDACTED]  
issued by Superior Court  
Middlesex County, Mass.  
Contact - Cambridge Mass Police

498-9300

attention: <sup>Officer</sup> Hussey  
or

s.19(1)

Mass State Police.

Area 617-494-4005

X

FPS #



Hazel eye - 5' 8"

s.19(1)

Sept 79 - 150/65 -

10 Oct 79 - found.

Government  
of CanadaGouvernement  
du Canada**ACTION FICHE DE  
REQUEST SERVICE**

To — A

File No. — Dossier N°

*R. Hudson*

Date

*8/6/81*

From — De

*John Nesmith (Alabama)*☒ Please call  
Prière d'appeler*(205)*

Tel. No. — N° de tél.

*734-0342*

Ext. — Poste

☐ Returned your call  
Vous a rappelé☐ Will call again  
Vous rappellera☐ Wants to see you  
Désire vous voir

Date

Time — Heure

Message received by  
Message reçu par☐ Action  
Donner suite☐ Approval  
Approbation☐ Note & return  
Noter et retourner☐ Comments  
Commentaires☐ Draft reply  
Projet de réponse☐ Note & forward  
Noter et faire suivre☐ As requested  
Comme demandé☐ Signature☐ Note & file  
Noter et classer*RE: Missing persons**Called you last week*

000134

TELEPHONE INQUIRY REFERRAL  
TRANSMISSION DES DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS PAR TÉLÉPHONE

To: - Pour: *Richard M. Angel*

File no.: - N° de référence

From - Origine *B&B Audon*

Date *3/6/81*

Inquiry received from: - Demande reçue de: <i>SARGENT Johnny NESMITH</i>	Telephone no. - N° de téléphone <i>182-0(205) 734-0342</i>	Date and time received - Reçue le à h <i>3/6/81 ?</i>
Address (if applicable) - Adresse (s'il y a lieu) <i>Bureau of Investigation - State Trooper (Sheriff's office) CULMAN ALABAMA</i>		
Details of inquiry - Récisions concernant la demande <i>Husband &amp; wife 2 children last seen in TEXAS left for Canada (West Coast maybe) → Near Fort Bliss</i> <i>1- [redacted] DOB [redacted] (white male) (They have received representation from their government asking about their whereabouts. Driver's licence)</i> <i>2- [redacted] DOB [redacted]</i> <i>3- [redacted] DOB [redacted]</i> <i>4- [redacted] DOB [redacted]</i>		

s.19(1)

Action requested - Mesures demandées

*REU. - Negative (4/6/81)*  
*Asked Doug Sam to check his records - and local CEC's (4/6/81)*  
*8/6/81 Spoke with Sargent Nesmith - He will try and obtain the type of vehicle and registration # that they were driving when they left Texas.*

Disposition (to be completed by person handling the inquiry and this sheet pa'd to appropriate file)

Réponse (à remplir par la personne chargée de répondre à la demande - verser cette feuille au dossier approprié)

☐ Finalized by return telephone call  
Réponse définitive communiquée par tél.

☐ Finalized by letter or memorandum  
Rép. déf. comm. par lettre ou note de serv.

Others consulted (e.s. branch, division, section, legal, etc.)  
Autres services consultés (p. ex. direction générale, division, section, service juridique, etc.)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

000135

RUSH

Johnny. NESMITH.

ALABAMA

Sergeant

Bar of Lenses - State Trooper

ABQ

(1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

White Male.

Sheriff's Office

COLUMBIA

(2)

s.19(1)

[REDACTED]

last seen in Texas -

2 children?

tel 205 - 734 - 0342.

left for Canada: August, 1979.

→ 2 children - school age.

- 1 - Checked record (Kou) Negative
- 2 - Have asked Doug Sam to check names with local CEC's.



TELEPHONE INQUIRY REFERRAL

TRANSMISSION DES DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS PAR TÉLÉPHONE

To: - Pour: *Richard M. Anger*

File no.: - N° de référence

From - Origine *Bob Hudson*

Date *5/6/81*

Inquiry received from: - Demande reçue de:

*Lt Vance*

Telephone no. - N° de téléphone

*182-0-(213) 974-4134*

Date and time received - Reçue le à h

*5/6/81 ?*

Address (if applicable) - Adresse (s'il y a lieu)

*Los Angeles - County Sheriff's Dept. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS*

Details of inquiry - Précisions concernant la demande

*L.A. CALIFORNIA.*

*Requested phone numbers and addresses of Scotland Yard (Right wing - extremists - NEO-NAZIS)*

Action requested - Mesures demandées

*Sgt. Roger Chouinard Interpol gave me Scotland Yard phone numbers and address and I transferred them to Lt Vance.*

*Scotland Yard: phone: (01) 230-2647*

*230-3481*

*230-3935*

*Emergency - 230-1212 EXT. 2211*

Disposition (to be completed by person handling the inquiry and this sheet pa'd to appropriate file)

Réponse (à remplir par la personne chargée de répondre à la demande - verser cette feuille au dossier approprié)

☐ Finalized by return telephone call  
Réponse définitive communiquée par tél.

☐ Finalized by letter or memorandum  
Rép. déf. comm. par lettre ou note de serv.

☐ Others consulted (e.s. branch, division, section, legal, etc.)  
Autres services consultés (p. ex. direction générale, division, section, service juridique, etc.)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



LE/UV.

Lt. Vance



Los ANGELES

from L.A. County  
Sheriff's Dept

Spec Inv.

Logan  
Chambers

213 - 974 - 4134 address.

New Scotland Yard

(01) 230-2647 Scotland Yard Broadway

230-3481

230-31935

To

Someone /

London SW1 #

H-OBG

— 230-1212 Emergency <sup>ext</sup> 2211

— right wing extremist

no - Maxie

Adrian



Employment and Immigration Canada

Emploi et Immigration Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
POUR

FROM  
ORIGINE

B McQuinn

5/6/81

Mike Assad US Marshall  
Burlington Vermont

(802) 951-6273  
6271

has warrant dated 7/6/81 for arrest  
for failure to appear for sentencing on  
charge of smuggling aliens

dob

s.19(1)

Passport

NCIC

negro male

72" tall 170 lb.

brown eyes black hair

1" scar under right eye



Employment and Immigration Canada

Emploi et Immigration Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
POUR

FROM  
ORIGINE

last address:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

- ① is he still there?
- ② can you call him back  
+ advise of proper channel  
of communication

Note

*[Signature]*

Intelligence Toronto informed  
they found ~~the~~ out his house is for  
sale but does not know when  
he is now living info passed on to  
U.S. Marshall Burlington Vermont.  
Was advised of this by Stagg Campbell  
RCMP - IMP.

**Page 141**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

LIAISON GUIDELINESPA →  
RH  
13/5/81

Subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is charged by Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3056, with the responsibility of protecting the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice-President-elect; protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach 16 years of age, unless such protection is declined; protect persons who are determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, as being major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates who should received protection (unless the candidate had declined such protection); protect the spouses of such candidates (unless protection is declined); protect the person of a visiting head of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad (unless such persons decline protection), and protect the immediate family of the Vice President of the United States as provided by Public Law 93-305.

The Uniformed Division under the direction of the Director, United States Secret Service, is charged by Title 3, U.S. Code, Section 202-208, with protection of the Executive Mansion and the grounds in the District of Columbia; and buildings in which Presidential offices are located; foreign

diplomatic missions located in such other areas in the United States, its territories and possessions, as the President, on a case-by-case basis, may direct.

The Secret Service also has the responsibility under Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3056, of detecting and arresting any person committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and foreign governments. Effective liaison with other law enforcement and government agencies is necessary to insure we receive all information that may develop regarding any of our responsibilities. A Special Agent of the Liaison Division, U. S. Secret Service will maintain contact with your agency at a Headquarters level. Certain guidelines are set forth below which may assist you in determining our interests.

I. Protective Information

- A. Information pertaining to a threat, plan or attempt by an individual, a group, or an organization to physically harm, kidnap, or embarrass the persons protected by the Secret Service, or any high government official.
- B. Information pertaining to threats, incidents, or demonstrations against foreign diplomatic missions (embassies, chanceries, consulates).
- C. Information pertaining to individuals, groups or organizations who have plotted, attempted, or carried out assassinations or kidnapping of senior officials of domestic or foreign governments.
- D. Information concerning the use of bodily harm, assassination, or kidnapping as a political weapon. This should include

training and techniques used to carry out the act.

- E. Information pertaining to persons who insist upon personally contacting high government officials for redress or imaginary grievances, etc.
- F. Information pertaining to any person who makes oral or written statements about high government officials in the following categories:
  - (1) Threatening statements
  - (2) Irrational statements
  - (3) Abusive statements
- G. Information concerning professional gate crashers.
- H. Information pertaining to terrorists (individuals, groups) and their activities (bombing, etc.).
- I. Information pertaining to the ownership or concealment by individuals or groups of caches or firearms, explosives, or other implements of war, when it is believed that their intended use is for other than legal purposes.
- J. Information regarding anti-American or anti-U.S. Government demonstrations in the United States or overseas.
- K. Information regarding civil disturbances.

INFORMATION pertaining to individuals or groups expressing legitimate criticism of, or political opposition to, the policies and decisions of government or government officials is not desired or being solicited by the Secret Service.

## II. Counterfeiting and Forgery Information

- A. Information regarding counterfeiting of U.S. or foreign obligations, i.e., currency, coins, stamps, bonds, U.S. Treasurer's checks, Treasury securities, Department of Agriculture Food Stamp coupons, etc.
- B. Information relating to the forgery, alteration, and fraudulent negotiation of U.S. Treasurer's checks, U.S. Government bonds and Government Travel Requests (GTR's).

### REPORTING OF INFORMATION

Information should be reported immediately by telephone to the United States Secret Service.



IH700-5-3

Phase IV, 9th Floor  
Place du Portage  
OTTAWA, K1A 0J9

June 11, 1980

Mr. Joe G. Martinez,  
Special Investigator  
Medicaid Fraud Control Unit  
314 Highland Mall Blvd.,  
Suite 350  
AUSTIN, Texas 78752

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 29, 1980 requesting assistance in obtaining the past criminal history, if any, and present criminal cases pending, if any, concerning [REDACTED] FORBES, who was last known to have been residing in Delta, British Columbia.

As the repository of criminal records for Canada is administered and controlled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at their National headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario your request is being re-directed to them for attention. A copy of our letter to RCMP headquarters is attached.

Our own records reveal that [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

Yours truly,

*[Signature]*  
(for) Director  
Intelligence Division  
Enforcement Branch

Encl.

*Bona fides of Martinez  
first checked out through our  
LEIU contact at Austin, Texas.*  
*[Signature]*

c.c. Mr. Joe G. Martinez  
Austin, Texas

IMM/ENF.BR.

INTELL/DONNER/INO

IH700-5-3

Phase IV, 9th Floor  
PLACE DU PORTAGE  
OTTAWA, K1A 0J9

June 11, 1980

The Commissioner  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Headquarters  
1200 Alta Vista Drive  
OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0R2

Attention: Immigration & Passport Section  
Directorate of Criminal Investigation

Attached for your information is an original letter dated May 29, 1980 received from Mr. Joe G. Martinez, Special Investigator, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the office of the Attorney General of Texas located in the city of Austin.

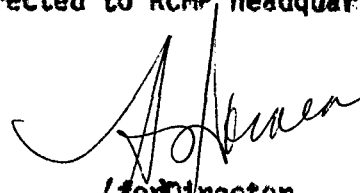
As past criminal history, if any, and present criminal cases pending, if any, concerning [redacted] falls within the jurisdiction of the Force and possibly British Columbia municipal enforcement agencies, this letter is being re-directed to your headquarters for attention.

s.19(1)

A search of Immigration records reveals that [redacted]

[redacted] A check of citizenship records reveals that [redacted]  
[redacted] No other details are available.

I am replying direct to Mr. Joe G. Martinez in Austin, Texas informing him that his letter has been re-directed to RCMP headquarters. (See copy attached).

  
(for) Director  
Intelligence Division  
Enforcement Branch

Encl.



## The Attorney General of Texas

MARK WHITE  
Attorney General

May 29, 1980

Supreme Court Building  
P.O. Box 12548  
Austin, TX. 78711  
512/475-2501

701 Commerce, Suite 200  
Dallas, TX. 75202  
214/742-8944

4824 Alberta Ave., Suite 160  
El Paso, TX. 79905  
915/533-3484

723 Main, Suite 610  
Houston, TX. 77002  
713/228-0701

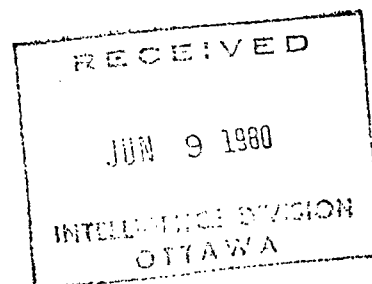
806 Broadway, Suite 312  
Lubbock, TX. 79401  
806/747-5238

4313 N. Tenth, Suite F  
McAllen, TX. 78501  
512/682-4547

200 Main Plaza, Suite 400  
San Antonio, TX. 78205  
512/225-4191

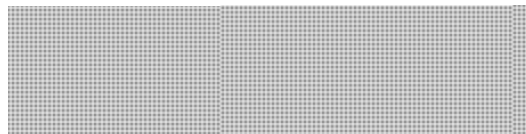
An Equal Opportunity/  
Affirmative Action Employer

Chief  
Intelligence Section  
Canada Immigration Division  
305 Rideau Street, Room 860  
Ottawa, Ontario  
CANADA K1A 079



Dear Sir:

The Office of the State Attorney General of Texas  
M.F.C. U. is presently conducting a Medicaid fraud  
investigation on the following person with the  
last known address in Canada is as follows:



### BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Born in: [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

Date of Birth: [REDACTED]

White Male, 5'11", 180 lbs.  
Brown Hair/Brown Eyes

### GENERAL INFORMATION:

[REDACTED] was known to have been [REDACTED]

*check being  
made with  
Citizenship 10/6/80  
MD*

*When did he leave for  
the U.S. and is he a  
U.S. citizen? Please  
notify [REDACTED]  
Landing Thornton.*

Chief, Intelligence Section  
May 29, 1980  
Page 2

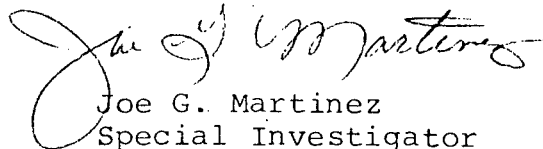
in Vancouver, B.C. possibly in partnership with a  
[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

I need any information with respect to past criminal history, if any, and present cases pending, if any.

This office is presently gathering information for indictment of [REDACTED] on Medicaid fraud in Houston, Texas. All assistance would be appreciated by the assigned investigator.

Very truly yours,



Joe G. Martinez  
Special Investigator  
Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

314 Highland Mall Blvd.  
Suite 350  
Austin, Texas 78752  
(512) 475-0234

**Page 150**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

872

LANDING RECORD CHECK, PLEASE.

9 JUNE/80

s.19(1)

b: [REDACTED]

PERIOD: 1952 AND UP.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

THANKS - ILONA (PHONE 4-4356)

XX  
LI

1959

**Page 152**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

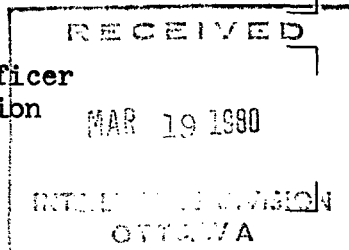
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

Director, Enforcement Branch  
C.E.I.C.  
Immigration Intelligence Division  
OTTAWA, Ontario

FROM  
DE

District Intelligence Officer  
Canada Immigration Division  
London, Ontario



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE / NOTRE RÉFÉRENCE
IH 700-5-3
YOUR FILE / VOTRE RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
17 March, 1980

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Report On Southwestern Ontario - Northeastern Michigan Intelligence Meeting  
12 March, 1980, Port Huron Police Department - Host: Canada Customs Intelligence,  
Windsor, Ontario

Opening address made by St. Clair County Prosecutor.

1. Motorcycle gang movements are picking up. Three members of "United Roadmen" from Detroit stopped and checked (C.P.I.C.) in Toronto last week. They were staying at Westbury Hotel. (Windsor Police Department)

2. Informed that Johnny COACH (John COCIU - IH256-LD-2) was murdered 22 January 1980 outside Black Orchid Lounge, Detroit. Gangland style murder; subject was decapitated.

s.19(1)

I was asked by J. Garswood, Windsor Police Department if I had received any more information on our "hit" on COACH's associate [redacted] who was observed at Vancouver International Airport. Also given an up-to-date address of another COACH associate (on same list as [redacted]) one, [redacted]

3. New address and phone number for all Department's of Michigan State Police: 15701 Harrison Road, LIVONIA, Michigan 48154 U.S.A.; telephone: (313) 525-2560.

4. Detroit Police Department reported over fifty percent of the heroin on the street is now "white" as opposed to the "brown" Mexican. The "stuff" is of poor quality and only .8% pure. White heroin is generally from South-east Asia. (Charlie Mahoney, Detroit Police Department)

5. Canada Customs Intelligence spoke of meetings with the United States Coast Guard regarding having a boat patrol in the St. Clair River. Also discussed the problems of smuggling of goods and people via Boblo Island. Customs are also attempting to secure passenger lists of all international flights from Windsor; to keep track of the travel habits of the criminal community. Manager, Canada Immigration Centre, Windsor informed by writer.

... /2

000153



CONFIDENTIAL

Page Two

17 March, 1980

6. Jim Colbert, A.T.F. (Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), Detroit told of the formation of an Arson Task Force to check into the recent large number of supermarket fires in the Detroit area. A.T.F. is presently doing a project on "bars" in the Detroit area; tagging the ones with organized crime management; the ones with laundered organized money behind the operation for future use.

7. Marty Pearce D.E.A. (Drug Enforcement Agency), Detroit, spoke of a seizure of two pounds of cocaine which was confiscated 11 March, 1980 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He also spoke of a new section in Washington called Special Action Office Southwest Asia which will deal with the increased heroin problem in the larger United States cities. Fifty percent of the Drug Enforcement Agency's staff in selected cities will be working on this new white heroin.

s.19(1)

8. Border Patrol Intelligence wanted any information that any department had on one, [REDACTED] Border Patrol is attempting to have the person concerned put away for two years or so but would like to have as much ammunition as possible. Person concerned was born [REDACTED] and arrived in Canada in 1968. The person concerned was issued [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This information was checked and verified with Citizenship. Person concerned lives in the Sarnia area.

Border Patrol also indicated that sources state one, [REDACTED] (on C.P.I.C., Immigration; our file [REDACTED]) is presently in the Windsor area and frequents Detroit. [REDACTED] is a Rastafarian type and is illegally in both Canada and the United States. Manager of the Windsor Canada Immigration Centre informed of this.

Border Patrol spoke of Mexican Mennonites and expressed a desire to do an investigative report for his superiors. This report could lead to a full scale investigation of these people and perhaps stop their entry at the Texas-Mexico Border. It would be an asset to our area as London District has a problem with these people. I have spoken to the District Administrator, London regarding furnishing background information on this group to the Border Patrol Agent.

9. Port Huron Police Department reported a "source" for P.C.P. (a drug) in the Port Huron area. Apparently 40,000 hits of P.C.P. (or White Barrel - the street name in that area) have been distributed. It is selling for about \$2.50 per hit which is about \$1.50 below market price. The "stuff" is apparently of high quality. Anyone running into large amounts of P.C.P. in their area are requested to call Port Huron Police Department.

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CONFIDENTIAL  
Page Three  
17 March, 1980

10. Clarence Rademaker, Detroit Police Department, he along with Secret Service responsible for security, etc., for the Republican Party National Convention from July 14th, to July 18th, 1980. Most hotels in Windsor and Detroit are booked solid. Information on any group or organization that might pose a threat should be sent to Clarence.

One [redacted] United States is a principal in a \$347,000 robbery and supposedly in the Windsor area. The R.C.M.P. were notified. Pictures have been posted at Customs at the Bridge and Tunnel. A copy of the picture is being forwarded to me and will be sent to you and our District offices.

11. Gordon Ophiem of Detroit Strike Force is interested in any information on one, [redacted]. If he is stopped by any force get date of birth, place of birth, present address, etc. Notify Ophiem.

12. A bogus solicitation scheme has been working various parts of U.S.A. People solicit funds under the guise of a fund for "widows and orphans of slain law enforcement officers". If any force comes in contact with any solicitation of this type, please get information on participants and forward to Clarence Rademaker.

13. Information requested on a group known as E.S.T. (possibly Earhar(d)t Seminar Training). This group apparently is into mind control. They offer weekend seminars for \$400 per weekend excluding costs of meals, lodging, and transportation. Apparently have worked Toronto area recently. Any information to be sent to Cst. M. Lutes, R.C.M.P. London (N.C.I.S.). I called 480 University Avenue (Toronto District) and they had a magazine article on this group. I obtained a copy and forwarded it to Cst. Lutes.

14. A new method of smuggling cocaine and liquid hash was explained. The use of Gillette Foamy cans or any shave cream can. Copy of the article is attached. (R.C.M.P.-N.C.I.S., Windsor)

15. Secret Service Agent Brush interested in information on one, [redacted] of Detroit area. Any agency with information to contact Brush.

Secret Service also interested in the movements of [redacted] Detroit. [redacted] is a "master engraver" of plates for counterfeit money. [redacted] was sentenced to a total of eighty years in 1972 on various counterfeit charges. He was released on parole (until 2003 approximately). He is presently living and working in the Detroit area. Picture of person concerned is attached. If caught in Canada or at the border he is inadmissible because of stated convictions. If found in Canada he probably violated his parole. Person concerned uses police scanners and has twice escaped police custody.

s.19(1)

.../ 4

CONFIDENTIAL  
Page Four  
17 March, 1980

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'E.K. Smith', with a stylized, cursive script.

E.K. Smith

cc: Chief Intelligence Officer, Ontario Region, Willowdale  
cc: District Intelligence Officer, 480 University Avenue, Toronto

attachments

**Page 157**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

the recent appearance of a new and ingenious method being utilized to smuggle cocaine and liquid hashish into Region III - Ontario. Employing authentic "Gillette Foamy" or similar type shaving cream cans, the process of preparing the drugs for concealment is as follows:

- The foam is removed from the container and with a specially-designed tool (as yet unknown), the nozzle and siphon tube apparatus is removed without causing any damage to the can. This provides an empty receptacle for any type of drug concealment.
- The drug is then wrapped in cellophane or plastic and placed into the empty can and the original tubing is then cut shorter to just within touching the surface of the plastic. Contact cement is then placed on the rim of the can or on the inside metal rim of the tubing apparatus then replaced and allowed to dry. A specially-designed pair of pliers (illustrated) are then used to crimp the inside of the metal top.
- With a similar sized can of shaving cream, a specially-designed copper tubing apparatus (illustrated) is placed over both nozzles and pressed. The pressure of the full can and vacuum in the drug filled can causes a transfer of the foam which fills the small void above the concealed contraband. The cap covering the nozzle is replaced and pushed to bring some foam to the spout to give the appearance of normal usage.

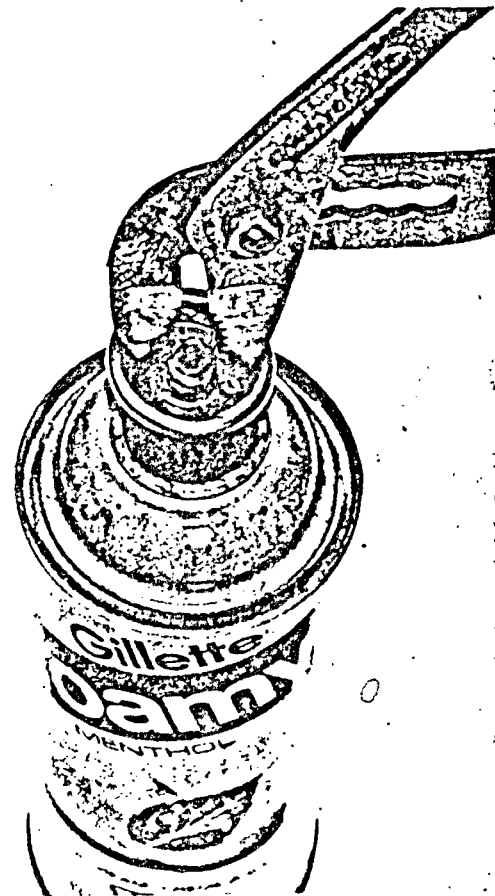
When a courier is confronted by a customs officer or checked by a police agency, the can appears to be an acceptable part of luggage and operates accordingly. In addition to simply checking the normal dispensing of shaving cream, enforcement personnel should lift off the cap and examine the metal top for crimp marks or other signs of alterations. Authentic shaving cream cans do not have any markings. The specially-designed pliers and copper tubing apparatus, if encountered in luggage, should also be cause for suspicion in dealing with suspected drug couriers. ■

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Concealment apparatus



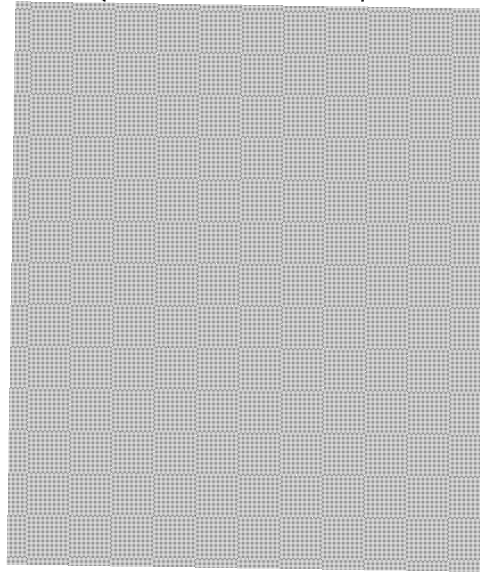
Pliers used to remove cap



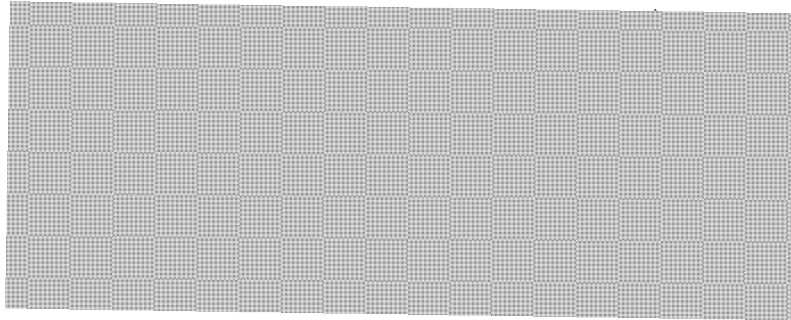
Copper tubing used to transfer foam

## **Notice**

Notify U.S. Secret Service/Counterfeit Squad, 317  
Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226  
(313/226-6400) of any suspected criminal activity  
for [REDACTED]



s.19(1)



**Page 161**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**



COPY PLACED ON: IH600-1141



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

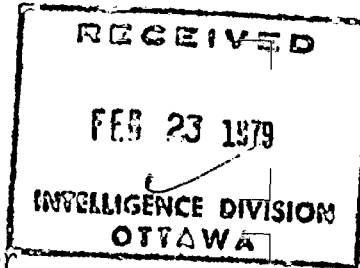
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Director of Intelligence  
IDHQ  
Ottawa

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Alberta/N.W.T. Region  
Edmonton



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/REFFÉRENCE
IH700-3-5
YOUR FILE - V/REFFÉRENCE
1H700-5-3
DATE
February 20, 1979

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Cooperation with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

Attached please find:

1. TECS Newsletter
2. U.S. Customs Service Great Falls District Directory
3. Map of U.S. (U.S. Customs Service)
4. Great Falls District Newsletter (Customs)
5. Copy of Letter sent out re: Meeting

C.A. Richter

CAR/ml1  
Attach.

*Henry - 26/2/79.  
You may be  
interested in Conn's  
Report - Would Andrew Patton  
on Bill Burton have any thing  
to add to Conn's in para. 192.  
Li*



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

# MEMORANDUM

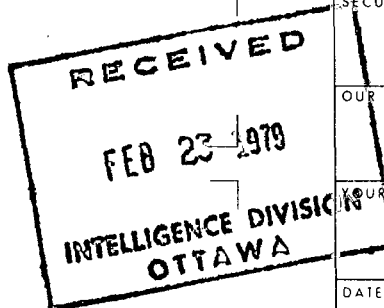
# NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Director of Immigration  
Alberta/N.W.T. Region

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Edmonton



SECURITY-CLASSIFICATION-DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/REFERENCE
IH700-3-5
YOUR FILE - V/REFERENCE
DATE
February 19, 1979

SUBJECT  
OBJET

REGIONAL CIRCULAR INTELLIGENCE - Cooperation with U.S. Law  
#5 Enforcement Agencies

On 5-2-79 the writer accompanied Customs Intelligence officers, Ray THIBEAU of Calgary and Larry REDDY of Regina, on a visit to Law Enforcement Agencies in the Montana area. The purpose of the trip was to contact as many Law Enforcement agencies as possible who have responsibilities in direct relation to Canada Customs & Excise and Immigration. We were particularly interested in meeting people that we could develop a working relationship with and exchange intelligence information of interest on both sides of the Border. A meeting was called for 7-2-79 at the U.S. Customs District office, Great Falls, Montana, which was attended by about 20 people from various agencies.

Mr. Winston PITMAN, District Director and his assistant, Don MYHRA, arranged the all day meeting, which included representatives from Customs, Immigration, F.B.I., Drug Enforcement Administration, Border Patrol (U.S.) as well as Customs Intelligence from Vancouver. PITMAN and MYHRA used the opportunity of our visit to call this meeting to discuss their own problems as well. This presented the ideal opportunity for us to meet our counterparts and give us the acceptance and credibility that we are seeking. We left the meeting with the assurance from all concerned that we would have their cooperation and our requests would be welcome and given due response.

Winston PITMAN acted as chairman of this unstructured meeting. We had the opportunity to give an outline of our various functions with both Customs and Immigration in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We also participated in discussions with the various agencies in some of their problems regarding Customs and Immigration between our borders and our countries.

A report was given by Brian FLAGEL, Canada Customs Intelligence Unit, Vancouver. He is instrumental in the Coordination of Intelligence within the Peace Arch Law Enforcement Group between Vancouver and the West Coast of United States. He coordinates information of movement of Vessels and Aircraft between British Columbia and U.S. points to the south. His efforts and that of his counterparts have resulted in large number of seizures including vessels and aircraft. Any information of Immigration

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interest is made available to both U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Canadian Immigration. John W. CASHILL, patrol officer and Allan W. AZELTINE, Customs pilot work closely with FLAGEL and Bill SERFAS, R.C.M.P. Corporal, who is also part of the Customs Intelligence Unit and works as a partner with FLAGEL. This joint effort between U.S. and Canadian Agencies is proving to be very productive.

The discussion then followed into the Montana, Alberta and Saskatchewan borders with the idea whether it would be feasible to work out a similar arrangement between U.S. Customs, Immigration and Border Patrol, and counterparts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. A number of points were brought up that would appear to make the same arrangement as the Peace Arch Law Enforcement Group not feasible. Firstly, the long, wide open border and sparse population would require too much manpower and secondly, the cost factor would be prohibitive at this time with financial cutbacks by the U.S. Government as well as an increased workload. It was pointed out that during 1978, U.S. Border Patrol did patrols on behalf of Customs and they were hoping to expand this in 1979 to include Immigration. The financial restraints would appear to restrict any patrols in 1979. Allan AZELTINE mentioned that he would be flying Montana for one month this summer on Custom Patrols, covering the U.S./Canada Border as well as in-state. He requested any information from Canada Customs and Immigration that could be of value to his flights and would not be adverse to lending assistance to us on any border checks that we might want to make.

U.S.I.N.S. would be very interested in any border program that Canada Immigration was contemplating in Southern Alberta and offered any assistance in line with their present financial constraints. Traditional problem border points such as Whiskey Gap, Immigrant Gap, and Waterton Lakes were brought up but no solutions were suggested. Small aircraft are continually transversing the border, going north and south and it was mentioned that Montana has 6 legal landing airports which makes it almost impossible to keep track of aircraft arriving in or leaving Montana for Canada. Aircraft entering both countries illegally can conduct their business and depart before authorities have a chance to locate them.

Of considerable interest to everyone was the use of TECS (Treasury Enforcement Communication System) which is a computerized information system designed to identify individuals, companies, vehicles, vessels and aircraft involved or suspected of involvement in violation of Federal Law. It permits a near instantaneous message transmittal to terminals in the system. The system is interfaced with other systems of participating agencies. Agencies involved are U.S. Customs, Immigration, F.B.I., local law enforcement agencies in all states and California Law Enforcement Telecommunicaitons system. The system is complicated to operate and in order to create efficiency it has a feature whereby users can query it on its maximum use and capabilities. All agencies are particularly pleased with the capability

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of the system, however, abuses are possible and this is of concern to the F.B.I. who have information that is restricted. The positive features, which are so vital to enforcement agencies, outweigh any shortcomings or weaknesses.

The following is a list of persons that participated in the all day meeting on 7-2-79.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Winston PITMAN	(406) 453-7431	District Dir., Customs
Don MYHRA	(406) 453-7631	Ass't Dist. Dir., Customs
Fred MORGAN	(406) 449-5288	Dir. U.S.I.N.S., Helena, Mont.
Bill CUMLEY	(406) 449-5288	Investigator, U.S.I.N.S., Helena
Kermit LIEBEL	(406) 449-5288	Investigator, U.S.I.N.S., Helena
Charles FLOYD	(406) 265-6781	Border Patrol, Havre, Mont.
Bob SCHARR	(406) 265-6781	Border Patrol, Havre, Mont.
Mike McMANUS	(406) 265-6781	Border Patrol, Havre, Mont.
Dick FRIEND	(406) 453-7282	Resident Agent I/C D.E.A., Great Falls
John RUSSELL	(406) 453-7282	Agent D.E.A., Great Falls
Paul WHELTON	(406) 453-7597	U.S. Marshall's Office
Charles KING	(406) 453-9619	F.B.I., Great Falls
Robert WIESTER	(406) 453-7631	Customs Communication, Great Falls
John CASHILL	(206) 332-5800	Customs Patrol, Blaine, Wash.
Al AZELTINE	(206) 332-5800	Pilot Customs Patrol, Bellingham Washington
Bill SERFAS	(604) 666-8400	R.C.M.P Customs Intelligence Vancouver
Brian FLAGEL	(604) 666-8400	Customs Intelligence, Vancouver
Ray THIBEAU	(403) 231-4665	Canada Customs Intelligence, Calgary
Larry REDDY	(306) 569-6638	Canada Customs Intelligence, Regina
Con RICHTER	(403) 425-7420	Canada Immigration, Regional Intelligence, Edmonton, Alta.

From an Intelligence point of view, the writer will further develop the relationship with the above persons and agencies. Any requests from CIC's for information from U.S. Agencies will be welcome and this will also give the writer the opportunity to make requests of these agencies.

On returning to Canada at Sweetgrass, Montana, I also met Dalton JOHNSON, U.S.I.N.S. Agent I/C of the Port and L.B. NEUMEYER, Port Director, U.S. Customs. JOHNSON expressed his appreciation for the efficient manner in which Canadian Immigration officials at Coutts handle his C.P.I.C. requests and their cooperation in general. JOHNSON had some questions about C.P.I.C. and R.C.M.P. release of information. He was assured that he is being given all information from the C.P.I.C. system, however, some of the information that he is seeking i.e. "related criminal code offences" requires additional time and finger prints would be required if positive identifications are to be made. I contacted the R.C.M.P., C.P.I.C. Manager in Edmonton, S/Sgt. Ed ROULEAU and he will make a personal visit to JOHNSON in Sweetgrass, Montana

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in March 1979 on one of his visits to Lethbridge, Alberta. ROULEAU was in personal contact with JOHNSON in April 1978 when he explained the whole C.P.I.C. system to him and the manner in which C.P.I.C. information should be handled.

I would appreciate any suggestions and comments from the ports of Coutts and Carway relating to any problems with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies. I will be working closely with Customs Intelligence in Calgary on any border activity and they have promised to keep me informed of any Customs programs relating to the Canada-U.S. Border.



C.A. Richter

- C.C. - CIC - Edmonton
  - Edmonton Int'l Airport
  - Calgary
  - Calgary Int'l Airport
  - Lethbridge
  - Coutts
  - Carway
  - Grande Prairie
- Director of Intelligence, Ottawa
- Chief Intelligence Officer, Winnipeg

# TECS



# Newsletter

Volume V, Number 3

Internal Use Only

May 1978

Everything You Always Wanted to Know About TECS, But Were Afraid to Ask

System	Purpose/Description
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TECS

TECS is a computerized information system designed to identify individuals, companies, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft involved or suspected of involvement in violation of Federal law. It is also an enforcement communications system permitting near-instantaneous message transmittal to one, several or all secondary terminals in the system. In addition to lookout and index records, the TECS system includes the special features described below.

VVPS

The Vessel Violation Profile System (VVPS) provides nationwide enforcement records on commercial vessels, steamship companies and vessel masters. VVPS serves two main purposes: it alerts Customs officers to types of violations associated with particular vessels and places contraband may be hidden and it gives District Directors violation histories on which to base penalty mitigation decisions. For further information, query HELP VVPS\* (The asterisk denotes the send mechanism, control D.)

Scan Line 30

Scan Line 30 (special remarks) gives a field officer the means of updating immediately any record in TECS entered by his agency. This feature is particularly valuable for entering hot lookout data, keeping license plate numbers on suspect vehicles current and specifying results of commercial vessel searches. Customs officers are encouraged to use Scan Line 30 to transmit new or corrected information. Check Section 9.30 of the TECS Operating Manual for specific instructions.

PAIRS

Not a suspect system, the Private Aircraft Inspection Reporting System (PAIRS) charts arrivals from foreign by pilots in private aircraft. PAIRS can be used in conjunction with TECS records on suspect aircraft and pilots to determine date-location patterns of activity. Query HELP PAIRS\* for detailed information on PAIRS.

TIB Defaulter

The TIB Defaulter system is designed to identify individuals and businesses that have violated the unsecured Temporary Importation Under Bond (TIB) privilege. Turn to Section 6.19 of the TECS Operating Manual for instructions on TIB defaulter queries.

CMIR

The Currency and Monetary Instrument Reporting file contains regulatory records on individuals and companies that have filed Customs Form 4790, required of anyone who transports, ships or mails into or out of the U.S. more than \$5,000 in currency or bearer monetary instruments. CMIR is a tool for those involved in seizure and penalty decisions, investigations and judicial proceedings. For further information, query HELP CMIR\*.

NCIC

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), operated by the FBI, contains over six million records on wanted persons, vehicles, license plates, guns, articles, securities, boats and criminal histories. TECS has an interface with NCIC permitting retrieval of wanted person records at airport primary terminals; at border primary terminals, records on license plates stolen or associated with stolen vehicles, felony vehicles or wanted persons; and all NCIC records at TECS secondary terminals. Query HELP NCIC\* for detailed information.

CC: PAS  
Aupst

System	Purpose/Description
NLETS	The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc. (NLETS) is the computerized communications network linking state and local law enforcement agencies in all 50 states except Hawaii. With the TECS-NLETS interface, TECS users can query state driver's license, vehicle registration and criminal history files. They can also send and receive All Points Bulletins (ABP's) as well as other administrative messages. For instructions on the use of NLETS, query HELP NLETS*.
CLETS	In California <u>only</u> , TECS is interfaced with the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). This expedites queries of state vehicle and enforcement files. California TECS users are directed to refer to the CLETS Manual for further information on the system.
INTEL	For the Customs TECS user the latest intelligence is as close as the nearest TECS terminal. A query of Q INTEL.* brings up the information and instructions on the INTEL program.
HELP	For everything you always wanted to know about TECS, but were afraid to ask, remember the HELP* query. The HELP response directs TECS users to records giving instructions on major TECS features.
HELP FM	This record provides information on TECS file maintenance—entering, modifying and cancelling TECS records. Query HELP FM*.
HELP QY	Scan lines that can be queried are listed on this record. Query HELP QY*.
HELP ADMIN	Types, format and recall of administrative messages are discussed in the HELP ADMIN record. Query HELP ADMIN*.
HELP TERM	Query HELP TERM* now, while your TECS terminal is working, to find out what to do about terminal trouble. For future reference, post the HELP-TERM printout on a bulletin board or secure it to the terminal.
HELP SOS	When there is an emergency, inspectors at land-border and airport primary terminals can get help in a hurry. Refresh your memory by querying HELP SOS*.
HELP DEMO	The HELP DEMO* query brings up a list of demonstration records in TECS, useful training aids.
HELP SEAR	Customs officers involved in noteworthy enforcement actions are required to send Significant Enforcement Activity Reports (SEAR's) via TECS to Headquarters. SEAR's are invaluable to Customs officials, who need up-to-date information: to respond to questions from top federal officials; to recognize those responsible for outstanding achievements; and to have intelligence disseminated quickly all over the country. For instructions on SEAR's, query HELP SEAR*.

#### TECS Newsletter

Published monthly by the Office of Enforcement Support for users of the Treasury Enforcement Communications System

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY / U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20229

# DIRECTORY

December 1978

## U. S. CUSTOMS SERVICE GREAT FALLS DISTRICT

DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403 P. O. Box 791 Commercial 453-7631  
FTS 585-1306

Name and Title	Mailing or Home Address	Telephone No.
M. E. Pitman, District Director	4003 4th Ave. No.	727-4039
D. W. Myhra, Asst. District Director	1131 18th Ave. SW	453-4715
M. A. Donovan, Inspectional Aid	#14 30th St. No.	761-5498
A. J. Hess, Misc. Documents Examiner	P. O. Box 460	453-5269
D. D. Gregory, Administrative Aid	413 53rd St. So.	761-2914
J. P. McDermott, Entry Aid	P. O. Box 2776	452-4041
R. U. Tanrath, Clerk (Typing)	1008 3rd Ave. No.	727-2981
J. Sharone, Import Specialist	2000 Central Ave.	453-7496
K. W. Peck, Import Specialist	1705 Central Ave.	727-2442
J. K. McGarraugh, Import Specialist	1116 20th Ave. SW	452-6209
H. M. Hollis, Customs Aid (Teller)	5508 7th Ave. So.	727-8246
J. M. Kangas, Entry Aid	1411 6th Ave. So.	453-6137
R. L. Wiester, Supervisory Customs Insp.	Eden Road	736-5216
R. L. Hanson, Senior Inspector	1416 1st Ave. So.	453-6677
J. F. Livingston, Inspector	3301 1st Ave. No.	453-5567
R. H. Davis, Inspector	721 3rd Ave. NW	453-6732
J. W. Way, Inspector	P. O. Box 2013	452-8780
R. T. Craven, Int. Warehouse Officer	1321 14th St. So.	452-8332
R. D. O'Connor, Int. Warehouse Officer	1405 14th St. So.	453-2810
W. H. Lawson, Int. Warehouse Officer	310 5th St. No.	727-5025

AIRPORT OFFICE Arrivals Building Comm. 453-0861  
International Airport FTS 585-1317

BUTTE, MT 59701 P. O. Box 3766 FTS 8-585-2611  
Ask for 494-3492

F. T. Gorny, Port Director 2305 Grand Ave. 723-3053

CHIEF MOUNTAIN VIA BABB, MT 59411 (Summer Only) (None)

Manned by seasonal employees (Radio Contact through Port of Piegan)

DEL BONITA VIA CUT BANK, MT 59427 P. O. Box 1058 336-2130  
Canadian Customs, Del Bonita, Alberta TCC OSO (403) 653-2567

G. L. Pouliot, Port Director P. O. Box 1058 336-3850



Page 2.

EASTPORT, ID 83826	P. O. Box 37	FTS 8-554-1111
Canadian Customs, Kingsgate, B. C. (604) 424-5549		Ask For 267-3966

F. L. Newhouse, Port Director	P.O.Box 56, Eastport	267-2778
R. L. Fagenstrom, Senior Inspector	P.O.Box 948, Bonners Ferry 83805	267-3761
J. V. Steffensen, Jr., Inspector	P.O.Box 3, Eastport	267-5177
L. A. Howe, Inspector	P.O.Box 28, Eastport	267-3887
W. L. Wilson, Inspector	P.O.Box 25, Eastport	267-5959
L. R. Cutler, Inspector	P.O.Box 35, Eastport	267-3990
V. B. Wickizer, Int. Whse. Officer	Star Rte 2, Bonners Ferry	267-2238

MORGAN VIA LORING, MT. 59537		674-5248
Canadian Customs, Monchy, Val Marie, Saskatchewan (306) 298-2232		

A. G. Ganter, Port Director	Morgan via Loring	674-5240
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OPHEIM, MT 59250	P. O. Box 376	724-3212
Canadian Customs, West Poplar, Saskatchewan (306) 476-2320		

P. A. Shaffer, Port Director	P.O.Box 376	724-3264
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PIEGAN VIA BABB, MT 59411	P. O. Box 44	732-4576
Canadian Customs, Carway via Cardston, Alberta (403) 653-3009		

H. Spry, Port Director	P.O.Box 44, Babb	732-5723
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R. S. Fullerton, Inspector	P.O.Box 44, Babb	732-5901
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		FTS 8-554-1111
		Ask For 267-5309
PORTHILL, ID 83853	P. O. Box 40	or (Toll Phone) 267-8410
Canadian Customs, Rykerts, B. C. (604) 428-2575		

, Port Director

A. W. Stevens, Inspector	P.O.Box 23, Porthill	267-2798
A. F. Dawe, Int. Whse. Officer	Star Rte. 1, Bonners Ferry	267-3620
K. M. Tracht, Int. Whse. Officer	P.O.Box 56, Porthill	267-2408

RAYMOND, MT 59256 P. O. Box 157 895-2664  
Canadian Customs, Regway via Minton, Saskatchewan (306) 969-2255

G. T. Wade, Port Director	P.O.Box 157, Raymond	895-2509
W. J. Scott, Inspector	P.O.Box 138, Raymond	895-2660
D. D. Morris, Inspector	513 Marron, Plentywood 59254	765-1022
J. H. Carter, Inspector	401 Boundary, Plentywood	765-2669
B. C. Hibbert, Inspector	217 No. Main St., Plentywood	765-1572
W. S. Boswell, Jr., Int. Inspector	110 E. Southern Ave., Plentywood	765-2143

ROOSVILLE VIA EUREKA, MT 59917 889-3865  
Canadian Customs, Box 72, Grasmere, B.C. V0B 1R0 (604) 887-3421

J. D. Livingston, Port Director	Route 1, Eureka	296-2385
V. M. Evans, Inspector	P.O.Box 622, Eureka	296-2972
E. S. Rutherford, Jr., Inspector	Roosville via Eureka	889-3563
W. J. Broom, Part-Time Whse. Officer	Rt 1 Box 34 A, Eureka	889-3872
D. P. Bogut, Int. Inspector	P.O.Box 34, Eureka	296-2719
R. E. Stroud, Int. Whse Officer	Rt 1 Box 29 B, Eureka	889-3866
J. S. Purdy, Int. Whse Officer	P.O.Box 177, Eureka	296-2882
R. C. Morgan, Int. Whse. Officer	P.O.Box 331, Eureka	296-2477

SCOBEEY, MT 59263 783-5372  
Canadian Customs, Coronach, Saskatchewan (306) 267-2177

B. G. Denby, Port Director	P.O.Box 245, Scobey	487-2627
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SWEETGRASS, MT 59484 P. O. Box 167 335-2434 or 335-2444  
Canadian Customs, Coutts, Alberta (403) 344-3767

J. W. Betts, Port Director	P.O.Box 435, Sunburst 59482	937-3266
L. B. Neumayer, Suprv. Customs Insp.	P.O.Box 106, Sunburst	937-6281
B. L. Jones, Senior Inspector	P.O.Box 92, Sweetgrass	335-2256
D. A. Rankosky, Inspector	P.O.Box 144, Sweetgrass	335-2581
D. C. Hurlbert, Inspector	P.O.Box 156, Sunburst	937-6131
H. W. Svela, Inspector	P.O.Box 322, Sunburst	937-6343
L. A. Sherman, Inspector	P.O.Box 65, Sweetgrass	335-2675
E. P. Kerven, Inspector	P.O.Box 87, Sweetgrass	335-2725
K. D. Brimhall, Inspector	P.O.Box 294, Sunburst	937-6315
W. H. Thompson, Int. Inspector	P.O.Box 314, Sunburst	937-6321
C. A. Harlan, Int. Inspector	P.O.Box 317, Sunburst	937-2861
D. J. Nair, Dog Handler	P.O.Box 131, Sweetgrass	335-2591
F. P. Brown, Customs Aid	P.O.Box 64, Sweetgrass	335-2382
H. E. Baldwin, Customs Entry Aid	P.O.Box 6, Sunburst	937-6561
S. J. Carpenter, Warehouse Officer	P.O.Box 141, Sweetgrass	335-2777
T. A. Balf, Int. Warehouse Officer	P.O.Box 24, Sweetgrass	335-2161
M. L. Taule, Int. Warehouse Officer	P.O.Box 323, Sunburst	937-3472

TURNER, MT 59542	P. O. Box 60	379-2651
Canadian Customs, Climax, Saskatchewan (306) 293-2262		
D. A. Schwenke, Port Director	P. O. Box 60	379-2554
WHITETAIL, MT 59276	P. O. Box 96	779-3531
Canadian Customs, Big Beaver, Saskatchewan (306) 267-2276		
G. O. Frasier, Port Director	P. O. Box 96	779-3541
WHITLASH, MT 59545	P. O. Box 71	432-2522
Canadian Customs, Aden, Alberta (403) 344-2244		
R. E. Wallace, Port Director	P. O. Box 63	
MILD HORSE, VIA HAVRE, MT 59501		394-2371
Canadian Customs, Wild Horse, via Manyberries, Alberta (406) 394-2361		
E. L. Ostlund, Inspector	Wild Horse via Havre	394-2369
WILLOW CREEK VIA HAVRE, MT 59501	Simpson Route	398-5512
Canadian Customs, Willow Creek, Saskatchewan (406) 398-5522		
B. C. Burris, Immigration Inspector	Simpson Rte	265-2922

CLASS 7 WAREHOUSES

AMERICANA SMELTING & REFINING CO. EAST HELENA, MT 59635	P. O. Box 577	227-5311 Ext. 36
A. J. Sheldon, Warehouse Officer	1508 East Lyndale Helena, MT 59601	442-8282
BUNKER HILL COMPANY KELLOGG, ID 83837	P. O. Box 29	FTS 8-554-1111 784-1261 Ext. 283
M. W. McLain, Warehouse Officer	Sunshine Star Route	786-6385
C. K. Brush, Int. Warehouse Officer	Sunshine Star Route	786-7603

AIRPORTS

<u>BILLINGS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</u>	c/o Airport Mgr., Logan Field Billings, MT 59101	245-7401
E. W. Hill, Int. Inspector	914 Ave. "E" 59102	252-4562
J. J. Dempsey, Int. Inspector	230 Parkhill Drive 59102	252-2486
J. D. Thomas, Int. Inspector	2511 Golden Blvd. 59102	656-2847
<u>NATRONA COUNTY AIRPORT</u>	Casper, Wyoming 82601	235-8513
J. D. Leatham, Int. Inspector	1945 South Lennox	office 237-9355 home 237-2408
W. H. Alford, Int. Inspector	20 Begonia St.	home 265-6140
<u>CUT BANK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,</u>	P. O. Box 115, Cut Bank, MT 59427	873-4352
W. N. Koepke, Int. Inspector	P. O. Box 203	873-4828
L. C. Berezay, Int. Inspector	P. O. Box 785	336-2423
<u>GLASGOW CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT</u>	Glasgow, MT 59230	
E. A. Erwin, Int. Inspector	73 Aberdeen St.	228-4549
<u>HAVRE CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT</u>	Havre, MT 59501	
L. P. Christopherson, Int. Inspector	1411 4th St.	265-5718
C. C. Hilla, Int. Inspector	926 5th St.	265-7271
<u>KALISPELL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</u>	Kalispell, MT 59901	257-7034 or 755-4829*
L. J. Tinseth, Int. Inspector	Suite 3, Whipps Block	home 257-3780 office 755-9576
E. Twist, Int. Inspector	359 North Main	home 755-3650 office 755-9047

\* Weather Bureau

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION - U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

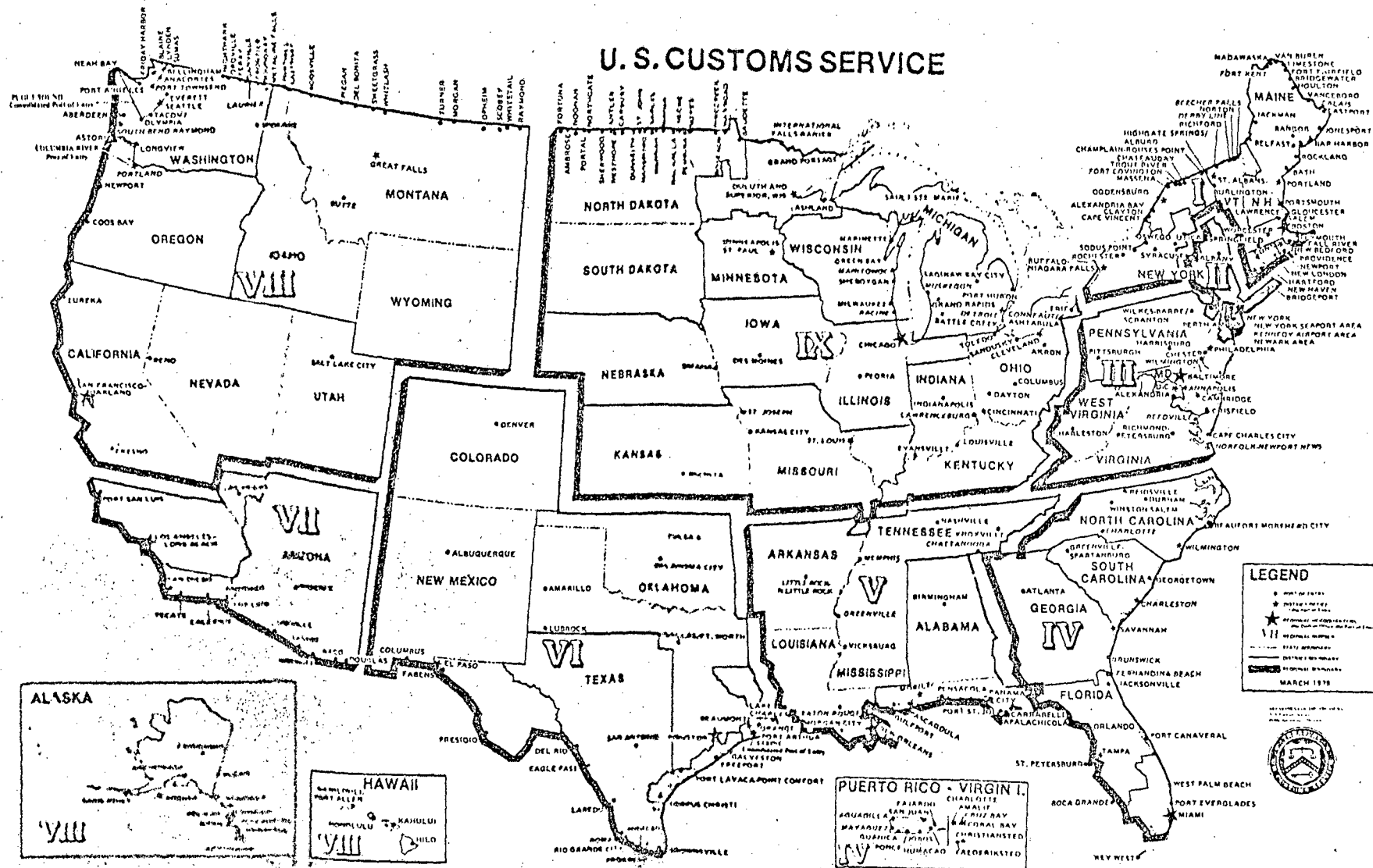
<u>GREAT FALLS, MT 59403</u>	P. O. Box 71	Comm 453-1701 FTS 525-1346
	, Special Agent in Charge	
A. M. Schlagel, Special Agent	Rte 1 West, Box 203	452-7627
C. Davis, Secretary	1213 2nd West Hill Dr.	454-3925

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE

<u>GREAT FALLS, MT 59401</u>	International Airport	Comm 452-3171 FTS 585-1333
Bryan Dow, Inspector	2742 Delmar 59404	727-5039

# REGIONS

## U. S. CUSTOMS SERVICE



# THE GREAT FALLS DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

WHERE

EXCEPTIONAL

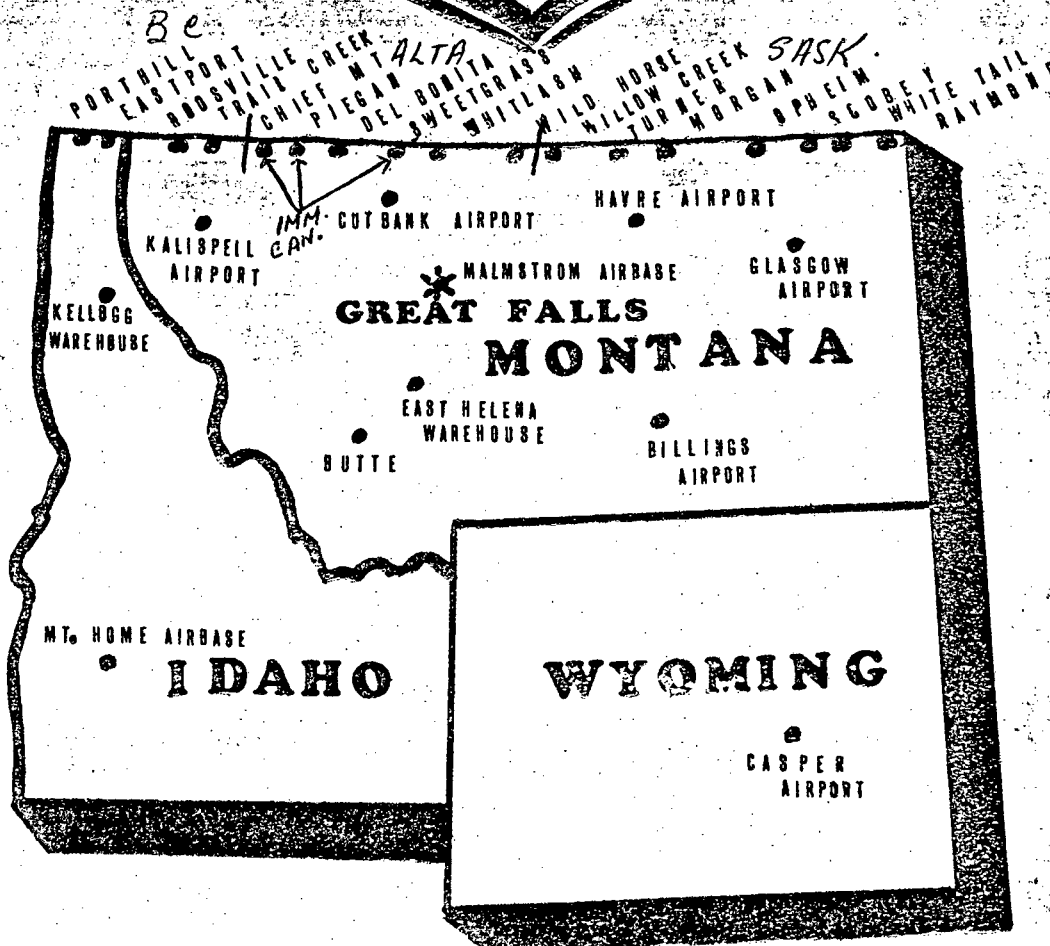
PEOPLE --

DO

EXCEPTIONAL

THINGS --

*H.Q. San Francisco*



## DISTRICT DIRECTOR'S CORNER

With this, our first publication of the Great Falls District Newsletter, we hope to spark even greater interest in what our fellow coworkers are doing, to increase informal communication between distant points of employment, and to join in a shared sense of pride in what we have accomplished in this District by working together. This publication is one more method whereby we can come together, to work together, and to communicate openly. This District has some of the finest employees in the whole of Customs and we can justifiably sit back and be proud of the people we work with and what we have accomplished. As each day passes we are all faced with the problems of lack of manpower, inadequate facilities, a seemingly endless number of reports, requirements, new programs and impossible deadlines -- but, as the dust settles we manage to survive and to turn in a good accounting for our efforts. We are able to do this because of the calibre of our people and their dedication, of this, there can be no mistake.



Winston E. Pitman

Among our accomplishments this year, we conducted our first quarterly Broker's Conference in Sweetgrass, Montana, on June 30, 1978. It was considered to be a success by all participants and greatly encouraged by the private business sector.

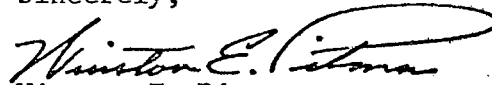
A field trip to all ports was combined with a Regional Survey of the Great Falls District which lasted from May 7 through May 20, 1978. This afforded me an opportunity to see our facilities and meet our personnel first hand.

An enforcement blitz force was initiated with the Customs Patrol. Senior Inspector Bernie Jones of Sweetgrass organized and directed the team's efforts at Porthill and Eastport, Idaho, and Chief Mountain, Piegan, Sweetgrass, and Raymond, Montana, during the period from July 17 through July 29, 1978. It was a new concept involving a flexible schedule tied to quick air movement of the team by Customs aircraft from strike zone to strike zone for maximum enforcement effectiveness. A very significant number of narcotics and merchandise seizures were made. Further consideration of subsequent strike forces will be made after a thorough analysis of the entire operation has been accomplished.

On August 1, 1978, the first of a new series of interagency meetings was held at the District office. The District Director of INS, the Border Patrol Sector Chief at Havre, Montana, the District Director of APHIS and two of his assistants were present with our District personnel. This meeting gave us an opportunity to discuss mutual problems first hand and to unanimously agree on maximum cooperation in pursuit of our respective missions.

In summary, we have accomplished many other things too numerous to list here such as the issuance of this publication itself. In this regard, we hope you like your newsletter and that each of you will provide articles for subsequent issues as well as any comments or suggestions for improvement that you may have.

Sincerely,



Winston E. Pitman  
District Director



## PORT OF THE MONTH

### CALGARY

Calgary is the newest preclearance facility to be opened. Operations began March 15, 1978, in the new International Terminal. U. S. Customs currently has a staff of an Officer in Charge, and nine Inspectors. Immigration has one S.I.I. and four Inspectors.

From the middle of March to the end of July, Calgary has precleared 135,945 passengers and crew, for a daily average of 985. Thirteen scheduled flights are cleared each day from 7:30 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. Additional charters average about three a month.

Calgary is one of eight preclearance facilities, five of which are located in Canada. They are: Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal in Canada, with Freeport and Nassau in the Bahamas, and Bermuda. During 1977, preclearance accounted for 23-percent of all passengers entering the United States by air. Both the gross and percentage figures increase each year.

Calgary has a population of 500,000 and is rapidly growing. There are presently 30 high-rise buildings under construction in the downtown area. It is the center of the natural gas and petroleum industry in Canada. Home of the Stampede, it also is known as the Beef Cattle Capitol of Canada.

Located just 50 miles from Banff and the Canadian Rockies the area affords a variety of outdoor recreation. The climate is comparable to that in most of the Montana District.

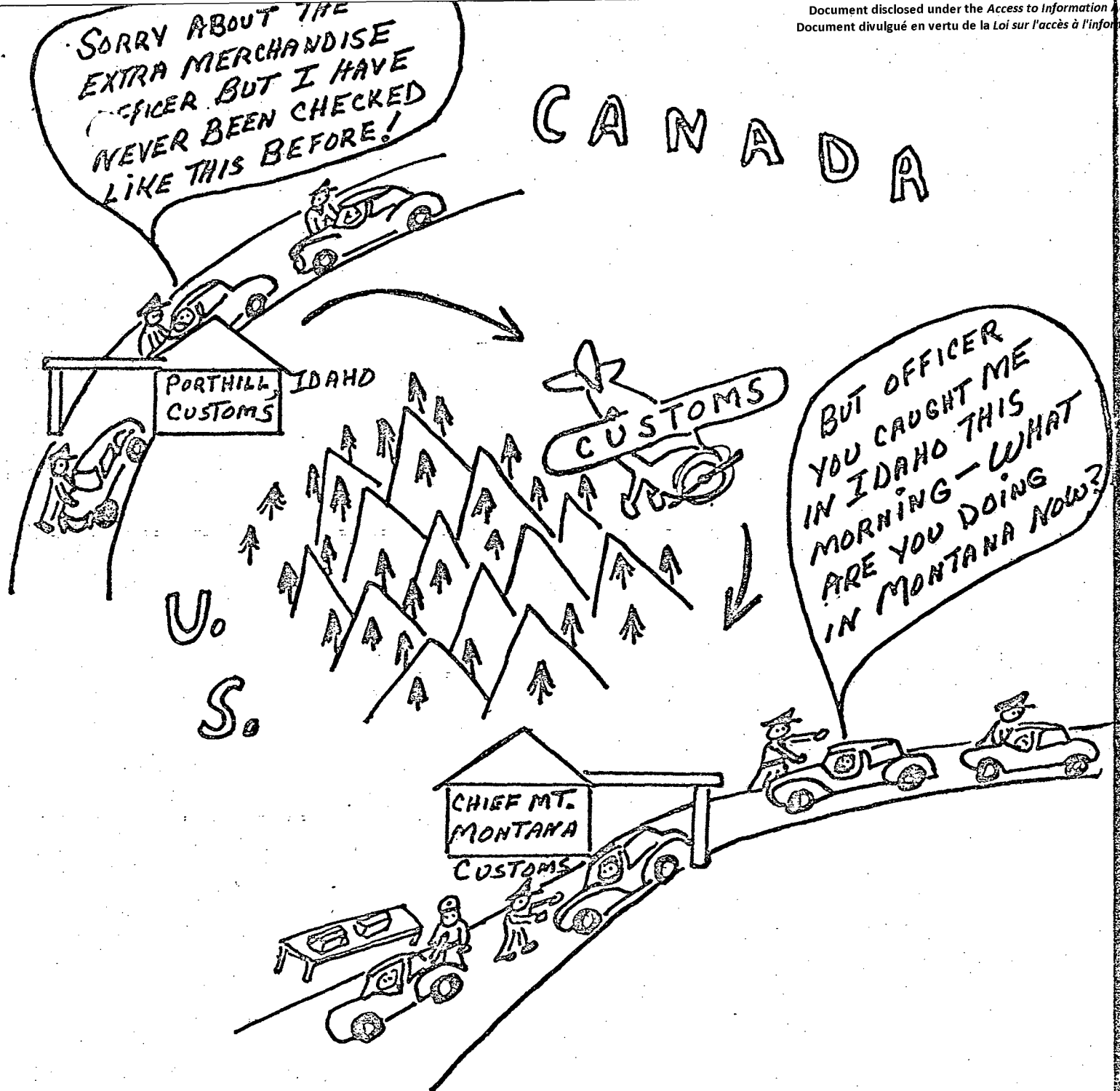
#### OFFICER IN CHARGE, FORREST A. YEATON



Raised in Maine and Massachusetts, served with the Second Marine Division from 1954 to 1956. Attended the University of Washington and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Wildlife and Ecosystems Analysis.

Worked for Boeing as a planner, managed an employment agency, held a variety of sales jobs and was with the Fisheries Research Institute at the University of Washington before joining the U. S. Customs Service.

Began career with Customs at Blaine, Washington and served there as an Inspector for three years. Was assigned as an Inspector at Eastport, Idaho for one year before coming to Calgary.



#### BLITZ FORCE IN ACTION

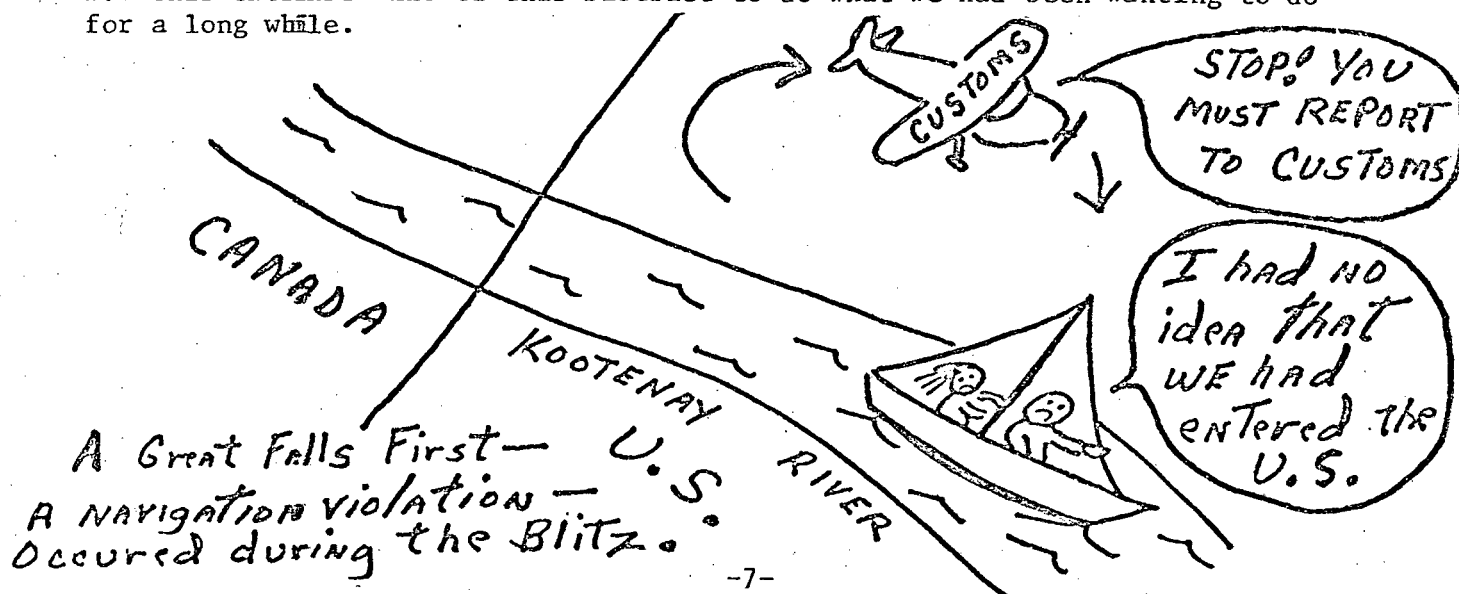
A unique strike force was organized and placed into action in the Great Falls Customs District on July 17, 1978. Its uniqueness stemmed from the combined use of the Regional Patrol aircraft, Patrol and I&C vehicles and both I&C and Patrol personnel, in a self-contained strike force that through its mobility and flexibility was able to move swiftly from one area to another. While the team was composed primarily of Patrol personnel, the team leader and organizer was Senior Inspector Bernie Jones of Sweetgrass. The Customs pilot was "Al" Azeltine and

the Patrol officers were Kirt Dessauer, Vince Young, and Joseph Bates. At each location visited, they were supplemented by local personnel in their intensified enforcement effort. Before the team was even underway, it was agreed that each member would be a "working member" and that each person would have to perform whatever duties were required at a given moment. The size of the team was limited by the number of people which could be transported in the Patrol aircraft. Thus a "lean" strike force was born devoid of "fat" and narrowed down to bare essentials.

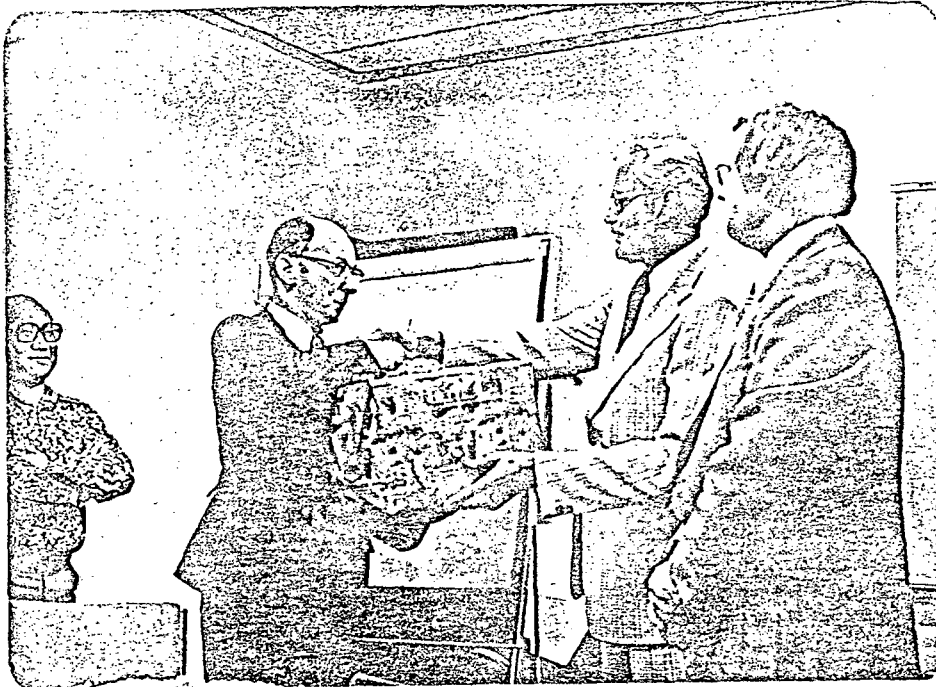
As it turned out, the concept worked perfectly. Much credit has to be given to the Patrol officers, including even the pilot, who worked long and irregular hours along side Inspectors performing inspectional enforcement work. A more classical example of within Customs cooperation and the "One Customs Concept" in action would have been difficult to come by. Furthermore, it was a perfect blend of firm enforcement with polite courteous treatment of the public. This was demonstrated by the acceptance of the public of what we were doing. Fewer complaints reached the District for this intensified enforcement effort than for many normal operations.

From the start of the team's efforts at Porthill, Idaho, on July 17, 1978 through the completion at Raymond, Montana, on July 28, 1978, and a final effort at Porthill on July 30, 1978, a very significant number of narcotics and merchandise seizures were made. The District Director, Winston E. Pitman, accompanied by Customs Special Agent Arnold Schlagel and DEA Special Agent John Russell, were flown to Piegan, Montana, to inspect the team's progress when they reached the Piegan-Chief Mountain area. In addition to actual seizures, the mere presence of Customs in force at Porthill, Eastport, Roosville, Chief Mountain, Piegan, Sweetgrass, and Raymond, made the public aware of our concern and served as a deterrent to violations of Customs laws. A common response from the traveling public was that "they had never been checked before." However, such responses should not be construed to imply that the inspectional personnel at those ports were not doing their job but rather that they have never had the personnel to do the degree of inspection that the team performed. The team demonstrated what could be done with the personnel needed to do the job.

This District owes a great deal of thanks and appreciation for the total co-operation of the Customs Patrol from the Regional level to the station level at Blaine, Washington. Needless to say, the Regional Commissioner's approval for this exercise allowed this District to do what we had been wanting to do for a long while.



## REGION RETIREMENT



Great Falls District Director, W. E. Pitman, presented a gift from the District to Dennis Breen, Logistics Management Division, in honor of his retirement in June.

### "PORTHILL NEWS"

Most of the news at this port was made by Inspector Steven's family. His oldest daughter was married in June, the next daughter graduated from high school and the oldest boy finished his time in the Navy and is planning to go to college in the fall. Immigration Inspector Wright's son also took a bride during the month of June.

On the 15th of July, we lost a good officer and a fine gentleman when Immigration Inspector Don Wright took his retirement, he will be missed. Don has a farm in Porthill and will remain here for the present. When you hear the term bare bones budget, you can figure the experimental port is Porthill and if we have anyone on leave or someone gets sick we wont have one man to a shift.

### "SUMMER AIDS"

The Great Falls District would like to welcome Debra Rogers, Sweetgrass, Montana and Jay Reeves, Eastport, Idaho, to the Customs family. These two fine young people are the first "Summer Aids" that the Great Falls District has had.

## SHADES OF A RUM RUNNER

History has a habit of repeating itself but at the present time it has been reversed on the Canadian border. Most of the readers of this letter are too young to remember the prohibition years but some of us who are in the senior citizen group remember what the country was like prior to the repeal of prohibition in the early thirties. At that time Canadian beer was smuggled across the border and commanded premium prices in the inland cities. Now the Canadian breweries are on strike and the Canadians figure they should get all that beer back with accumulated interest, and they think they should all come down to Porthill to get their share. At present, everyone who comes down for a 48 brings back his legal exemption. The duty on a case of beer into Canada is \$5.00 and at present this makes up the biggest part of the revenue for the post opposite us. They are catching smugglers at the port and at several of the unauthorized crossings but there are rumors that 40 cases crossed the border and before this goes into print you will be reading where a truck with a cargo of beer will be seized as one truck has supposedly gone through and they are waiting for a repeat. We were fortunate to have help from the Customs Patrol from Blaine plus Inspector Jones from Sweetgrass. They made several seizures and their presence will keep the locals under control for the rest of the summer. The team had their airplane with them and this port probably registered a first when the plane ran down a boat which ran the port on the river without inspection.

Port Director Tim Dudley  
Porthill, Idaho

## BBQ AT PIEGAN

The second annual U. S. Customs/Canadian Customs barbecue was held at Piegan, Montana, on August 2, 1978 in conjunction with a going away party for Immigration Inspector Don Looney. Don, his wife Shara, and two children are being transferred to San Diego, California, after being stationed at Piegan over two years. Approximately 200 people attended the barbeque and enjoyed delicious food, congenial company, and lots of cold beer. Our congratulations to the U. S. Customs "boating team" who again chugged their way to victory over the Canadian team. The U. S. team is continuing strenuous training in anticipation of next years contest.

## TEELA RETIRES

Word has been received at the Great Falls District office that Bob Teela, Supervisory Customs Inspector, Blaine, Washington, will be retiring August 31, 1978. The Great Falls District was fortunate in having "Bob" as an Acting District Director for three months. We would like to extend our best wishes for a happy retirement to Bob and Ruth. The "welcome mat" is always out for you in the Great Falls District.



# DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA



January 30, 1979

REFER TO

MAN-11-10 WEP

Messrs. Bryan Flagle and  
Bill Surface  
RCMP/ Canada Customs Intelligence Office  
West Mezzanine  
1001 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, BC V6E 2M8

Dear Sirs:

We would like to extend to your office an invitation to attend a meeting in Great Falls, Montana, on Wednesday, February 7, 1979, at approximately 9:30 A.M. This will be a meeting between Canada Customs and Immigration, and U. S. Customs and Immigration, along with other available federal employees in the Great Falls area. This will be a small informal meeting without a structured agenda. Among other desired topics, the meeting will concern the general area of exchange of enforcement information and subjects of mutual interest to our respective agencies.

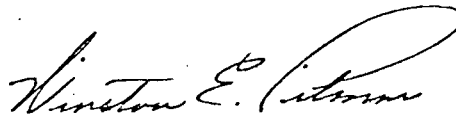
We understand from the U. S. Customs Patrol that you have a very successful ongoing program of cooperation in your area. We would be very interested in receiving a briefing on that program. It is our hope that from such a briefing we might be able to come up with some ideas for a similar program in this area.

Mr. Raye Thibeau of Customs Intelligence, Calgary, Alberta, has been coordinating the visit of the Canadian officers in this area with the Assistant District Director, Mr. Don Myhra of my staff. It is our understanding that three or more Canadian officers from this area will attend.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to attend this meeting. The meeting will be held in a small conference room adjacent to my office in Room 238 of the U. S. Post Office Building at 215 1st Avenue North, Great Falls, Montana.

We will be looking forward to seeing you in Great Falls.

Sincerely,

  
Winston E. Pitman  
District Director

IH700-5-3

## SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER

8 FEB 1979

VANCOUVER

RECEIVED FROM INTELLIGENCE

# Police Spying Ordinance To Be 1st in U.S.

The City Council's Public Safety Committee moved yesterday to put the finishing touches on a historic ordinance designed to limit the intelligence activities of the Seattle Police Department.

Pending expected final council approval later this month, Seattle will be the first city in the nation to have such an ordinance.

In general, the ordinance prohibits the police from gathering intelligence concerning the lawful political or religious beliefs and activities of Seattle citizens.

Exceptions could be made when the police had a reasonable suspicion that someone was engaged in unlawful activities, or posed a threat to a visiting dignitary.

In those cases, however, a police officer of the rank of captain or higher would have to approve the collection of the "restricted" political or religious intelligences.

Led by Councilman Randy Revelle, the Public Safety Committee made recommendations to the full council yesterday on issues left unresolved by a drafting committee that spent five months last year writing the complex ordinance.

The committee included representatives of the Police Department, the mayor's office and the Coalition on Government Spying.

The coalition, a group sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, filed several lawsuits last year to force the police to open their intelligence files.

Committee actions yesterday included:

- A 3-0 vote to include in the ordinance a provision that would limit the police to use of the "least intrusive technique" when gathering restricted intelligence information.

In essence, that proposal means the police won't be able to use a wiretap to gather information when the same information could be gathered by a uniformed officer with a notepad.

- A 2-1 vote in favor of a provision requiring that, after a suitable time period, police must notify persons on whom intelligence information has been gathered.

That proposal was supported by Councilmen Revelle and John Miller, and opposed by Sam Smith.

RECEIVED

FEB 12 1979

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OTTAWA

128  
8/2/79

Jim

30.11.78

Kelly advises that  
this is strictly for  
our info. They do not want  
us to do a thing. All  
Kelly did was set up the  
meet with RCMP re: CPIC  
entry of fugitives.  
Nothing further to do.

JD  
Koled JH  
30/11/78  
000185



HARRY.

Pls discuss  
Kelly's Memo  
L

with whom,  
you?  
Kelly?

20-1178

J. Armit:

I don't know what Kelly is trying to say.  
 If he wants a name programmed into the  
 Lookout, we already have one with LEIU  
 with respect to "organized" crime types  
 and those criminals who have gained their  
 freedom and are likely to visit Canada. We  
 have already had a few sightings which  
 have been of use to the LEIU program.  
 If we open up our E11 to others, of the type  
 referred to in Kelly's memo, we'd soon have  
 to reinforce the flood-gates.

I understand there are local lookout programs  
 which are utilized by local police organizations  
 in concert with Immigration staff members  
 whenever there is the likelihood of fugitives,  
 with serious crime backgrounds, travelling to  
 Canada. Local Immigration Officers, whether they are  
 at a port of entry, or inland, know how to  
 deal with these cases.

Regarding the suggestion made in paragraph four, surely  
 instructions are readily available to our <sup>(INN) (CUSTOMS)</sup> officers  
 on how to deal with these situations, and if Kelly  
 wants his staff to be kept informed, he should  
 make arrangements locally to have them "plugged in".

Kelly ends up - not saying if he wants anything,  
 merely "forwarded for your information...".

000187

H.D.



Employment and Immigration Canada    Emploi et Immigration Canada

## Memorandum · Note de service

COPY PLACED ON: IH700-5-1 CO-OP RCMP; IH200-1 PROHIBITED PERSONS (29-11-78 IL)

TO  
POUR

Director, Immigration Intelligence Division,  
Ottawa

Classification  
Cote sécuritaire

Your File  
Votre référence    IH700-5-3

Our File  
Notre référence    IH200-MD-1

FROM  
ORIGINE

Chief Intelligence Officer, Quebec Region, Montreal

Date    November 20, 1978

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Prohibited persons

1.                    On October 17, 1978, a meeting was held with Capt. F. Teeple and Sgt C. Jackson, New York State Police, Malone, N.Y., regarding wanted fugitives who have escaped custody or who may be sought by their agency for serious crimes committed in the State of New York.

2.                    The main purpose of their visit was to have these fugitives, who could be considered armed and dangerous, placed in the CPIC system in Canada in order to facilitate their apprehension and eventual return to the United States. At the same time, this action would serve as a preventive measure as information concerning the background of these wanted fugitives would be known in advance.

3.                    Arrangements were made with R.C.M.P. in Montreal to enter these fugitives into the CPIC system with the understanding however that only hardened criminals' names would be inserted as well as details such as criminal record, copy of existing warrants, etc. to show the serious nature of their crimes and the fact that they could be a danger to our Canadian society. Naturally, R.C.M.P. or local authorities would not make an arrest unless assured the offense is an extraditable one as they can only legally hold an individual for a period of forty-eight hours on such ground. On the other hand, as long as copies of these documents are made available to us and where the offense is considered within our prohibited class would the individual be turned over to Immigration for inquiry and eventual deportation.

4.                    In addition, it was suggested where a fugitive is wanted for a serious crime that our port of entry be informed directly or through U.S. Immigration or U.S. Customs and that they be made aware of what precautions to take. This will of course be only after regular office hours or on week-ends as at other times we could be informed directly.

5.                    The above is forwarded for your information and is in cooperation with assistance to U.S. Law Enforcement Agency in the United States, in particular New York State Police.

RECEIVED

NOV 22 1978

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

OTTAWA

E 21 2050 (3-74) (M & L 1299)

Walter Kelly

000188

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION  
MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

MEMORANDUM - MÉMOIRE

14700-5-3

TO - À: JRA

FROM - DE: CBJ

5.7.75

I agree that the subjects mentioned  
should go into COILS & ILS.

Should we contact ~~the~~ source, AST,  
and ask if they could keep us  
advised of such persons (those who  
travel & are suspected of traveling through  
Canada) on a continuing basis.

Possibly our field staff should approach  
those states that are adjacent to  
Canada to see if they keep  
a similar type lookout list and  
obtain those that are appropriate.

Bill

1H700-5-3

Fried

After filing, refer

to J. Armit

Done:

To JRIA on file and  
pass to him 4 July

gcl  
000190  
22/1/...

A L'EXPÉDITEUR: GARDEZ LA COPIE ROSE ET ENVOYEZ TOUT LE  
RESTE AU DESTINATAIRE.

AU DESTINATAIRE: APRÈS AVOIR RÉDIGÉ VOTRE RÉPONSE, SÉPAREZ LES  
COPIES. RENVOYEZ LA JAUNE À L'EXPÉDITEUR.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

TO/A

Doug Sam  
Chief Intelligence Officer  
RHQ  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

FROM/DE

Manager  
Canada Immigration Centre  
Whitehorse, Yukon

FILE NO. - ORIGINATOR  
RÉF. - EXPÉDITEUR

5414-168-7  
FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE  
RÉF. - DESTINATAIRE

SUBJECT  
SUJET

A.P.O.A Conference

MESSAGE

Report Attached.

Note I did not distribute any copies of this report to NHQ etc.

I'll leave the distribution to you Doug.

Hope the report is adequate.

*Recd*  
JUN 23 1978  
*md*

DATE: 21 June, 1978

SIGNATURE: *R.G. Hannam*  
R.G. Hannam

REPLY/RÉPONSE

RECEIVED

JUN 27 1978

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OTTAWA

*Bill 4/7/78*  
*Pls follow up on ILS input & TECS sys*  
*[Signature]*

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

M. & 1.461 (8-69) 7530-21-029-3344

ADDRESSEE - DESTINATAIRE

*→ To: Director, Immigration Intelligence Division,  
Ottawa*  
*From: Chief Intelligence Officer, Yukon Territory Reg. In.*  
*Forwarded for your personal and retention.*

*[Signature]*  
June, 1978 000191

MEMORANDUM      NOTE DE SERVICE

Doug Sam  
Chief Intelligence Officer  
B.C./Yukon Region

FROM  
DE

Manager  
Canada Immigration Centre  
Whitehorse, Yukon

SUBJECT  
OBJET

18th Annual  
Law Enforcement Seminar

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ	
CONFIDENTIAL	
OUR FILE / N <sup>o</sup> RÉFÉRENCE	
5414-168-7	
YOUR FILE / V <sup>o</sup> RÉFÉRENCE	
IH 700-5-3	
DATE	
21 June, 1978	

This report will cover the areas of the Conference which I felt had a direct bearing on this Department's operations and those topics which I felt may be of some interest for future consideration in training of our officers to better carry out their duties.

I do not comment on various topics such as Aviation Security, Dignitary Protection, White Collar Crime, etc., although I personally found all items on the agenda of great personal interest.

This Seminar was held in Anchorage, Alaska from June 6 to June 9, 1978 inclusive. Formal registration for the Seminar took place in the Captain Cook Hotel on June 6, 1978 at 1600 hours and the opening ceremonies began at 0800 hrs on Wednesday, June 7, 1978.

There were 186 formal registrations at this years conference, with representatives coming from various law enforcement agencies from Alaska, various states in the southern 48 and also Hawaii. The Canadian representatives included:

Inspector Ron Pettitt R.C.M.P. Whitehorse  
Sgt. Ralph Falkingham i/c GIS Whitehorse  
Bill Wilson Area Collector Customs Whitehorse  
Hugh Cameron A/Regional Collector RHQ Customs  
John Bouzak Ops Review Officer RHQ Customs  
R.G. Hannam Manager C.I.C. Whitehorse

The various agencies at the Seminar represented by the U.S. delegates included various chiefs of police from several cities in Alaska, the Chief S.A. Customs Alaska, a U.S. Secret Service representative, the F.B.I., the I.R.S., and several specialists concerned with Forensic Pathology, Police Stress, Hypnosis, Commercial and homemade explosives, and the Travelling Criminal.

...../2

Due to transportation difficulties in getting from Whitehorse to Anchorage I arrived in Anchorage on the 5th of June, 1978 and I took the opportunity to visit the U.S. Customs Service offices, as well as the State Trooper and Anchorage Police Department offices.

Wednesday, June 7

The morning's first speaker was Chief Francis Keala, Honolulu P.D. Chief Keala's speech set the keynote of the conference that being, "the sharing of information between all law enforcement agencies to combat crime". Chief Keala emphasized that information was useless unless it was shared and that liaison and interdepartmental cooperation were mandatory factors if law enforcement agencies were to come out on top when fighting highly sophisticated organized crime.

→ During the course of the Chief's speech, he made reference to a highly organized Japanese crime unit called, "YA KU ZU" (pronounced ZA). He stated that this organization was composed of Units - the largest of which had 20,000 members, the smallest of which has 8,000 members. Chief Keala stated that these Units were now moving into Hawaii and that he has sent his men to California (the Los Angeles area) where there are strong indications the YA KU ZU is also operating.

I was able to speak to Chief Keala after his speech and he informed me that this group is involved mainly in the drug trade but they are also involved in gun smuggling. He informed me that members of this organization are usually covered in tatoos to show they can tolerate pain and that if they fail in an assignment, their punishment is to have their small finger cut off to the first joint.

→ The Chief also informed me that the U.S. Customs Service has a Special Agent stationed in Japan now doing research on this group.

For your information Chief Keala provided me with the name of his Intelligence officer whom we can contact for any further information we may require about this organization.

Lt. Raymond Ikehara  
Intelligence Unit  
Honolulu Police Department.

...../3



18th Annual Law Enforcement Seminar (con't)

The next topic covered this date was Police Hypnosis. This was a lecture given by Dr. Clifford Hunt, University of Alaska, a specialist who is working very closely with the Alaska State Troopers.

The Alaska Trooper hypnosis team is relatively new and they are taking their lead from the L.A.P.D. who have been utilizing the technique of hypnosis for several years now.

The official use of the technique includes both victims and witnesses (not suspects) and involves probing the mind of the individuals for details, descriptions, etc., which may be useful in the solution of a crime. It was mentioned at this point that this tool is not all encompassing and that the investigating officer must maintain control of his case. An unofficial use mentioned during this lecture was the technique of self-hypnosis by patrolmen in coping with stress.

Another application of the hypnosis technique was as an Intelligence tool in debriefing sessions when details are required.

This technique may at some time in the future be of interest to our Department and additional information if required can be obtained by contacting:

Society for Forensic and Investigative Hypnosis  
Los Angeles Police Department

→ The next speaker of the day was U.S. Customs Chief, Special Agent, James Cameron who spoke on the Treasury Enforcement Communication Systems (TECS) computer.

This computer was apparently designed and programmed by the Customs department and contains over 800,000 entries. It is a tool which is used for detecting fugitives, runaways, missing property, detecting fraud and conspiracies. At the present time there are over 300 terminals in the U.S.A. and around the world and it is directly tied into the INTERPOL System.

In the 1977 fiscal year 874 wanted persons were apprehended and 179 stolen vehicles were recovered by the use of this machine.

The system can reply to queries within minutes and since the TECS system went into operation 20,000 NCIC daily queries have been reduced to 2000 - 3000 NCIC queries as TECS automatically receives the NCIC data input.

Mr. Cameron indicated to me after his speech that U.S. Customs was attempting to get a TECS computer outlet on the Alcan highway within the near future. The U.S. like the Canadians, are fighting the budgetary war and this apparently is what is holding up the installation.

For more information on the system Special Agent Cameron can be reached at:

U.S. Treasury Department  
P.O. Box 199  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

\* 4 \*

18th Annual Law Enforcement Seminar (con't)

Mr. Cameron indicated to me that any information that our service wished to give or get from TECS, his office would be more than willing to cooperate.

#### June 7 and 8

A good 3-4 hours was spent these two days discussing the Travelling Criminal. This part of the seminar was chaired by Alaska State Trooper John Lucking from the Criminal Intelligence Unit, Anchorage. As was the format the previous year, there were discussions on each individual listed in the APOA travelling Criminals handbook. To re-cap briefly, what this handbook is: in order for an individual to be listed in this book it must be determined the individual has a criminal record and that he travels either within the State of Alaska to other States or to Canada.

Attached to this report as Appendix A, is an information sheet concerning those individuals who were reported to have travelled through Canada during the past year and should be included perhaps in the COILS system while it is operational and perhaps circulated in a regional intelligence bulletin for P.O.E. benefit.

The last lecture session on June 8 was a four hour lecture given by two Special Agents from the FBI Behavioral Science Unit. The lecture concerned Police Stress.

This was an extremely interesting lecture and dealt with specific stress situations as it relates to Police work, as well as general managerial issues as it relates to decreased productivity - absenteeism, alcoholism, disability pensions, etc. The lecture also covered the various methods of coping with stress situations.

#### June 9

This day was filled with various lectures on Aviation Security and I have attached as Appendix B to this report an interesting handout which accompanied this lecture.

Other topics included a lecture from the U.S. Secret Service on Dignitary Protection, White Collar Crime by the Internal Revenue Service and the Enforcement Policies from the Bureau of Land Management.

The most interesting and informative lecture of the day and final lecture of the Conference however, was a demonstration by the USAF at Elmendorf Airforce Base of Commercial and Homemade Explosive devices.

Techniques of car bombing and arson as well as lethal homemade weapons were shown and demonstrated. A remarkable display of power and destruction was illustrated in everyday materials.

18th Annual Law Enforcement Seminar (con't)

In conclusion I believe the Conference was an extremely valuable experience and an excellent opportunity to share and gain information concerning areas of mutual concern.

I also believe that the contacts made with the various agencies and specific individuals (usually OIC's, Supervisors, etc.) of these agencies will be of enormous benefit to our Department both now and in the future.

I would certainly recommend that the Canadian Immigration Department continue to send representatives to this annual conference however, I would like to suggest that a Regional Intelligence Officer as well as the Manager of the Immigration office in Whitehorse attend the future meetings as this is a means of establishing excellent contacts in the Intelligence community as well as the contacts needed in day to day operations.



R.G. Hannam

cc: C.I.C.  
Prince George, B.C.

**Pages 197 to / à 213  
are withheld pursuant to section  
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

18th ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SEMINAR  
June, 1978  
Anchorage, Alaska

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FAA, Alaska Region  
Air Transportation Security Division  
Chief, Robert W. Oliver  
Investigations Branch  
Chief, Rex T. Morris

632 Sixth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
907-265-5213

Law Enforcement Coordinator  
Special Agent Jack R. Anderson

c/o El Paso Intelligence Center  
2211 E. Missouri, Suite 200  
El Paso, Texas 79903  
915-543-7255

## DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION/SERVICES

Airmen Certification Information  
Aircraft Registration Information  
Certified Copies of Documents

FAA Aeronautical Center  
Investigations And Security Division, AAC-90  
Post Office Box 25082  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125  
405-686-2213

### FAA Suspect Aircraft Lookout Program

Coordinate through local field office for DEA, USCS or  
BATF, as appropriate, for placement of request at EPIC.

Referral of Fraudulent Certificates  
Referral of False Markings on Aircraft

Federal Aviation Administration  
Investigations Branch, AAL-710  
632 Sixth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
907-265-5213

### Stolen Aircraft Notifications

NCIC for stolen vehicle listing and  
FAA Flight Service Station for nationwide dissemination to FAA  
flight service stations, air traffic control towers, air route  
traffic control centers and investigation branches.

### Aircraft Accident Involving Criminal Activity Notifications

Advise nearest FAA General Aviation District Office or Flight  
Standards District Office; specific Federal Agency field office  
if appropriate; EPIC at 915-543-7942 if narcotics, aliens or  
weapons involved; and FAA Alaska Region Investigations Branch  
if additional assistance is required.

## FAA AERONAUTICAL CENTER

### Aircraft Registration Information:

- Numeric - identity of individual including address, to whom a particular aircraft is registered
- registration history of a particular aircraft
- Alpha - identity including make and model, of all aircraft registered to a specific individual or company

### Airman Certification Information:

- Alpha - retrieved by Full Name; DOB; SSN; Residence  
All certificates with number and issue date issued to a particular individual. Can receive home address; DOB; SSN; physical description  
NO PHOTOGRAPHS OR FINGERPRINTS

### Aeromedical Certification Information:

- Alpha - retrieved by Name; DOB; SSN; Path Number; Airman Certificate number  
Class of medical certificate and issue date including physical restrictions to a specific individual. From medical application form, can receive DOB; SSN; home address; claimed employment; distinguishing marks; identity of Airman Medical Examiner (doctor); and any claimed arrests/convictions  
NO PHOTOGRAPHS OR FINGERPRINTS

## Selected FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS (Civil Enforcement)

### § 47.15 Identification number.

(b) A United States identification number may not exceed five symbols in addition to the prefix letter "N". These symbols may be all numbers (N 10000), one to four numbers and one suffix letter (N 1000A), or one to three numbers and two suffix letters (N 100AB).

### § 61.3 Requirements for certificates, rating, and authorizations.

(a) *Pilot certificate.* No person may act as pilot in command or in any other capacity as a required pilot flight crewmember of a civil aircraft of United States registry unless he has in his personal possession a current pilot certificate issued to him under this Part. However, when the aircraft is operated within a foreign country a current pilot license issued by the country in which the aircraft is operated may be used.

(b) *Pilot certificate: foreign aircraft.* No person may, within the United States, act as pilot in command or in any other capacity as a required pilot flight crewmember of a civil aircraft of foreign registry unless he has in his personal possession a current pilot certificate issued to him under this Part, or a pilot license issued to him or validated for him by the country in which the aircraft is registered.

(c) *Medical certificate.* Except for free balloon pilots piloting balloons and glider pilots piloting gliders, no person may act as pilot in command or in any other capacity as a required pilot flight crewmember of an aircraft under a certificate issued to him under this Part, unless he has in his personal possession an appropriate current medical certificate issued under Part 67 of this chapter. However, when the aircraft is operated within a foreign country with a current pilot license issued by that country, evidence of current medical qualification for that license, issued by that country, may be used. In the case of a pilot certificate issued on the basis of a foreign pilot license under § 61.75, evidence of current medical qualification accepted for the issue of that license is used in place of a medical certificate.

### § 61.15 Offenses involving narcotic drugs, marihuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances.

(a) No person who is convicted of violating any Federal or State statute relating to the growing, processing, manufacture, sale, disposition, possession, transportation, or importation of narcotic drugs, marihuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances, is eligible for any certificate or rating issued under this Part for a period of 1 year after the date of final conviction.

(b) No person who commits an act prohibited by § 91.12(a) of this chapter is eligible for any certificate or rating issued under this Part for a period of 1 year after the date of that act.

(c) Any conviction specified in paragraph (a) of this section or the commission of the act referenced in paragraph (b) of this section, is grounds for suspending or revoking any certificate or rating issued under this Part.

### § 91.12 Carriage of narcotic drugs, marihuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may operate a civil aircraft within the United States with knowledge that narcotic drugs, marihuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances as defined in Federal or State statutes are carried in the aircraft.

### § 61.3 Requirements for certificates, rating, and authorizations.

(h) *Inspection of certificate.* Each person who holds a pilot certificate, flight instructor certificate, medical certificate, authorization, or license required by this Part shall present it for inspection upon the request of the Administrator, an authorized representative of the National Transportation Safety Board, or any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer.



Federal Aviation Act, 1958, Section 902(b)

Title 49, United States Code, Section 1472(b)

FORGERY OF CERTIFICATES AND FALSE MARKINGS OF AIRCRAFT

A. Any person who knowingly and willfully:

- 1) forges, counterfeits, alters or falsely makes any certificate authorized to be issued under this act...(airmen and aircraft)
- 2) uses or attempts to use any such fraudulent certificate...
- 3) displays any marks that are false or misleading as to the nationality or registration of the aircraft...
- 4) causes to be displayed any marks that are false or misleading as to the nationality or registration of the aircraft...

B. Shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Investigative jurisdiction of these violations is reserved to the Federal Aviation Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

COUNTERFEIT AIRMAN CERTIFICATE  
AC FORM 8060-1 4-73 Edition



1. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Department of Transportation FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
THIS CERTIFIES IV.  
THAT V.  
DATE OF BIRTH HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SEX NATIONALITY  
IX. HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE PROPERLY QUALIFIED TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF  
II. III. CERT NO  
RATINGS AND LIMITATIONS  
XIII.  
VII. SIGNATURE OF HOLDER X. *Depuden P Butterfield*  
X. DATE OF ISSUE: VIII. ADMINISTRATOR  
AC FORM 8060-1 (4-73) SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION

GENERAL. The above false airman certificate was allegedly produced in the New England area. A number of these certificates were confiscated in Florida by Drug Enforcement Administration Agents. It is not known if other copies were made and distributed.

Recognition Points:

1. The quality of printing on the certificate is not as dark or sharp as on the legitimate certificate. This is especially true of the printing of Department of Transportation.
2. The XI in the upper right corner of the certificate is blurred.
3. The printing around the DOT seal is blurred as compared with the printing around the seal on the legitimate certificate (depicted on the right) which is clear and sharp.
4. There is a shadow on the right side of the certificate where a line should be.
5. There is a line through the letters SIG in signature, and some letters in "SIGNATURE OF HOLDER" have been restructured causing the printing to be heavy and uneven. See the signature area of a legitimate certificate below.



VII. SIGNATURE OF HOLDER X.  
X. DATE OF ISSUE: VIII.  
AC FORM 8060-1 (4-73) SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591



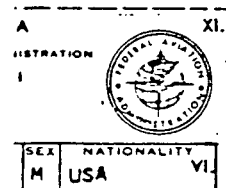
COUNTERFEIT AIRMAN CERTIFICATE  
AC FORM 8060-2 3-69 Edition

I. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
THIS CERTIFIES IV.  
THAT V.  
DALLAS TX  
DATE OF BIRTH HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SEX NATIONALITY VI.  
IX. HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE PROPERLY QUALIFIED TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF  
II. AIRLINE TRANSPORT PILOT III. CERT NO.  
RATINGS AND LIMITATIONS  
XII. AIRPLANE MULTIENGINE LAND  
COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES  
XIII. AIRPLANE SINGLE ENGINE LAND  
DC-3  
VII. SIGNATURE OF HOLDER X. DATE OF ISSUE: 12-19-75  
AC FORM 8060-2 12-69 SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION  
ADMINISTRATOR

GENERAL. The above false airman certificate was allegedly produced in the southwest area of the United States. A large number of the certificates have been recovered, however, it is not known how many were produced or how many have been distributed and are actually in use.

Recognition Points.

1. Certificate is considerably larger than the legitimate certificate. The maximum dimensions of a legitimate certificate is 3 11/16 inches by 2 7/16 inches.
2. Certificate is printed on thin paper as opposed to card type on legitimate certificates.
3. The legitimate certificate has a solid line on the right side and a perforated line on top 3/32 of an inch from the printing. (See below)
4. The FAA seal was probably placed on the certificate after the certificate was printed as the seal is in an incorrect position on the certificate. On the legitimate certificate, the seal (depicted on the right) is centered over the L in Nationality and below the XI which is located in the extreme upper right corner of the certificate.



2

5. The block which appears at the end of ratings on all legitimate certificates is missing.
6. The signature of John H. Shaffer would not appear on a certificate issued in 1975.

Any contact with this type certificate should be immediately reported to the appropriate Air Transportation Security Division, Investigations and Security Division or Office of Investigations and Security, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

COUNTERFEIT AIRMAN CERTIFICATE  
AC FORM 8060-2 4-73 Edition



4

I. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Transportation - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

THIS CERTIFIES IV. THAT

6

DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	SEX	NATIONALITY
						VI.

IX. HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE PROPERLY QUALIFIED TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF

7

N. PRIVATE PILOT

III. CERT. NO.

8

XII. AIRPLANE SINGLE ENGINE LAND INSTRUMENT

XIII.

9

VII. SIGNATURE OF HOLDER

X. DATE OF ISSUE 07-03-75

VIII. ADMINISTRATOR

10

AC FORM 8060-2 (4-73) SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION

s.19(1)

GENERAL. The above false airman certificate was allegedly produced in the Florida area. Although multiple issues were produced, it is unknown how many are actually in use. The certificates were reportedly used by airmen involved in narcotics traffic to establish false identities.

Recognition Points.

1. Certificate is printed on a thin paper as opposed to the card type on legitimate certificates.
2. Certificate does not have the characteristics around the edges: Right edge: solid thin line; Top edge: broken line; Left edge: wide perforations; Bottom edge: narrow perforations.
3. Uneven ink distribution in printing which leaves some areas blurred.
4. Certificate is laminated with 5mil laminating material as indicated by the shaded area above.

5. Printing on DOT seal is not clear. Color is more aqua than clear blue.
6. E in DATE is incomplete.
7. Printing of pilot data is larger than computer type as illustrated below.  
AIRPLANE SINGLE ENGINE LAND
8. Block is missing at the end of ratings.
9. Signature line is shorter and slanted. Should end 1/16" from numeral X.
10. Colon (:) missing from end of issue.

Any contact with this type certificate should be immediately reported to the appropriate Air Transportation Security Division, Investigations and Security Division or Office of Investigations and Security, Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

COUNTERFEIT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE  
FAA FORM 8500-9 10-73 Edition



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE THIRD CLASS

THIS CERTIFIES THAT (Full name and address)						
<div style="background-color: gray; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>						
DATE OF BIRTH		HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	SEX
<div style="background-color: gray; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>						
has met the medical standards prescribed in Part 67, Federal Aviation Regulations for this class of Medical Certificate.						
LIMITATIONS	<div style="background-color: gray; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>					
DATE OF EXAMINATION			EXAMINER'S SERIAL NO.			
5/12/76			<div style="background-color: gray; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>			
EXAMINER	SIGNATURE					
	<div style="background-color: gray; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>					
EXAMINER	TYPED NAME					
	David Kramer, M.D.					
AIRMAN'S SIGNATURE						
<div style="background-color: gray; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>						

FAA FORM 8500-9 (10-73) SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION

s.19(1)

GENERAL. The above false medical certificate was allegedly produced in the Florida area. Although multiple issues were produced, it is unknown how many are actually in use. The certificates were reportedly used by airmen involved in narcotics traffic to establish false identities. This certificate has been used in connection with a counterfeit airman certificate.

Recognition Points.

1. Certificate reflects uneven ink distribution in printing. The legitimate certificates have clear printing with sharp lines.
2. Certificate is slightly larger than the legitimate certificate.
3. Certificate has 5 digit impressed number in upper right corner of certificate.
4. Lines do not meet.
5. The apostrophe ('s) in Airman's signature is not clear.
6. The printing identifying the FAA form number is smaller than that on the legitimate certificate.
7. One zero (0) in 8500-9 is blurred.
8. The line fades out on the bottom right side of the certificate.
9. There is a break in the line on the bottom of the certificate.

Any contact with this type certificate should be immediately reported to the appropriate Air Transportation Security Division, Investigations and Security Division or Office of Investigations and Security, Washington, D.C.





DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20591

COUNTERFEIT CERTIFICATE OF  
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION  
AC FORM 8050-3 4-69 EDITION



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION <b>CERTIFICATE OF AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION</b>		This certificate must be in the aircraft when operated.
NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS <b>N</b>	AIRCRAFT SERIAL NO.	
MANUFACTURER AND MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF AIRCRAFT		
I S S U E D  T O	5	This certificate is issued for registration purposes only and is not a certificate of title. The Federal Aviation Administration does not determine rights of ownership as between private persons.
It is certified that the above described aircraft has been entered on the register of the Federal Aviation Administration, United States of America, in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation dated December 7, 1944, and with the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and regulations issued thereunder.		
DATE OF ISSUE	 Administrator	
DURATION - See reverse side.		

AC Form 8050-3 (4-69) SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS EDITION

GENERAL. The above false certificate was recovered in the Southwest area of the United States. It was recovered along with false airman and medical certificates. It is not known how many of the certificates were produced or how many may be currently in use.

Recognition Points:

1. The color of the paper on which the certificate is printed is white as compared to the off-white color of the legitimate certificate.
2. Paper used to print the false certificate is of a smooth texture as compared to the slightly rough fiber texture paper used in printing the legitimate certificate.
3. The printing on the false certificate is darker than that on the legitimate certificate.
4. There is a slight ridge in the line.
5. The line is broken in two places.

FALSE MARKINGS ON AIRCRAFT

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\*\*\*\*\* Two Cessna 206 aircraft (N94NM and XB-HAY) crashed in New Mexico with marihuana cargoes . . . Registration number N94NM had been altered to read N9411. . . XB-HAY linked to major smuggling organization headed by Class I violator. based in central New Mexico \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 210 seized in Mexico on attempted drug smuggling mission . . . U.S. registration had been altered to Mexican identifier \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Cessna 206 (N71975) seized near Picacho, Arizona, with marihuana debris . . . Mexican registration XB-DUH had been taped over original number \*\*\*\*\*  
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-----  
\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Piper Aztec (N250CB) bearing false registration (N2117Y) crashed near Gorman, California, with marihuana cargo . . . Pilot killed in the crash \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 206 (N7344N) bearing false Mexican identifier (XB-MEN) seized in Arizona with marihuana cargo . . . Pilot had driver's license and birth certificate under assumed name \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 210 (N761FA) seized in Texas bearing false Mexican identifier XA-CUD \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 210 (N2277R) crashed in Sonora, Mexico, with marihuana cargo . . . Registration number had been altered to Mexican identifier XB-LEO \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Cessna 206 (N1503U) with false Mexican registration XB-KOQ seized at clandestine airstrip near Santa Ana, Sonora, Mexico, on June 2, 1977 . . . 400 kilos marihuana also seized . . . No arrests made . . . Aircraft reported stolen from Palm Springs, California, on May 15, 1977 \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 210 (N2155S) seized by Mexican Customs  
agents on June 1, 1977, near Caborca, Sonora, Mexico . . .  
. . . Allegedly involved in drug smuggling . . . Registration  
had been altered to read XB-EFL . . . Aircraft reported  
stolen on April 21, 1977, from Globe, Arizona \*\*\*\*\*  
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-----  
\*\*\*\*\* Lockheed Lodestar (N789F) seized in St. Petersburg,  
Florida, with marihuana debris on board . . . Aircraft pre-  
viously jetisoned at least 2,300 pounds of marihuana in ocean  
off Florida coast . . . When seized aircraft bore false mark-  
ings N780F \*\*\*\*\*  
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-----  
\*\*\*\*\* Maule M5 (N9018E) and 500 pounds of marihuana seized  
at airport in Ponce, Puerto Rico . . . Aircraft registration  
altered to read N9018G . . . Pilot evaded apprehension \*\*\*\*\*  
-----

-----  
\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 340 (N69853) bearing false Mexican  
identifier (XB-CEQ) crashed in Guerrero, Mexico \*\*\*\*\*  
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-----  
\*\*\*\*\* Cessna 182 (N6314A) crashed near Caborca, Sonora,  
Mexico . . . Mexican identifier (XA-CAN) taped over U.S.  
registration number \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Piper Aztec (N5001Y) crashed in Nevada with marihuana  
cargo . . . Original registration had been altered to read  
N6881X \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna 210 (N76QH) crash-landed in Arizona with  
a 700-pound marihuana cargo . . . The aircraft had Mexican  
identifier XB-TUT taped over the legal number \*\*\*\*\*  
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## Title 18, United States Code

### § 32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.

Whoever willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any civil aircraft used, operated, or employed in interstate, overseas, or foreign air commerce; or

Whoever willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part with intent to damage, destroy, disable, or wreck any such aircraft; or

Whoever, with like intent, willfully places or causes to be placed any destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any such aircraft, or any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of any such aircraft, or any cargo carried or intended to be carried on any such aircraft, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

Whoever, with like intent, willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks, or places or causes to be placed any destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air-navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, loading, or unloading of any such aircraft or making any such aircraft ready for flight, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air-navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

Whoever, with like intent, willfully incapacitates any member of the crew of any such aircraft; or

Whoever willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts or things—

shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. —

(Added July 14, 1956, ch. 595, § 1, 70 Stat. 539.)

### § 2312. Transportation of stolen vehicles.

Whoever transports in interstate or foreign commerce a motor vehicle or aircraft, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 806.)

### § 2313. Sale or receipt of stolen vehicles.

Whoever receives, conceals, stores, barter, sells, or disposes of any motor vehicle or aircraft, moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 806.)

LISTING OF STATES AND CITIES IN WHICH  
DRUG-RELATED THEFTS OF GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT OCCURRED

JULY TO DECEMBER TOTALS IN ( )

PERIOD OF LISTING: 1975 THROUGH 1977

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	Buckeye	1 (1)			1
	Bull City			1	1
	Burbank			1	1
	Chandler	2 (2)	1	1	4
	Coolidge			1	1
	Flagstaff	1 (1)			1
	Florence	2 (2)			2
	Glendale			1	1
	Globe	2 (1)			2
	Kingman	1			1
	Mesa	2 (2)	1		3
	Parker	1 (1)			1
	Peoria	3 (1)			3
	Phoenix	6 (3)	6	3	15
	Prescott		1		1
	Safford		1		1
	Scottsdale	1 (1)			1
	Tucson	1	2	6	9
		<u>23</u> (15)	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Arkansas</u>	Hot Springs			1	1
	Mena		1		1
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>California</u>	Agua Caliente Spgs.		1		1
	Bakersfield	3 (1)			3
	Burbank	1 (1)	1		2
	Calexico	1 (1)			1
	Chino		1		1
	Concord			2	2
	Corona	2 (1)	1		3
	El Monte			2	2
	Fresno		1	1	2
	Fullerton	1			1
	Hawthorne		1		1
	Hayward		1		1
	Huntington Bch.		1	1	2
	Lavern	1 (1)			1
	Madera		1		1
	Mariposa	1			1

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>California</u> (continued)	Nevada City			1	1
	Novato			2	2
	Oceanside	1 (1)			1
	Palm Springs				1
	Palo Alto	1			1
	Rialto		1		1
	Riverside	1			1
	San Bernardino			1	1
	San Diego			2	2
	San Jose		1		1
	Santa Ana	1		2	3
	Santa Barbara		1		1
	Santa Monica	1 (1)			1
	Van Nuys	1			1
	Ventura			1	1
		<u>16 (7)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Colorado</u>	Aurora	1 (1)			1
	Boulder		2		2
	Denver		1		1
	Ft. Collins	1 (1)			1
	Greeley			1	1
	Littleton		2		2
		<u>2 (2)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Florida</u>	Boca Raton	1 (1)			1
	Bradenton		1		1
	Dade City		1		1
	Ft. Lauderdale	1			1
	Gainesville			1	1
	Hernando County		1		1
	Jacksonville	1 (1)		1	2
	Marathon			1	1
	Miami	2 (1)		1	3
	Sarasota		1		1
	Tampa		1		1
	West Palm Beach	1			1
	Zephyrhills	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>
		<u>7 (4)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Georgia</u>	Atlanta	1 (1)			1
	East Point		1		1
		<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Honduras</u>	San Pedro Sula	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
		<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Idaho</u>	Boise	1			1
	Idaho Falls	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	0	0	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Illinois</u>	Aurora	2			2
	Elgin	$\frac{1}{3}$ (1)	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
<u>Indiana</u>	Frankfort	0	$\frac{1}{1}$	0	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Kansas</u>	Hugoton	1 (1)			1
	Olathe		1		1
	Wichita	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
<u>Louisiana</u>	New Orleans			2	2
	Unk	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
<u>Mexico</u>	Cabo San Lucas,				
	B.C.	1 (1)			1
	Caborca, Son.	1 (1)		1	2
	Kino Bay, Son.	1			1
	Unk	$\frac{1}{3}$ (2)	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$
<u>Michigan</u>	Pontiac	0	$\frac{1}{1}$	0	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Missouri</u>	Kansas City	$\frac{1}{1}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Nevada</u>	Henderson		1		1
	Las Vegas	0	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<u>New Mexico</u>	Albuquerque			1	1
	Clovis		1		1
	Farmington		1		1
	Las Cruces	2 (2)		1	3
	Lordsburg	$\frac{2}{2}$ (2)	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
<u>North Carolina</u>	Wilmington	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	$\frac{2}{2}$

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Oklahoma</u>	Oklahoma City	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{(1)}{(1)}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Tennessee</u>	Jacksboro	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{(1)}{(1)}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>Texas</u>	Addison		1	2	3
	Arlington		1	1	2
	Austin		1		1
	Brownsville		1		1
	Dallas		1		1
	Eagle Pass	1			1
	El Paso	1			1
	Gonzales	1			1
	Houston		3		3
	New Braunfels			1	1
	Midland	1 (1)			1
	Raymondville	1			1
	San Marcos			1	1
	San Antonio	1			1
	White City	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{(1)}{(1)}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{1}{20}$
<u>Unknown</u>		$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{0}$
<u>Washington</u>	Everett			1	1
	Seattle	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>		<u>72 (40)</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>178</u>



GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF AIRCRAFT CRASHES  
WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>24-MONTH PERIOD</u> <u>1975-1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
ARIZONA	21	11
ARKANSAS	3	0
CALIFORNIA	12	8
COLORADO	1	2
FLORIDA	9	10
GEORGIA	1	3
ILLINOIS	1	0
KANSAS	1	0
LOUISIANA	0	1
MAINE	1	0
NEVADA	2	1
NEW MEXICO	11	7
NORTH CAROLINA	1	0
OKLAHOMA	1	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	1
TENNESSEE	1	1
TEXAS	23	16
UTAH	1	1
WISCONSIN	1	0
	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 63

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF AIRCRAFT CRASHES  
WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

<u>STATE</u>	<u>24-MONTH PERIOD</u> <u>1975-1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
BAJA CALIFORNIA	18	2
CHIHUAHUA	8	2
COAHUILA	2	1
DURANGO	2	0
GUERRERO	0	2
JALISCO	3	3
MEXICO	3	0
MICHOACAN	3	3
NUEVO LAREDO	0	1
NUEVO LEON	7	0
OAXACA	3	3
QUINTANA ROO	1	0
SAN LUIS POTOSI	1	0
SINALOA	21	4
SONORA	13	9
TABASCO	2	0
TAMAULIPAS	4	1
VERACRUZ	1	0
	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 32

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF AIRCRAFT CRASHES

- OTHER -

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>24-MONTH PERIOD</u> <u>1975-1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
BAHAMAS	6	2
BOLIVIA	0	1
COLOMBIA	7	8
CUBA	2	3
HAITI	0	1
JAMAICA	3	3
PERU	0	2
PUERTO RICO	1	1
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 21

### GENERAL AVIATION SMUGGLING FLIGHTS

1. Passenger seats missing from the aircraft.
2. Numerous cardboard boxes, duffel bags, plastic bags, or other containers inside the aircraft.
3. Strong, unusual odors emanating from the aircraft, such as perfume used to cover the scent of marihuana.
4. Aircraft registration numbers altered or otherwise falsified.
5. Aircraft flying or landing after dark without lights.
6. Landings wherein aircraft meet ground vehicles and depart after only a brief period on the ground.
7. Trucks, campers, or vans waiting at or near areas suitable for aircraft landings, and often equipped with radios for use in communications with an aircraft.
8. Windows of aircraft covered by curtains or temporarily taped over.
9. Pilot or passengers displaying large amounts of cash and making cash payments for fuel and services.
10. Pilot or passengers reluctant to leave the aircraft unattended during ground servicing.
11. Aircraft parked a long distance from the line shack or at the far end of a ramp.
12. Pilots requesting weather reports for known drug source/transit locations.
13. Gas cans, drums, or bladder aboard aircraft, with associated equipment such as gasoline hose or fuel pump.
14. Portable radio equipment (e.g., CB handie-talkie) aboard an aircraft for communications with ground crews.
15. Presence of field strength meters and radio scanners aboard the aircraft.
16. Pilot in possession of fraudulent pilot's license, medical certificate, or aircraft registration papers.
17. Border crossing or ADIZ penetration flights without flight plan filed or U.S. Customs notification requested.

DOMESTIC AIR TRAVELER

1. Is unusually nervous.
2. Moves repeatedly from one place to another within the terminal while awaiting arrival of baggage.
3. Is arriving in/from drug source city.
4. Has light or seemingly empty luggage.
5. Uses an alias for flight reservations.
6. Uses a taxi from/to airport.
7. Has unusual travel itinerary to obscure visit to drug transit/source location.
8. Pays for tickets with cash, and is in possession of a large amount of cash at time of departure to/arrival in source city.
9. Performs frequent travel, particularly with itineraries including drug source cities.
10. Places phone call immediately after deplaning.
11. Schedules return flight with only short stay in drug source city.
12. Has very few pieces of luggage, and often only carry-on pieces.
13. Is met at terminal by suspicious person.
14. Gives false address or telephone number to airlines at time travel reservations made.

INTERNATIONAL AIR PASSENGER

1. Is unusually nervous.
2. Is picking up airline ticket purchased in another name.
3. Is traveling with limited luggage.
4. Is traveling with luggage which appears to be very light in weight.
5. Is in possession of large sum of cash on outgoing flight.
6. Declines to purchase ticket upon being asked reason for trip.
7. Makes cash payment for ticket, often with first-class accommodations.
8. Has no identifiable employment, or type of employment is inconsistent with expense of trip.
9. Is in possession of a recently issued passport, or passport showing prior and frequent trips to drug source or transit countries.
10. Schedules travel to drug source/transit countries.
11. Is traveling alone or in pair.
12. Has inadequate personal identification at time of ticket purchase.
13. Plans short stay at overseas location, inconsistent with cost of trip and stated purpose of trip.
14. Does not speak language of country(ies) to be visited.
15. Is usually a resident of a large city, or suburb thereof.
16. Often states occupation as self-employed, student, or unemployed tradesman.

17. Has dress and appearance inconsistent with typical foreign traveler.
18. Is aged between 20 and 35.
19. Often possesses ticket which was exchanged overseas.
20. Is intentionally carrying unusual or prohibited items in luggage to distract Customs Inspector.
21. Return reservation "open," or schedules return for only a few days after departure.
22. Lacks documentation to verify his claimed trade or business overseas.
23. Contrast between passport photo and current appearance, particularly as pertains to hair.
24. Gives residence location which differs from residential call-back number, or is evasive regarding residence location.
25. Is a young female seemingly traveling alone to foreign source/transit country.
26. Is a young traveler who looks or acts bewildered and uninformed regarding international travel.
27. Is a Thai female aged in 20's with Thai first name and Anglicized last name traveling to Thailand for short visit with family.
28. Is wearing cast on broken limb, with the injury having occurred overseas.
29. Is in possession of air waybills, mail receipts, or bills of lading.
30. (Foreign courier) has an ultimate destination of a large U.S. city.
31. (Foreign courier) gives only a vague reason for U.S. visit.

## SMUGGLING BY COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

### CONCEALMENT METHODS

<u>BODY/LUGGAGE</u>	<u>ITEMS IN BAGGAGE OR CARRIED</u>
False tops, bottoms, sides in luggage	Aerosol cans
Ingested	Toothpaste tubes
Body cavities	Hollow heels and soles of shoes
Taped to body or limb	Lining of clothing
Leg cast	Surfboards
Money belt	Sports equipment
On bodies of children	Photo equipment
	Jewelry
	Book covers
	Skis
	Cigarette packs
	Hollow coat hangers
	Medicine bottles
	Cosmetic jars
	Tape cassettes
	Sides of boots
	Film cases
	Oxygen bottle
	Tubing of hiking equipment
	Picture frame
	Buttons on clothing
	Impregnated in clothing
	Liquor bottle
	Toilet product containers



AIR FREIGHT SHIPPER OR CONSIGNEE

1. Ships empty boxes or crates to source/transit locations.
2. Pays for shipments in cash and displays large amount of cash at time of payment.
3. Ships items valued at less than the cost of the air freight charges.
4. Makes frequent inquiries from an individual regarding air freight expected from a source/transit location.
5. Asks numerous questions regarding Customs procedures on international air freight shipments.
6. Ships air cargo in excessively heavy crating which may contain hollowed compartments for concealing contraband.
7. Is frequent user of air freight as means of shipping, but is not a commercial account.
8. Sends package to an individual in care of a second individual.
9. Sends air freight with instructions "Hold for Pickup."
10. Lists contents as composed of given items, when obviously items are different.
11. Is hesitant to provide information other than bare essentials regarding shipper or consignee.
12. Puts signature as shipper on air waybill different from that of indicated shipper.
13. Is a private individual shipping to himself.
14. Address appears as a post office box number.

## I. FRAUDULENT AIR WAYBILLS LINKED TO INTERNAL CONSPIRACIES

It has been reported to EPIC by U.S. Customs, San Francisco, that certain airline employees are utilizing fraudulent air waybills (AWB) to forward large cargo shipments containing narcotics to international airports where an associate pulls the cargo without Customs examination.

COMMENTS: A fraudulent AWB is one which has been issued by or to an international airline carrier's station office in a source country and upon which the issuing carrier's agent has deliberately placed false information relating to the shipper, consignee, nature of goods, and even possibly the country of origin to avoid suspicion by Customs officers.

The signature area of the AWB document may be very useful for the identification/detection of an internal conspiracy shipment. The carrier's agent could sign a fictitious name in this space; however, this is not frequently the case. The following peculiarities have been developed from a review of AWB's accompanying seized narcotics at the San Francisco International Airport. They may be considered a good indication of an internal conspiracy shipment requiring immediate attention:

1. No signature or typed initials of the issuing carrier's agent.
2. A mark or similar illegible designation as the agent's signature.
3. A smear over the signature of the issuing carrier's agent.
4. The stamp of an international freight forwarder covering the signature area (When an international freight forwarder's name appears, his corresponding "Agents IATA code" should appear in section four of the AWB).

SOURCE: U.S. Customs, Inspection and Control, San Francisco  
International Airport

A FORM AC 13-1  
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

# Airlines Freight System

AIR WAYBILL NUMBER AIRLINE PREFIX SERIAL NO. <b>001- 127-99642</b>		AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE	EXECUTION DATE DAY / MTH. / YR.	TC	CHGS. CODE	CUR'Y CODE	FOR CARRIER USE ONLY FLIGHT / DAY FLIGHT / DAY		<b>001- 127-99642</b>
AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE (ADDRESS OF FIRST CARRIER) AND ROSTD ROUTING			AIRPORT OF DESTINATION			FLIGHT / DAY FLIGHT / DAY			
ROUTING AND DESTINATION									
1/	TO	BY FIRST CARRIER	TO	BY	TO	BY	BOOKED		
2/	CONSIGNEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER		CONSIGNEE'S NAME AND ADDRESS						
<p><b>NOT NEGOTIABLE AIR WAYBILL (AIR CONSIGNMENT NOTE)</b></p> <p>ISSUED BY <b>NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017, U.S.A.</b></p> <p>If the carriage involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers in respect of loss or damage to cargo. Agreed stopping places are those places (other than the places of departure and destination) shown under requested routing and/or those places shown in carriers' timetables as scheduled stopping places for the route. Address of first carrier is the airport of departure. SEE CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF.</p>									
<p>The shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and agrees to the CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF.</p> <p>SIGNATURE OF SHIPPER</p>									
BY BROKER/AGENT									
<p>Carrier certifies goods described below were received for carriage subject to the CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF, the goods then being in apparent good order and condition except as noted hereon.</p>									
4/	ISSUING CARRIER'S AGENT ACCOUNT NO.		ISSUING CARRIER'S AGENT NAME AND CITY						
<p>EXECUTED ON (DATE) AT (PLACE)</p> <p>SIGNATURE OF ISSUING CARRIER OR ITS AGENT</p>									
<p>COPIES 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity</p> <p>INSURANCE: If shipper requests insurance in accordance with conditions on reverse hereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked "AMOUNT OF INSURANCE".</p>									
<p>CURRENCY V DECLARED VALUE FOR CARRIAGE B DECLARED VALUE FOR CUSTOMS E AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</p>									
<p>ACCOUNTING INFORMATION</p>									
<p>PREPAID 7/ PREPAID WEIGHT CHARGE V PREPAID VALUATION CHARGE C TOTAL OTHER PREPAID CHARGES A TOTAL PREPAID P FOR CARRIER'S USE ONLY AT DESTINATION</p>									
<p>R OTHER CHARGES (EXCEPT WEIGHT CHARGE AND VALUATION CHARGE)</p>									
<p>S COLLECT CHARGES IN DESTINATION CURRENCY ONLY</p>									
<p>T COD AMOUNT</p>									
<p>TOTAL CHARGES</p>									
<p>COLLECT 8/ COLLECT WEIGHT CHARGE V COLLECT VALUATION CHARGE C TOTAL OTHER COLLECT CHARGES A COD AMOUNT Z TOTAL COLLECT</p>									
<p>9/ HANDLING INFORMATION</p>									

000244

## AVIATION INTELLIGENCE

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\*\*\*\*\* Aircraft wing-tip tanks allegedly being utilized to  
smuggle drugs into the U.S. from Mexico \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Beechcraft Queen Air (N1WZ), with landing gear retract-  
ed, found abandoned at airpark in Pompano Beach, Florida  
. . . Marihuana debris found aboard aircraft . . . Aircraft  
equipped with homemade auxillary fuel system \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Philadelphia-based organization to use aircraft equip-  
ped with long-range fuel tanks to smuggle cocaine and weapons  
between Colombia, South America, and east coast U.S. cities  
\*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* 10 kilos of cocaine air shipped from Colombia expected  
in San Juan, Puerto Rico, or Opa Locka, Florida . . . Cessna  
310 equipped with long-range fuel tanks \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Minnesota-based smuggling organization uses aircraft to  
smuggle heroin and cocaine from Mexico . . . Registrations  
may be altered from Mexican to U.S., and vice versa \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Sonora, Mexico . . . Two abandoned U.S. aircraft seized  
. . . Owners of both aircraft appear to be fictitious \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* The Federal Advisory Committee on False Identification  
of the U.S. Department of Justice has determined that approxi-  
mately 80% of the hard narcotics entering the U.S. come in  
with the aid of false identification documents \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Counterfeit FAA airman certificates utilized by drug  
smuggling pilots to cover their illicit activity . . . Recent  
confiscations of such certificates revealed production in  
three geographic locations \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Cessna 185 (N93790) seized in Coahuila, Mexico . . .  
. . . Pilot had fraudulent pilot's license and airman medical  
record in his possession \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Seizure of marihuana smuggling aircraft reveals inclusion of a pound of cocaine in cargo \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Heroin and cocaine reported concealed in floor of travel club aircraft operating between Dallas, Texas, and Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* 138 kilograms of cocaine and 5.6 kilograms of heroin seized in recent Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico air case . . . Drugs and aircraft linked to major drug trafficking network based in Tijuana \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* 6,456 grams of cocaine seized from the forward cargo hatch of a Tampa Colombia Airlines DC-6 (HK-1776) at Miami International Airport . . . Drug cargo was reportedly loaded in Medellin, Colombia \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Radio-controlled model aircraft used to transport up to four pounds of heroin or cocaine . . . Model is launched from a vessel and subsequently controlled by a private aircraft \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Area surrounding Lake Okeechobee, Florida, used as air-drop site by air smugglers . . . Over two tons of marihuana seized along with miscellaneous equipment \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Florida-based air smugglers use parachutes to drop cargo . . . 305 pounds of hashish seized attached to two parachutes . . . Hashish contained in 61 blocks, each weighing 5 pounds \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Lake Okeechobee, Florida area being utilized as air drop site by drug smugglers . . . Drug cargoes dropped to vehicles equipped with ground-to-air radios and airboats \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* 1,180 pounds of marihuana seized near Corona, New Mexico, after being dropped from aircraft \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Five persons arrested at a residence in Denver, Colorado, in connection with the seizure of a quantity of marihuana, weapons, cargo parachutes and related paraphernalia . . . Presence of parachutes suggests the marihuana may have been air dropped \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* 8,000 pounds of air-dropped marihuana discovered in Glades County, Florida . . . Curtis-Wright C-46 (N5076N) later found abandoned in Naples, Florida, with marihuana debris on board \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Low flying aircraft observed making aerial drops of suspected drugs near Weslaco, Texas . . . Cargo contained in bags 16" x 12", wrapped in plastic \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Denver Region reports air smugglers leasing more aircraft in non-border states . . . Trend perhaps due to an increased hesitancy on the part of lessors near the border to deal with unfamiliar and non-local customers \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* New Mexico air smuggler recently removed a DEA tracking device from his Piper Aztec (N7116K) and has gained access to transponder frequency \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Piper Cherokee Six aircraft crashes in Sonora, Mexico . . . Cargo of over one ton marihuana exceeds load specifications of aircraft \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* New Jersey-based Beech aircraft found crashed and abandoned near Concordia, Sinaloa, Mexico, with marihuana aboard . . . Crash may have resulted from overloading \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Rio Hacha, Colombia . . . Airstrip located about 20 miles west continues to be narcotics air trafficking hot spot . . . In three months, five aircraft have crashed on this same strip . . . Bulldozers at end of runway used to clear airstrip if aerial mishap occurs.  
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\*\*\*\*\* Mexican maritime smuggling group broken up . . . Had  
been transporting bulk quantities of marihuana via high-  
speed vessels from Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, to Puerto  
Penasco, Sonora, Mexico . . . From there, marihuana smuggled  
into U.S. primarily via aircraft \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* Beechcraft Bonanzas (N17836 and N6608Y) allegedly used  
as spotters during vessel off-loading activities \*\*\*\*\*  
-----

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\*\*\*\*\* Stolen Cessna aircraft en route from Michigan to Texas  
crashes in Illinois . . . The aircraft was to be traded at  
destination for narcotics \*\*\*\*\*  
-----

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\*\*\*\*\* Smuggling of aliens by aircraft picks up in Florida  
. . . Narcotics trafficker involved \*\*\*\*\*  
-----

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\*\*\*\*\* Florida-based major drug organization uses lobsters to  
cover illicit drug movement . . . Discovery leads to confis-  
cation of aircraft and drug cargo \*\*\*\*\*  
-----

# ALASKAN REGION FIELD OFFICE DIRECTORY

## FLIGHT STANDARDS

OFFICE	CHIEF	TELEPHONE COMM'L ATSS
ANCHORAGE		
ACDO #31.....	Dennis Wilham.....	243-1902
AMB.....	M. E. Powell.....	243-1121
Engr. Mfg. Field Office.....	Dayton O. Curtis.....	243-1260
FIDO.....	Phillip Suddarth.....	243-1987
Operations.....	Glenn Minnich.....	243-2394
Procedures.....	Gordon Briscoe.....	243-2111
GADO #01.....	Arthur Wells (Acting).....	272-1324...255-4657
FAIRBANKS		
FSDO #61.....	William Nelmes.....	452-1276...353-4211
JUNEAU		
FSDO #62.....	Robert Culver.....	789-0231

## AIR TRAFFIC

OFFICE	CHIEF	TELEPHONE COMM'L ATSS
ANCHORAGE		
ARTCC.....	Donald A. Enders.....	333-6565...752-2705
FSS/IFSS.....	John R. Bassler.....	272-6831...255-4653
PALMER FSS.....		745-3269
TALKEETNA FSS.....		733-2277
Int'l Tower/RAPCON.....	Carl Joritz.....	279-4019...255-4681
Merrill ATCT.....	Robert T. Davis.....	277-0211...255-4479
BETHEL FSS.....	John	
Ruth.....		543-2231
BETTES FSS.....	Ann M. Carswell.....	692-5222
BIG DELTA FSS.....	John N. Pfeffer.....	895-4511...872-3101
COLD BAY FSS.....	Ron Wenstrom.....	532-2453...565-7201
CORDOVA FSS.....	Harold B. Richardson.....	424-3254
DILLINGHAM FSS.....	Clifford Tubbs.....	842-5275
EIELSON RAPCON.....	Gary Christiansen.....	488-9153...377-5110
FAIRBANKS ATCT.....	Joe Grube.....	452-3337...353-1203
FAIRBANKS FSS.....	Vacant.....	452-5388...353-6104
BARROW FSS.....		852-2511
DEADHORSE FSS.....		659-2401
TANANA FSS.....		366-7288
GULKANA FSS.....	Vacant.....	822-3236
HOMER FSS.....	Edwin J. Klopp.....	235-0588
JUNEAU ATCT.....	Walter J. Claxton.....	789-7351
JUNEAU FSS.....	Roy E. Hoyt, Jr.....	789-7351
KENAI ATCT.....	John Arsenault.....	283-7245
KENAI FSS.....	Elmer W. Knight.....	283-7215
KETCHIKAN FSS.....	Henry A. Bayeur, Jr.....	225-5000
KING SALMON ATCT.....	Firman Brooks.....	246-3311...721-3585
KING SALMON FSS.....	Leslie E. Dhabolt.....	246-3313...721-3576
ILIAMNA FSS.....		571-1240
KODIAK ATCT.....	Ken Damm.....	487-4339...487-5780
KOTZEBUE FSS.....	David Brown.....	442-3103...748-1208
McGRATH FSS.....	Richard Forsgren.....	524-3611...527-1201
FAREWELL FSS.....		RCA TOLL (DIAL 211)
NOME FSS.....	Golden L. Roche.....	443-2291
NORTHWAY FSS.....	Martin Pederson.....	778-6611
SITKA FSS.....	Homer Sutter.....	966-2222
VALDEZ CS/T.....	Ken Peavyhouse.....	835-4602
YAKUTAT FSS.....	James Jensen.....	784-3314

DISTRIBUTION: R-A, FOF-D (WIDE)

## AIRWAY FACILITIES

3/30/78

OFFICE	CHIEF	TELEPHONE COMM'L ATSS
ANC SECTOR HQ.....	MANAGER - FRANK BARIAR.....	243-2348
ANC Int'l SFO.....	SET - Dwight Meeks.....	243-1525
RAPCON C/R Radar Unit.....	SET - Ed Macariello.....	279-3995...752-2317
RAPCON Radar/Data.....	SET - Ted Lujan.....	279-3995...752-2317
Homer SFO.....	SET - David Smith.....	235-4550
Kenai SFO.....	SET - Arthur Mullay.....	283-7216
McGrath SFO.....	SET - Vacant.....	524-3155...527-1217
Farewell SFOU.....	MAINT Mech - William Guest.....	RCA TOLL (DIAL 211)
Talkeetna SFO.....	SET - Robert Salzman.....	733-2212
Big Lake SFOU.....	ET - Lee Ashworth.....	892-6231
ANC ARTCC SEC HQ.....	MANAGER - R. W. FRANKLIN.....	333-6565...752-2705
Merrill SFO.....	SET - Leon Chenier.....	272-5913...255-4655
Fire Island SFO.....	SET - James Carew.....	277-0318...752-2705
FAI CENTRAL SEC HQ.....	MANAGER - PAUL GALLAGHER.....	456-4600
Big Delta SFO.....	SET - James Long.....	895-4511...873-1100
Gulkana SFO.....	SET - Manuel Hernandez.....	822-3237
Valdez SFOU.....	SET - Tom Wilcox.....	835-4602
Kotzebue SFO.....	SET - Al Upickoun.....	442-3171...748-1212
Murphy Dome SFO.....	SET - Robert McMillin.....	452-1411...744-1410
Nome SFO.....	SET - Neil Fisher.....	443-2226
Northway SFO.....	SET - Al Eggebroten.....	778-6444
Unalakleet SFO.....	SET - Vernon Sycks.....	624-3121
FAI NORTH SEC HQ.....	MANAGER - THOR WEATHERDY.....	452-1257...353-7106
Fort Yukon SFOU.....	SET - Edgar Fears.....	662-2361...732-1247
Barrow SFO.....	SET - Frank Kirnig.....	852-4566
Bettles SFO.....	SET - Ken Harris.....	692-5131
Deadhorse SFO.....	SET - Herb Neck.....	659-2401
Fairbanks Int'l SFO.....	SET - Charles Crawley.....	456-4525...353-6104
Comm. Unit.....	SET - Harding Mailander.....	372-1180...372-1180
NAVAIDS Unit.....	SET - Allan Golat.....	456-4525...353-6104
Radar Unit.....	SET - Kenneth Jones.....	337-2233...377-2233
Galena SFO.....	SET - Jack Heatherton.....	656-1275...446-3377
Tanana SFO.....	SET - P. J. Williams.....	366-7289
JUNEAU SEC HQ.....	MANAGER - LYNDOLE PRUETT.....	586-7245
Cordova SFO.....	SET - Earl McCall.....	424-3252
Johnstone Pt. SFOU.....	ET - James Mann.....	424-7206
Middleton Is. SFOU.....	SET - James Leslie.....	424-7594
Juneau SFO.....	SET - Robert Bell.....	789-7370
Sisters Is. SFOU.....	ET - Robert Clark.....	506-6609
Ketchikan SFO.....	SET - James Large.....	225-4900
Annette Is. SFOU.....	ET - Emery Hurley.....	882-3691
Sitka SFO.....	SET - Gordon McNitt.....	966-2471
Blorka Is. SFOU.....	SET - Harvey Rogers.....	747-9969
Petersburg SFOU.....	SET - Jim McMorney.....	772-3788
Level Island.....	ET - Robert Christensen.....	772-4227
Wrangell.....	ET - Dale Hughes.....	874-2043
Yakutat SFO.....	SET - Billy Trent.....	784-3312
KING SALMON SEC HQ.....	MANAGER - CARL FUNDEEN.....	246-3312...721-3575
Dillingham SFOU.....	TIC - Ed Dorsey.....	842-5919
Iliamna SFOU.....	ET - Dean Shelton.....	571-1240
Bethel SFO.....	SET - Ronald Kreh.....	543-2235
Aniak SFOU.....	ET - Jessie Romer.....	675-4338
Cold Bay SFO.....	SET - James Bennett.....	532-2443...565-7206
Kodiak SFO.....	SET - Norm Clentimack.....	487-5814



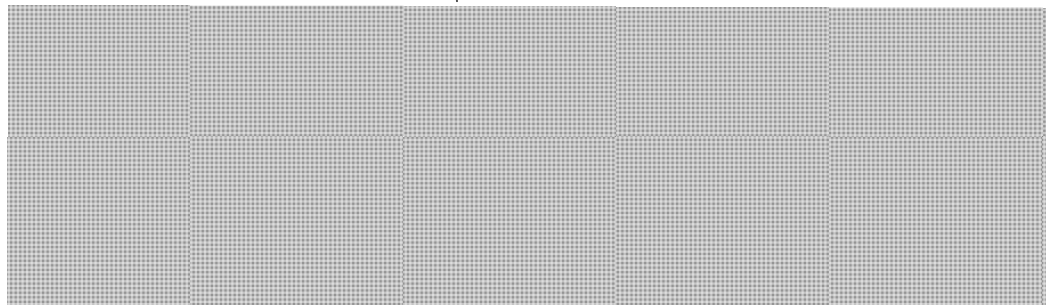


Office of the State Attorney  
Att: Mr. George Cunningham

- 2 -

December 22, 1977

A check with the Motor Vehicle Branch reveals the following registrations for this subject:



s.19(1)

All are registered in the name of [REDACTED] A check with the general files of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Drug Co-ordinator of the same organization, as well as general files and Intelligence Unit of the Winnipeg Police Department reveals no further information other than that as noted-above.

The only aspect which may have a bearing on your investigation is the fact that the subject is [REDACTED]

I note that you wished a photograph taken of this subject. Since there is no criminal record attached to him other than that when he was an 18-year-old youth (for which no photograph was taken), this will necessitate surreptitious photography and, prior to going to this extent, in view of the negative aspect of the information already received, I will await your further request.

Assuring you of our co-operation in all matters of mutual concern, I wish to remain,

Yours very truly,

J. G. Russell  
Chief Intelligence Officer

cc: Immigration Division Headquarters

FEC/IMM  
SOROKAN/mo

Chief Intelligence Officer  
Prairie Region

IH700-5-3

A/Director  
Immigration Intelligence Division  
Ottawa

November 24, 1977

Co-operation with U.S. Enforcement Agencies

Attached is a self explanatory request dated November 9, 1977, from the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida. This Agency is not listed in the LEIU Directory.

Will you please make appropriate checks in Winnipeg and reply directly. If adverse information is forthcoming it would be preferable to have the reply prepared by the agency holding the information.

Enclosed is a copy of our acknowledgement.

*W/S*  
*24/11*

FEC/IMM  
SOROKAN/mo

(305) 420-3861

IH700-5-3

305 Rideau Street  
8th Floor East  
OTTAWA, Ontario Canada  
K1A 0J9

November 24, 1977

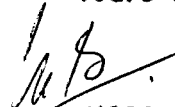
Office of the State Attorney  
Ninth Judicial Circuit of Florida  
250 N. Orange Avenue  
Post Office Box 1673  
ORLANDO, Florida 32802

Attention: George Cunningham  
Organized Crime Strike Force

Dear Sir:

Your request dated November 9, 1977, has been referred to our  
Regional Intelligence Officer in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He will be  
replying to you directly.

Yours sincerely,



William Sorokan  
Chief, Analysis Section  
Intelligence Division  
Employment & Immigration Canada

OFFICE OF THE STATE ATTORNEY  
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA

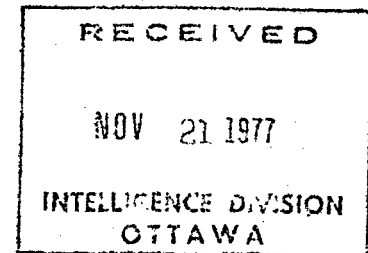


ROBERT EAGAN  
STATE ATTORNEY

250 N. ORANGE AVENUE  
POST OFFICE BOX 1673  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32802  
IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:  
(305) 420-3861

November 9, 1977

Canadian Department of Manpower  
and Immigration  
Enforcement Branch-Intelligence Division  
Bourque Building Room 855  
305 Rideau Street 8th Floor East  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0J9



Dear Sir:

We are currently conducting a narcotics investigation, in which the following telephone number(s) has been revealed in your city.  
204-284-4103 (Winnipeg, Manitoba)

We would appreciate all information that you can provide regarding the subscriber, including photographs, background information, arrest records, drug information and known associates.

We would appreciate a written reply, directed to the below captioned investigator.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated and please be assured of our cooperation in all matters of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

*Roger D. Fields*  
Roger D. Fields, Director  
Organized Crime Strike Force

*George Cunningham*

George Cunningham, Special Investigator  
Organized Crime Strike Force

RDF/ejs

*Return to me  
with file please  
L.S.  
2/1/11*

Anna

Maybe we  
should  
handle this  
request on  
Co Operation  
with M.S.  
Enforcement  
Agencies

WS.

000255

Detroit Free Press

# Comment

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1977 -3-F



Jack Anderson

## Why Government Can't Beat the Mob

WASHINGTON—To protect themselves from the dishonest and the disloyal, the American people have created a federal enforcement complex that has grown beyond precise measurement. A recent attorney general, William Saxbe, has estimated that it costs the taxpayers \$12 billion a year.

Yet by all accounts, organized crime not only is flourishing but is extending its tentacles from the underworld into legitimate commerce.

The crime lords have formed secret combinations which are operating at all levels of business and government. For the ugly truth is that the federal government is losing the war against organized crime.

This does not reflect favorably on the enforcement complex, which appears powerless to cope with the crime syndicates. The federal agents, however, show little embarrassment over their failure to curtail the mob.

The more menacing organized crime becomes, the more money they require to fight it. So, at appropriations time, they point to the growing problem not as evidence of their incompetence but as justification for bigger budgets.

Yet the federal bureaucracy, as the troubled Saxbe pointed out, is already crawling with investigators. They do not, however, seem to be investigating the right people. The lords of the underworld are doing a thriving business in drugs, pornography, gambling and other illegal enterprises, with little interference.

**THIS RAISES** some obvious questions: Where are those hordes of government gumshoes? Are they all playing gin rummy in the backrooms? Why can't they get results?

They are engaged largely, Saxbe told us, "taking in each other's wash." That is, they exchange confidences; they read one another's reports; the same information is kept in constant circulation. They also keep an eye on the headlines. Once a person becomes implicated in a public scandal, investigators from a dozen federal agencies pounce upon him like a wolf pack on an injured caribou.

The federal pack is also inclined to pursue the easy cases and resist the difficult investigations. While Lyndon Johnson was in the White House, for example, he gave the FBI an opportunity to reduce crime. He noted that drug



Saxbe: He's troubled about crime.

addiction was foremost among the causes for the soaring crime rate; men enslaved by drugs used the gun, knife and yoke to get the money they needed to finance their habit.

Johnson thought that since the FBI had more manpower than any other enforcement agency, it should be enlisted in the fight against drug abuse. He discussed his idea with J. Edgar Hoover.

The late FBI director, whose bulldog visage had become a national symbol of the fight against crime, was too formidable a public figure even for presidents to challenge. And Hoover had no intention of risking his reputation in so uncertain an imbroglio as the war against drugs. He politely declined the opportunity and continued to engage his agents in more statistically satisfying pursuits, such as tracing stolen automobiles.

This attitude leaves most federal investigators with a lot of time on their hands. But if they are to avoid the hard-to-crack organized crime cases and still earn their salaries, they must investigate someone. This could be almost anyone who deals with the government or makes out a tax return.

Thus the power of investigation, which is supposed to be used for the good of the citizens, is often used instead against the citizens.

The crime lords, meanwhile, are getting away with every crime in the books, including murder.

RECEIVED

SEP 27 1977

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OTTAWA

To Director, Immig-Intelligence  
Ottawa, Ont  
From - F.I.O.  
London, Ont

# Crooks hide out safely in Detroit: Court study

DETROIT — (UPI) — Thousands of accused or convicted major crime suspects are hiding in this city with little fear of being caught, a new court report says.

The study reveals that nearly 8,500 people — including many charged with murder, rape and other violent crimes — have evaded arrest, jumped bail or violated probation in Detroit since 1970.

Compounding the problem, law enforcement officials believe that many who have eluded the criminal justice system commit further crimes while they remain free.

"It's a horrendous situation and it has been allowed to develop because nobody has really been concerned about it," said Terry Boyle of

the Wayne County (Detroit) Prosecutor's Office.

"We're talking about individuals who have warrants issued on them for felonies or who have already been convicted," he said. "They avoid the police for a while or jump bail or probation, and that's it — they're home free."

The study, prepared by the statistical section of Detroit Recorder's Court, found that

since 1970 there have been an estimated 2,531 felony warrants that were never served, 2,442 outstanding bail-jumping warrants and 3,473 outstanding warrants for probation violations.

Area law enforcement officials have expressed mixed reaction to the study.

"Everybody agrees that there is a need to plug up these holes and stop people from walking through the

criminal justice system," said Wayne County Sheriff William Lucas.

However, the man who initially requested the study, Al Montgomery of the Wayne County Criminal Justice System Co-ordinating Council, said he thought the figures overstated the problem.

Montgomery said there were actually "about 2,000 hard-core types out there whom we should go after."



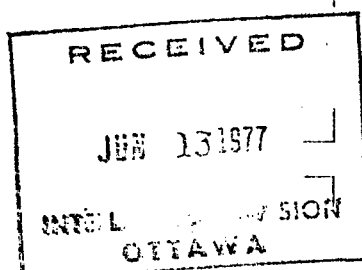
Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO : Officer-in-Charge,  
Canada Immigration Centre,  
Metro Vancouver.

FROM : P.A.Thiessen,  
Field E.R.A. Officer,  
Canada Immigration Centre,  
Metro Vancouver.



SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/REFERENCE
IH700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/REFERENCE
DATE
7 June, 1977

SUBJECT: Report on Seventeenth Annual Crime Intelligence Seminar -  
OBJET: June 1, 2 and 3, 1977 at Ketchikan, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

1. I arrived at Ketchikan Airport about 1530 hours on 31 May 1977 where other delegates and I were directed to our accommodation. Formal registration of all members attending the seminar took place at the Marineview Hotel from 1700 - 1930 hours on 31 May 1977. In total 108 persons were registered representing various law enforcement agencies from the states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona as well as the province of British Columbia,

1 June 1977

2. The Opening Ceremonies of the Seminar began at 0930 on 1 June 1977 with a flag salute followed by the invocation given by Rev. Neil Hendrickson, pastor of the First Lutheran Church in Ketchikan. Following this members were welcomed by: Carrol Fader, the Mayor of Gateway Borough; Ray Hackstock, the Chief of Police in Ketchikan; and Richard Burton, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. The President of the Alaska Peace Officers Assoc., Ben Neff, then added his own welcome.

3. The main topic of discussion on 1 June 1977 and 2 June 1977 both mornings and afternoons was travelling criminals. These sessions were chaired by Intelligence Officers of the Anchorage Police Department, Fairbanks Police Department and Alaska State Troopers. The format that was followed involved discussing each individual listed in the APOA Travelling Criminals book with those having knowledge of the individual providing information regarding the activities and travels of the individual during the past year.

4. In order for an individual to be listed in this book it must be determined the individual has a criminal record and that he travels either within the state of Alaska or from Alaska to other states or to Canada. Those individuals listed in the book who have not travelled or will not be able to travel because they are in custody are deleted until the completion of the sentence.

5. In the two days approximately 150 travelling criminals were discovered with approximately 7 reported to have been travelling in Canada. The details regarding these 7 individuals are listed in Appendix "A" to this report.

Luncheon Speaker - Kenneth H. Fletcher

6. The luncheon speaker on 1 June 1977 was Kenneth H. Fletcher, the

...2..

000258

Regional Chief Inspector for the western branch of the U.S. Postal Service. He is responsible for 13 western states. Mr. Fletcher presented a brief history of the postal inspection service in Alaska describing some of the problems faced by John Clum, the first postal inspector in Alaska who arrived in 1898.

7. The U.S. Postal Inspection Agency was described as being one of the smallest service organizations serving one of the largest service organizations. There are about 1900 Postal Inspectors and about 680,000 postal employees. Postal Inspectors cover three basic areas: Criminal investigations, postal security and internal services such as financial auditing.

8. Mr. Fletcher stated that new security techniques practised at U.S. postal stations helped bring about a dramatic drop in thefts and burglaries. In the last couple of years losses from theft have dropped from \$3,000,000 a year to \$200,000. It was also pointed out that security of Postal officers is important as evidenced by the fact that 9 U.S. postal employees were murdered during the past 4 years.

### 2 June 1977

9. On 2 June 1977 Mr. Joe Verusso of DATALOG - RCA (based in New York) gave a talk about the DATALOG system and also gave a demonstration. The DATALOG system allows the duplication of fingerprint records and documents to be made through use of ordinary telephone lines. The present systems enables the duplication in 14 minutes but steps are already in progress to reduce the waiting time to 9 minutes.

10. Mr. Verusso indicated that Chicago Police Department and surrounding counties have adopted this system as has the Police Departments in and around Detroit. Mr. Verusso claimed this area of communication will expand greatly in the next couple of years.

11. As mentioned above the discussion on Travelling Criminals carried into the second day of the Seminar 2 June 1977. After this session the Alaska State Fire Marshall's officer had a slide presentation.

12. The luncheon speaker on 2 June 1977 was Mr. Joe Sullivan, Vice President of Security for Pan American World Airways. Mr. Sullivan, an F.B.I. agent before joining Pan Am spoke about the problems of security facing private enterprises. He went into some length in describing the shortcomings of present enforcement activities regarding theft of merchandise put in the care of Pan Am.

### 3 June 1977

13. The session on 3 June 1977 opened with a seminar on Forensic Science by Marcus C. Holley, a Special Agent in the office of Special Investigation in the U.S. Air Force. Prior to his slide presentation on entrance and exit wounds, Mr. Holley briefly described the operations of the A.F.O.S.I. It is a world wide organization with jurisdiction to investigate criminal and fraud activities involving U.S. Air Force personnel and bases. This section is also involved in the area of counter intelligence and counter espionage as well as providing technical security and support. The A.F.O.S.I. has 31 district offices and 151 operating offices. There are about 1800 investigators in this section.

14. The next item was a talk by Pierce Brooks, the Chief of Police in Eugene, Oregon, who emphasized the need for police officers to concentrate on survival. He centred his talk on the 1963 incident in Los Angeles California where two young police officers were kidnapped following what they thought was a routine traffic check. One of the officers was murdered. Mr. Brooks was a Sergeant in the Los Angeles Police Department at that time, in charge of the investigation of that case. He warned police officers to never deal with checks of people as routine.

15. The luncheon speaker for 3 June 1977 was Inspector Jack Morton of the RCMP based in Victoria. He gave a brief history of the growth of the RCMP telling how it grew into a large police force of some 24000 people. He described the role of RCMP officers in Canada explaining that an RCMP officer has to enforce Federal, Provincial and sometimes Municipal statutes all at the same time. Following his brief talk Inspector Morton introduced the RCMP from Whitehorse and Prince Rupert attending the seminar and they each said a few words of thanks.

16. The afternoon session consisted of a discussion on upcoming changes to be brought about by the new Criminal Code of Alaska. This part of the program was lead by 3 lawyers from the Criminal Justice Centre. The last item on the agenda was an outdoor display of Crowd Control Equipment put on by representatives of Smith and Wesson. Because I had to catch my plane I was unable to attend this item.

#### MOTORCYCLE CLUBS - "THE BROTHERS"

17. During the two days of the Seminar dealing with Travelling Criminals discussion was made regarding a motorcycle club known as "The Brothers" which is quite active in the state of Alaska. This club was formed around 1965-66 and since that time has been active in all types of criminal activities: from rape and sodomy to murder. They are reported to have been involved in 9 or 10 murders since the club was formed.

18. This group seems to travel throughout the state of Alaska and is reported to have travelled through Canada also.

19. It was estimated by Intelligence Officers of the various Police Departments in Alaska that "The Brothers" is made up of about 25 active members, 40 regular members with a total of about 100 associates and members. It was also estimated that about 90% of "The Brothers" have arrest records and about 50% have felony convictions.

20. This motorcycle club is believed to have some affiliation with the Hell's Angels and other such clubs in California.

#### DRUG TRAFFICKING

21. From general discussions both during seminar hours and after it is apparent that Fairbanks and Anchorage, the major cities of Alaska, have serious drug problems. It appears most of the heroin and cocaine comes in through the Airports, generally from West coast cities with Hawaii frequently mentioned as a trans shipment point.

22. From discussions with Alaskan authorities and the Collector of Customs Whitehorse, it appears there are some soft drugs coming south but little hard drugs. The RCMP from Prince Rupert notice the same situation although they are planning to do more work checking the Alaska-Prince Rupert ferries.

COMMENTS

23. I believe the content of the discussions at the seminar, primarily during the first two days, was of importance to our operations. Also, the opportunity to meet with law enforcement people working in Alaska and in the northern part of B.C. is essential for us to be able to keep in touch with the situation in that part of the country. For these reasons I would recommend a representative of the Immigration Department attend the next seminar.

24. As is the general rule, the greatest value in attending seminars such as this is the opportunity to establish contacts within the agencies we depend upon for information.

*P. H. Thivierge*

PAT/lmb

c.c. Chief, E.R.A. Branch, Pacific Region.

C.C. DIRECTOR, E.R.A.D., OTTAWA.

C.C. MANAGER, C.I.C. PRINCE GEORGE

## Appendix "A"

### Travelling Criminals reported to have travelled into Canada

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

s.19(1)

Director, Enforcement Research and Analysis Division, Facilitation, Enforcement  
and Control, Ottawa

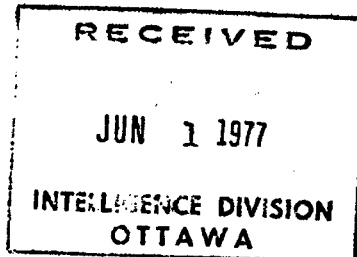
Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

District Administrator,  
Toronto District.



FROM  
DE

Field ERA Officer,  
Toronto District.

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE  1H 700-8-4
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE May 30, 1977

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Meeting - Buffalo - N.Y. 25-5-77

INFORMATION

- (1) As agreed, the undersigned attended the above captioned meeting at U.S. Border Patrol, Buffalo. Participants included R.C.M.P., I. & P., C. & E. and Commercial Crime; the Immigration Intelligence Officer Hamilton; Customs Intelligence Officers, Toronto and Hamilton; U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence; U.S.I.N.S.; U.S. Border Patrol; and U.S. Treasury.
- (2) Joseph V. Sorci, U.S. Treasury, A.T.F., described areas of enforcement interest to his agency with emphasis on difficulties experienced as a result of firearms and explosives being smuggled into the U.S.A. from Canada. Legally firearms can only be brought into the U.S. for hunting, research, by Federal State or local government agencies, by persons entering the U.S. on official duty, or by U.S. citizens returning to the U.S. with their own firearms. Otherwise, a special permit must first be obtained from A.T.F. A.T.F. is also concerned with the importation of explosives of all types. A.T.F. maintains a 24 hour answering service, Buffalo.
- (3) U.S.I.N.S. indicated there had been considerable increase in the number of aliens attempting to enter the U.S. in the Buffalo area. In particular there had been a marked increase in persons from the Toronto area of Chinese origin. During the past month they have had 17 alien smuggling cases involving 35 persons. There is some indication that Chinese from New York are purchasing hand guns in Canada. Concern is expressed at the possibility (due to Canada having recognized the Mainland Government and the ease by which mainland Chinese are entering Hong Kong) of Communist Chinese gaining entry to the U.S. The "going price" for smuggling Chinese aliens from Toronto to New York is \$2000. per head. Reports in the media relating to a possible amnesty may be partially responsible.
- (4) Canada Customs Intelligence advised of an increase in "blow guns" coming into Canada. They also expressed concern over the possibility of a recently developed "laser gun" falling into the "wrong hands" and being brought into Canada by persons not authorized to do so.
- (5) R.C.M.P. Niagara Falls advised that consideration was being given to running a project during the coming summer, the purpose of which would be to

.....000263

con't

May 30, 1977

- 2 -

SUBJECT - Meeting - Buffalo - N.Y. 25-5-77

look into the status of alien farm workers and any rackets which might be connected with same in their area.

(6) U.S.C.G. Intelligence expressed concern at the possibility of drug smuggling by way of the Great Lakes which it was agreed were almost "wide open". The Coast Guard had recently obtained information relating to alleged drug smuggling in the Leamington area by a group known as "Seamuffs" who apparently were involved with "fast boats and motorcycle gangs". (Inquiries with respect to this have been initiated)

(7) Other general areas of interest to persons present were discussed. It was agreed that meetings should be held at a minimum of every three months unless any agency was experiencing a particular problem in which event a meeting could be called in an attempt to resolve same.





Government  
of Canada

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

**ACTION FICHE DE**  
**REQUEST SERVICE**

TO - À

FILE NO. - DOSSIER N°

DATE

FROM - DE

☐ PLEASE CALL  
PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO. - N° DE TEL.

EXT. - POSIT

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU  
DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME - HEURE

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN  
DOIT RAPPELER

CALL RECEIVED BY  
MESSAGE REÇU PAR

☐ ACTION  
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL  
APPROBATION

☐ NOTE & RETURN  
NOTER ET RETOURNER

☐ COMMENTS  
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY  
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

☐ NOTE & FORWARD  
NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE

☐ MAKE  
FAIRE \_\_\_\_\_ COPIES

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ NOTE & FILE  
NOTER ET CLASSER

000265



031345Z JUNE 77 LOG 0137

OC MAIROHFX

BT

FM ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER IMMIG MANDI/JIC COMCEN 3 NHQ OTTAWA  
TO DIR IMMIG ATL REG

U R G E N T

UR FILE IH700-5-3

REF: YOUR TELEX OF MAY 27 (439-168-1)

FULLY AGREE WITH YOUR PARTICIPATION AND THAT OF H.W. VAUGHAN AT  
JUNE 20 CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS MUTUAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

CONFIRMATION

END

031454 DMH941

MAIHOTT 021703Z JUN 77 LOG0137

QC MAIROHFX

BT

YR FILE IH700-5-3

REF: YOUR TELEX OF MAY 27 (439-168-1)

FULLY AGREE WITH YOUR PARTICIPATION AND THAT OF H.W. VAUGHAN  
AT JUNE 20 CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS MUTUAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

CONFIRMATION

END

021718 DMH807

000267



Main-d'œuvre et Immigration  
Manpower and Immigration

TELECOMMUNICATION  
MESSAGE

MESSAGE PAR  
TÉLÉCOMMUNICATION

IMPORTANT: Message must be typewritten or  
printed in block letters.

IMPORTANT: Le message doit être dactylographié  
ou écrit en majuscule.

Originator's Name (in full) Nom de l'employeur (au complet) <b>R.A. NAUMAN</b>	Room Pièce <b>1115</b>	Telephone Téléphone <b>2-5143</b>	Date <b>JUNE 2/77</b>	Page Page <b>1</b>	of de <b>1</b>	Operator's Use À l'usage de l'opérateur
Message Priority - Ordre de priorité du message Routine • Urgent • Stand by • Flash Routine • Urgent • En attente • Immédiat		Message Classification - Classification du message Unclassified • Restricted • Confidential Non classifié • Diffusion restreinte • Confidentiel				

MESSAGE

Priority - Priorité <b>URGENT</b>	Classification - Classification <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	Our File - Notre référence	Your File - Votre référence <b>IH700-5-3</b>
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FROM - DE: <b>ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, IMMIGRATION</b>	TO - À: <b>DIRECTOR IMMIGRATION, ATLANTIC REGION</b>
---	---

Start Message Here  
Commencer ici

Typewriter Characters to Inch  
Nombre de frappes au pouce

Stop here for 12  
Si 12, terminer ici

Stop here for 10  
Si 10, terminer ici

REF: YOUR TELEX OF MAY 27 (439-168-1)

FULLY AGREE WITH YOUR PARTICIPATION AND THAT OF H.W. VAUGHAN

AT JUNE 20 CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS MUTUAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

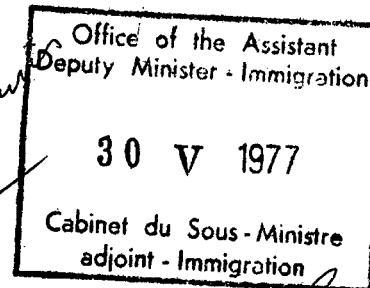
6/5/1/5

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE  
SIGNATURE DE L'AUTORISATEUR

RAW for RMT/ant

9501

*Mr. Nauman  
this is OK. Pres.  
have necessary wire  
prepared to authorize  
to participate  
in June  
circumstances*



EMP B OTT

MANPR IMM HFX

27-5-77-4:45-439-168-1 IH700-5-3

DIRECTION IMMIGRATION ATLANTIC REGION TO SENIOR ADM IMMIGRATION  
OTTAWA ONTARIO

REQUEST NECESSARY AUTHORIZATION FOR ONE DAY CONSULTATION CONCERNING  
MUTUAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR UNITED STATES  
IMMIGRATION NATURALIZATION SERVICE IN PORTLAND, MAINE, 20 JUNE.  
HAVE ALSO BEEN INVITED BY THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF OUR IMM-  
IGRATION CUSTOMS INTEGRATION IN VIEW OF MY PREVIOUS ROLE AS DEPART-  
MENTAL IMMIGRATION/CUSTOMS COORDINATOR DURING 1963/64 UNDERSTAND  
THAT THERE IS A POSSIBLE MERGER OF U.S. IMMIGRATION  
CUSTOMS PRIMARY EXAMINATION. TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY H W VAUGHAN,  
CHIEF REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, TO ATTEND MEETING OF SOME  
DOZEN AGENCIES FORMING A MAINE-MARITIMES COMPONENT OF THE LAW EN-  
FORCEMENT ORGANIZATION DESIGNED TO EFFECTIVELY COORDINATE INTELL-  
IGENCE INFORMATION TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS ALONG THE EASTERN  
COASTAL AREAS OF CANADA AND THE U.S.A. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR  
REPLY ASAP.

MANPR IMM HFX

IH700-5-3  
IH700-5-3-1  
IH700-5-6  
IH700-5-17

GLOBE & MAIL

15 MARCH 1977

### Allows transfers

## Canada, U.S. sign prisoner trade pact

By JOHN PICTON

Globe and Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A prisoner exchange treaty was signed yesterday between Canada and the United States.

If approved by the U.S. Senate, it will allow Canadians who are in U.S. prisons, or on probation or parole from U.S. prisons, to be transferred to Canada, and vice versa.

There are 174 U.S. citizens in Canadian prisons and 90 Canadians in U.S. prisons.

Officiating at yesterday's signing were Canadian Solicitor-General Francis Fox and U.S. Attorney-General Griffin Bell.

"In a world marked by such great cultural, social and political diversity, it is inevitable that incarceration in a foreign land will increase the pains of imprisonment far in excess of the punishment intended by the courts which impose sentence," Mr. Fox said.

A similar treaty between Canada and Mexico is expected to be negotiated later this year.

Mr. Fox also was in Washington to study the workings of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. He was also seeing officials from the Justice Department, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Combined, these agencies have the poorest record in the U.S. Government for complying with Freedom of Information requests.

Of the 90 federal departments and agencies who must report to Congress annually on their activities under the act, the Justice Department disclosed that in 1975—the latest year for which figures are available—it denied 3,987 (16 per cent) of the 24,462 requests for information that it received.

By comparison, the U.S. Defence Department, which received almost twice as many requests at 44,403, denied 5,197, or 12 per cent.

Fred.

All staff to note  
London Ont report  
dated 3 Nov 1976.  
+ return to me.

circulated  
30/11/76  
JSP



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

COPY PLACED ON: IH700-5-3-1 (10-11-76 IL)

TO  
A

Director, E.R.& A. Division  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

FROM  
DE

Field, E.R.&A. Officer,  
LONDON, Ontario

RECEIVED

NOV 5 1976

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OTTAWA

SECURITY-CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE-N/RÉFÉRENCE

IH700-5-3

YOUR FILE-V/RÉFÉRENCE

IH700-5-3

DATE

3 November 1976.

SUBJECT  
OBJET Co-Operation with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies - Michigan State Police  
and Detroit Police.

1. Reference to previous correspondence regarding the Subversive Squads of the Michigan State Police and the Detroit Police Department, which have since been disbanded, please find attached hereto an article received through C.I.S.-O. in this regard.
2. Liaison and co-operation is still being maintained with these Departments concerning criminal and intelligence matters and excellent relationship exists.

*Re Hurst*

cc Chief, E.R.&A. Ontario Region.

2.) A continuance of the plaintiffs' motion to turn over evidence of criminal wiretapping by the defendants to the Federal Prosecutor. The evidence was obtained by way of discovery and the motion was continued for ruling until the completion of discovery.

3.) A denial of the defendants' motion to compel discovery of membership lists and contribution data of the plaintiff organizations. The court said it refused to allow the defendants to use discovery to gather the exact information which it allegedly used surreptitious means to gather originally. Moreover, the court found that the evidence sought had no relevance to the "chilling effect" alleged by plaintiffs.

4.) A denial of the defendants' motion to compel discovery of illegal infiltration activity by the plaintiff organizations. In spite of the defendants' contention that this evidence was relevant to its defense of the "clean-hands doctrine" the court felt that the information was protected by the defendants' Fifth Amendment privilege against self incrimination.

11  
MICHIGAN STATE POLICE: In April of 1975, a Wayne State University professor and eleven others filed a class action in state court. They were joined by the Michigan Association for Consumer Protection and the Fifth Estate, Inc., a local newspaper. The defendants included the Michigan State Police, Governor Milliken, the mayor, the police chief and the police commission of the City of Detroit, and others. The amended complaint seeks:

?  
... to declare the existence and operation of the Michigan State Police and the Detroit Police "subversive units" illegal and unconstitutional; to enjoin their continued existence and operation; and to enjoin a wide range of illegal and unconstitutional police activity, including, but not limited to, the investigation of persons known as "subversive;" the maintenance, dissemination or use of information in files and dossiers on over 50,000 individuals and organizations; the improper use of various investigative techniques, including informants, undercover agents, surreptitious entry, electronic surveillance, and others; and such other relief as justice and law may require to completely terminate the illegal and unconstitutional activities of these units, now and in the future, and to take whatever steps are still possible, necessary and appropriate to correct past illegal and unconstitutional activities by defendants.

The gist of the alleged harm is the investigation of members of the plaintiff class because of their "political, economic, religious, social or other unpopular or critical views."

Among the acts which purportedly "chill, intimidate, hinder or penalize" the plaintiffs, are the following:

1. Overt physical surveillance;
2. Covert physical surveillance;



3. Photographic surveillance;
4. Electronic surveillance (taps and bugs);
5. Use of paid and unpaid informants;
6. Use of undercover agents;
7. Use of agents provocateurs;
8. Maintenance of some 50,000 dossiers, much of which is "erroneous, false and defamatory;" and
9. Dissemination of this data to other governmental, military and police agencies, private individuals and organizations, schools and colleges and the news media.

Specific allegations of "known facts" include:

1. The stopping of the vehicles in which a named plaintiff was riding, forcing him at gunpoint to lie face down in the middle of a freeway and releasing him without explanation. This was purportedly done with the assistance of a Detroit Police "Subversive Unit" officer in attendance. (Par.51, p.16);
2. Harassment and arrest of vendors of the Fifth Estate newspaper, including confiscation of streetside vending devices. (Par.54, pp.16-17);
3. Complicity in the later reversed termination of a community college professor. (Par.59-61, p.18);
4. Assistance to the FBI, in the illegal electronic surveillance of attorney Abdeen Jabara, a named plaintiff who has also sued the FBI. See *Jabara v. Kelly* at p.25; and
5. Unexplained and strange burglaries and thefts of the "type (which) has been commonplace throughout the country and many of which have been traced to police agencies." (Par.75, P.20).

Relief, demanded in the complaint includes the following:

1. A. declaration of all material state laws relating to subversive activities as unconstitutional;
2. The declaration that the Detroit Police "Subversive Unit" is in violation of the federal constitution, and federal and state laws;
3. That the court enjoin the existence of police "subversive units;"

4. Order the production of files, and notification to persons and organizations mentioned therein, of their right to inspect and copy such files;
5. Publicly destroy such files, records, photographs, recordings and data;
6. Enjoin the future collection, maintenance and dissemination of such materials;
7. Require the defendants to publicly announce the "determinations" of the court; and
8. Declare the expenditure of public funds for these purposes as unlawful.

Two attorneys are listed as "of record" in the complaint. One is with a private law firm and the other is with the Wayne State University Clinical Advocacy Program. No damages, either compensatory or punitive, are demanded in the complaint.

An order entered on March 16, 1976, in this case, *Human Rights Party v. Department of Police* No. 75 17499 AA (Cir. Ct., Ingham County; Mich.) will, if not overturned on appeal, effectively close down the surveillance activities conducted by the Michigan State Police. Circuit Court Judge Thomas M. Brown found that the Michigan statutes (1931 Pa. 328 and 1950 Ex. Sess. Pa. 38, 39 and 40), which authorized the formation of a surveillance unit and authorized surveillance activities were violative of both the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Michigan.

Thus, Judge Brown enjoined further enforcement of the statutes and ordered the State Police to turn over all files, records, names and other materials kept by them pursuant to the authority granted by the statutes. He further ordered that all surveillance personnel be reassigned and that all law enforcement agencies within the state that are in possession of any information gathered under the authority of the unconstitutional statutes, shall destroy such material.

Estimates are that material gathered on more than 50,000 persons will be affected by the order. The defendants are almost certain to appeal and the ACLU, on behalf of the plaintiffs intends to appeal, in an effort to have the police department inform each of the persons about whom it has gathered information. AELE Ref. No. 1182.

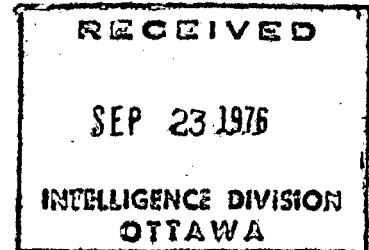
NEW YORK CITY: In *People v. Collier* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Tr. Term, N.Y. County, July 28, 1975) the New York Police Department's Bureau of Special Services (BOSS) was severely criticized for its action in planting an undercover agent in the city's Lower East Side area while assigning him no specific investigatory duty. Instead, the agent was instructed to become known and to file reports of general information based on his observations.

1H 700-5-3

550 Sherbrooke Street, W.  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 1B9

September 14th, 1976

Mr. Joel L. Wells  
U.S. Probation Officer  
United States District Court  
Middle District of Florida  
P.O. Box 3628  
Orlando 32802



Re: [REDACTED]  
White Male DOB: [REDACTED]  
Defendant - Case No. [REDACTED]  
Middle District of Florida  
Information Request

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 18th, 1976 concerning [REDACTED]

As [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] our Department does not have any record concerning him.

In view of the fact that you have already sent a copy of your letter of August 18th, 1976 to the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police concerning the subject, their Force will no doubt reply to you concerning whether or not [REDACTED] has a criminal record in Canada, as well as supplying you with information about his personal background.

[REDACTED] who is stated to be the subject's uncle, [REDACTED]

I regret that our department is unable to supply you with any information regarding the subject, however, a copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P. who will no doubt reply to your request.

Yours truly,

Walter Kelly, Chief  
Intelligence Section

s.19(1)

WK/88

cc: Commissioner, R.C.M.P. / Ottawa  
Director, E.R.A. / Ottawa

000276



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

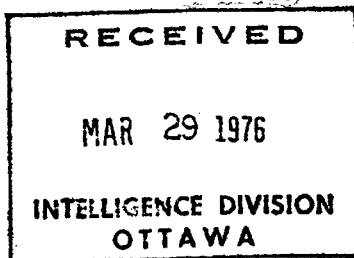
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Director, Enforcement Research and Analysis  
Ottawa

FROM  
DE

for Officer-in-Charge  
CIC South Central  
(Intelligence Unit)



SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE IH 700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE IH 700-5-3
DATE 26 March 1976

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Liason with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies (Alaska)

1. Attached, please find a copy of a letter dated 16 March 1976, received from the Alaska State Troopers, containing results of their control seminar, which was held on 19 and 20 February 1976.
2. It is perhaps a bit early to tell what results the appointment of the so called "Key Men" will have on our operations. We have, so far enjoyed extremely good results with the Alaska State Troopers, mainly because one of the members of their Criminal Investigation Bureau at least twice yearly attends Sports Car Rallies in this area and then spends some time at my residence, which gives us an opportunity to discuss areas of mutual interest. As soon as I have an opportunity to discuss this with him I will advise you of the results.

W. Hoogerdyk

WH/lcc

c.c. Regional Intelligence Officer  
Vancouver

*Noted  
P.A.  
N.S.  
M.G.F.  
Quase  
note  
L.S.  
30/3.*

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Richard L. Burton  
Commissioner

Division of State Troopers  
P.O. Box 6188 Annex  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
March 16, 1976

All Law Enforcement Agencies  
Alaska

Re: Results of Quarterly Intelligence  
Seminar, February 19 & 20, 1976

Gentlemen:

During the Quarterly Intelligence Seminar conducted February 19th and 20th, 1976. It was the general consensus of opinion that there was a need for a coordinated intelligence effort among law enforcement agencies. It was felt by those in attendance that the best way to accomplish this would be to have a "Key Man" in each organization to coordinate and report information of an intelligence interest and to act upon requests for such information from other agencies. This individual would contact and be contacted by other agencies as the need arose.

To further this concept the Investigative Support Unit of the Alaska State Troopers will compile and publish a list of individuals to be used as "Key Men". The Key Man should be familiar with criminal activities, and criminal investigations in his area and have an interest in performing in this capacity, and he and his agency be willing for this individual to accept calls and requests for information during all hours. He should be able to recognize information of potential value to other agencies and departments and have the interest and means of disseminating this information. We realize that it would not be feasible for some agencies or departments to participate in this program due to various restrictions. However, each agency desiring to participate is requested to furnish the Investigative Support Unit with the name of the individual or individuals designated as the "Key Man" for the organization. The compiled list of names will then be published and disseminated to all agencies.

We will evaluate this program for effectiveness later this year. If anyone has any suggestions on improving the system please do not hesitate to contact me.

Attached hereto is one new submittal for your Traveling Criminal Manual.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Jent, Chief Investigator  
Supervisor Investigative Support Unit  
Criminal Investigation Bureau  
Alaska State Troopers

## INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

## MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

TO/A

CIC Manager,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

FROM/DE

Regional Intelligence

FILE NO. - ORIGINATOR

RÉF. - EXPÉDITEUR

IH600-A-5072

FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE

RÉF. - DESTINATAIRE

1308-1951

SUBJECT

SUJET

B2

MESSAGE

FRI. #

Earlier correspondence and conversations refer. s.19(1)  
 Certified copies of attempted murder and prison escape  
 convictions attached.  
 c.c. case file - RMQ.

RECEIVED

FEB 17 1976

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OTTAWA

DATE:

10 Feb 76

SIGNATURE:

H. E. J. J.

REPLY/RÉPONSE

COPY PLACED ON:

IH700-5-3

IH700-5-3-1

Director, Enforcement

Research and Analysis

Previous correspondence in this matter has been referred to you,  
 including the ramifications of the U.S. Privacy Act on Co-oper-  
 ation U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies (IH700-5-3) on 23 Oct 75.  
 Please note the two attached packages comparing what  
 the CIC can really not do with our results through L.E.I.U.  
 speaks for themselves.

DATE:

10 Feb 76

SIGNATURE:

H. E. J. J.

IH700-9-3  
IH700-5-3

# Immigration Department faces new barrage over granting status to admitted CIA agent

OTTAWA (CP) — Immigration Minister Robert Andras, under attack for allowing a South Vietnamese general into the country, faced a new barrage yesterday about an alleged terrorist and self-confessed U.S. Central Intelligence Agency employee given landed-immigrant status.

Derek Blackburn (NDP Brant), who has been grilling Mr. Andras about Gen. Dang Van Quang, asked in the Commons about Nelson Bardico, who he said, is a self-confessed terrorist and bomber and a CIA employee.

Mr. Blackburn told reporters later that Mr. Bardico arrived in Toronto in 1972 from Uruguay "where he was working for the CIA." He was ordered deported a year later,

"but he made a direct appeal, as opposed to a public hearing, and in the meantime he went out and bought a \$27,000 duplex. It didn't look as though he expected to be deported."

The deportation order was quashed, "and Bardico seems to have gone underground. But here is an expert on all left-wing activities in South America, apparently living in an area where there are some 40,000 people from that area."

In the House, Mr. Black-

burn questioned the methods used to investigate prospective immigrants. Mr. Andras said police and his department use a variety of information sources, and the CIA is not the only source.

Mr. Blackburn said outside the House that Canada seems to be becoming "a dumping ground for these types of people." He said other names "are trickling in to me."

Mr. Blackburn has referred to Gen. Quang as "the epitome of everything that went wrong in Vietnam."

The South Vietnamese general is living in Montreal with his wife and three of his four children. He was allowed into the country on a one-year ministerial permit.

Mr. Andras said on a CBC radio program on Tuesday night that he wished there had been "a more thorough vetting of who he was and what he was involved in." He said Gen. Quang has been accused of "pretty nefarious criminal activities and manipulation of people" and if the allegations were proved "I

would want to get rid of him."

A police investigation is under way.

GLOBE AND MAIL—TORONTO  
29 May 1975

IH600-TD

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1975

I &amp; S DIV.

OTTAWA

The Toronto Sun, Thursday May 29, 1975

CARDED 6-6-75 IL

## Terrorist's deportation order quashed

OTTAWA (CP) — Immigration Minister Robert Andras faced yet another barrage yesterday on aliens coming to Canada — this time over an alleged terrorist and admitted CIA agent who was granted landed immigrant status.

Pressing the attack was NDP MP Derek Blackburn,

who promised to have "more names" of undesirables allowed into Canada.

Earlier this week, he blasted Andras over the granting of a ministerial permit to former South Vietnamese general Dang Van Quang, who Blackburn described as "the epitome of everything that went wrong

in Vietnam."

Yesterday, Blackburn asked about Nelson Bardico who, he said, is a self-confessed terrorist and CIA employee.

Later, Blackburn told newsmen Bardico arrived in Toronto in 1972 from Uruguay "where he was working for the CIA." He

was ordered deported a year later "but he made a direct appeal, as opposed to a public hearing, and in the meantime he went out and bought a \$27,000 duplex.

"It didn't look as though he expected to be deported."

The deportation order was quashed, Blackburn said, "and Bardico seems to have gone underground.

Blackburn said Canada seems to be turning into a "dumping ground for these types of people."

Two nights ago, Andras said on a CBC radio program that he wished there had been "a more thorough vetting of who he (Gen. Quang) was and what he was involved in."

He said Quang has been accused of "pretty nefarious criminal activities and manipulation of people."

If the allegations true, he said, "I would want to get rid of him." A investigation is under way.

Meanwhile, the Star said a South Vietnamese banker and government adviser reported to have convicted of embezzlement in 1974 — was en route to Canada.

Nguyen Tan Do reported by his family have escaped to Thailand shortly before Saigon fell to the communists on April 30.

He was originally a landed immigrant here in 1969. Do plan to apply for the same status.

The Star said he was convicted in South Vietnam of embezzling over \$1 million after serving as president of the National Bank.

TORONTO SUN  
29 May 1975

IH600-TD-62

TO: Chief, Intelligence & Security  
Home Branch, OTTAWA

Plea find attached .... newspaper  
clippings which you may find of some  
interest.

From: District Intelligence Office  
TORONTO DISTRICT

000281



TORONTO STAR  
29 May 1975

IH600-TD-62

## *Terrorist was given immigrant status MP tells Commons*

OTTAWA (CP) — An alleged terrorist bomber and self-confessed agent of the Central Intelligence Agency was given landed immigrant status in Canada, Derek Blackburn (NDP—Brant) said in the House of Commons yesterday.

Nelson Bardico arrived in Toronto in 1972 from Uruguay "where he was working for the CIA," Blackburn told reporters later.

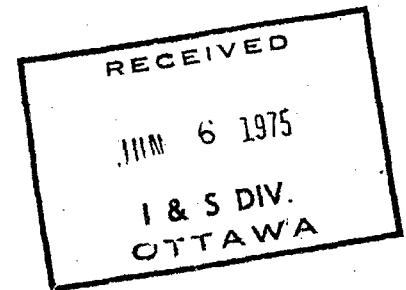
Bardico was ordered deported a year later, Blackburn said, "but he made a direct appeal, as opposed to a public hearing, and in the meantime he went out and bought a \$27,000 duplex."

"It didn't look as though he expected to be deported."

The deportation order was quashed, "and Bardico seems to have gone underground."

"But here is an expert on all left-wing activities in South America, apparently living in an area where there are some 40,000 people from that area."

Solicitor-General Warren Allmand yesterday told the Commons justice committee he has ordered the RCMP to probe claims that CIA agents are operating illegally in Canada.





Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

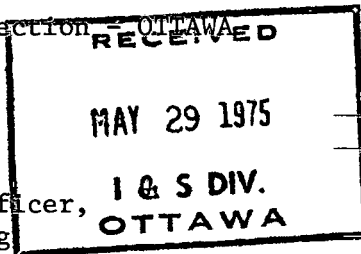
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

Director, Intelligence Section - OTTAWA

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
PRAIRIE REGION - Winnipeg



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH 700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
May 26, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Cooperation with the U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

Further to your memorandum of March 5, 1975, please be advised that all three Prairie Provinces have now been canvassed and there is no record of the names of any of the individuals provided by you coming to the attention of the respective Fire Marshalls.

J. G. RUSSELL

*Noted*  
*ms*  
*30/5/75*  
*see letter of*  
*2/5/75*

000283

In Antigonish

# Man named as CIA agent 'well liked'

A man identified in Ottawa reports as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was "a very well liked person" when he taught at St. Francis Xavier University, an administrator said Wednesday.

Rev. George Topshee, director of the Coady International Institute at the university, ex-

pressed doubt that there was much Emelio Garza — if he was an agent — could have done for the CIA in his time on the campus.

Father Topshee said Mr. Garza "could have been" a CIA agent, but "there's nothing he could have done here. He couldn't have used the institute in any way than

perhaps to spot some potential leadership in the groups we had coming here."

The CTV television network said Mr. Garza operated for three years in Canada and received federal government grants.

Father Topshee said Mr. Garza was at the institute from June, 1971 to September,

1972. He taught bookkeeping for co-operatives and credit unions to Latin American students, using Spanish as the language of instruction.

The institute in Antigonish teaches foreign students about community development and co-operatives. It is fully financed by the Canadian International Development agency.

"We've had 2,000 from a hundred different countries go through here," Father Topshee said.

He said while it is possible Mr. Garza is a CIA agent, "this is a sort of McCarthyism — the CIA business at the present time."

Father Topshee said Mr. Garza "was a good teacher. He was well recommended when he came here... the Latin Americans didn't accept him as well as some of the other students did mainly because his parents were Mexican."

This probably was because he was born in Texas, he said. "They considered him a Gringo. But with the others, from Africa and Asia and from all over, he got along very well."

Father Topshee said Mr. Garza "was at the university at Christmas to visit one of the staff."

He wrote from Bangladesh "late in February to say he was going to Washington for March and would probably come to Nova Scotia when he was through."

Mr. Garza is identified as a CIA agent in a book by Phillip Agee. In the book, Mr. Agee recalls his years in the agency and names a large number of agents.

A spokesman for the Canadian immigration office in Halifax, said Mr. Garza

became a landed immigrant along with his wife, Mary Ellen, and son, Mark, on Nov. 13, 1973, under the adjustment of status program of the Canadian government.

A spokesman for the United States consulate in Halifax said the office is not required to keep records of Americans in Canada, and has not been required to do so for several years.

ROMP officials last night declined comment on the situation saying records would have to be checked before any statement could be made.

A CIA spokesman in Washington also declined comment.

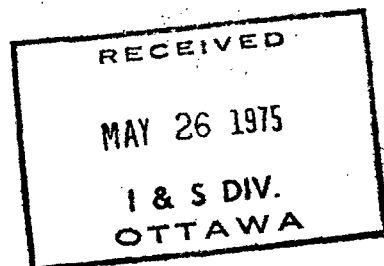
He said he "has never heard of the guy, and if he is a Canadian citizen it's none of our business."

TH600 - A - 420

A/Director  
Immigration Intelligence  
Ottawa, Ontario

Forwarded: 22 May 75, being further to telephone conversations on 21 and 22 May 75 with Mr. Soroban. Subject's present location has not as yet been ascertained.

Hee asaglan  
RIO Atlantic



CARD 27-5-75 IL

162-2904 Harold Vaughan

22/5/75

## Halifax Chronicle

Dr. Topkee states that  
Ganza severed relationships  
with the community last  
year (June)?

In Dec (xmas) he visited  
friends in Exeter and  
left.

In Feb. he wrote one of his  
acquaintances from Bangladesh  
and said he would be  
returning to N.S. after visiting  
Washington in March.

Enquiry being made by  
Vaughan to determine if Ganza  
has in fact returned to N.S.

6.8  
22/5

9<sup>00</sup> AM.

Gorvin advises

Rev. George Topikes

Der. Inst. to renew  
left acquaintances  
at Xmas.

not back since.

Toronto Star. could not  
reach him

Call Harold Vaughan

severed relations

in Feb. - wrote from England  
to Washington in Mar.  
Then to N.S.

Mary Ellen + son Mark

Spokesman in Washington - no.

EMILIO GARZA.

Book on CIA

by Philip A. Agee.

---

paperback

\$ 2.95

Colin's

---

Inscribed to  
Company  
former CIA Agent  
by Philip  
Agee

**Page 288**

**is withheld pursuant to section  
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

**19(1)**

**of the Access to Information Act  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

## RADIO-TV NEWS Monitoring Service

P.O. BOX 153 POINTE CLAIRE - DORVAL, QUEBEC H9R 4N9 • TELEPHONE (514) 341-4702

PROGRAM  CTV NATIONAL NEWS	DATE  MAY 20, 1975
NETWORK/STATION  CTV NETWORK	TIME  11:00 p.m.

### CIDA USED AS COVER FOR CIA OPERATIVE?

HARVEY KIRCK:- CTV News has discovered that an alleged Central Intelligence Agency official operated in Canada from 1971 to '74. While he was here, the agent got at least two grants from Canada's International Development Agency, CIDA. Eric Malling reports from Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

ERIC MALLING:- This book is one man's account of life within the CIA. Former agent Phillip Agee (phonetic spelling) meticulously details his work with the U.S. spy service, and for the first time exposes the names of CIA agents in Latin America.

One of them was Emelio Garza, a Mexican-American who, after working in Peru, Columbia and Panama with CIA-related organizations, came here to teach at the Coady International Institute at St-Francis Xavier University.

As a school where foreign students learn about co-ops and community development, the Coady is a unique place to keep tabs on emerging leaders from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Garza taught a special course in Spanish here in '71 and '72; a course funded completely by CIDA.

At the same time, he tried unsuccessfully to become Latin American director for Canadian University Service Overseas, and, in fact, came second in a competition for that job which would have put him into Cuba, among other places, under the Canadian flag.

After Coady, Garza went to Halifax where he helped a new aid agency get a CIDA grant of almost \$25,000, and then later CIDA sent him to Peru to help with a Canadian sponsored fishing co-op.



-2-

Eventually, when CIDA refused to hire him on permanent staff, Garza went to Indonesia with the International Labour Organization, and then on to a suspect CIA outfit called Asian American Free Labour Institute.

Those who knew him in Nova Scotia say he's a good talker who can mix with any group, but the most impressive trait is his attention to detail.

JOHN ARTHUR MURPHY:- Perhaps the thing that was most striking about him and the thing that we were constantly remarking on was his tremendous powers of observation, particularly to details; names, places. And he could recapture or recall an event that you and he participated in, and he would recall so much more than you did.

MALLING:- Canada and the U.S. have agreed not to infiltrate each other's organizations, at least without permission, and because of that the Canadian government has always insisted that there are no CIA agents operating on their own in this country. But that certainly doesn't answer the questions about Garza. Either he was here (incidentally, in External Affairs Minister MacEachen's own constituency) with Canada's permission, or, far more likely, the CIA had used Canadian aid agencies as a convenient cover for fiddling in Third World politics.

Eric Mallings, CTV News, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

LOG 16 2  
FROM/DE MONTREAL  
MAY 21 2 30 PM '75  
TO/A LAURANS

## INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

## MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

FROM/DE

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Vancouver Region  
Edmonton, Manitoba

TO/A

CIC  
CIC  
Edmonton, AltaFILE NO. - ORIGINATOR  
RÉF. - EXPÉDITEUR

168-1

FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE  
RÉF. - DESTINATAIRE

14 700-5-3

SUBJECT

SUJET

MESSAGE

UR. memo 2/4/75 refers.  
A check was made with Mr. CLEVELLE  
fire investigations Edmonton. No record of  
any of these names in their index system

DATE:

9/4/75

SIGNATURE:

[Signature]

REPLY/RÉPONSE

Chief Intell Off

Alta. Negative  
Al. 14700-5-3

refers

[Signature]

RECEIVED

MAY 20 1975

I & S DIV.  
OTTAWA

DATE:

[Signature]

SIGNATURE:

21/5/75

IMM/FEC  
UW/11d

Our File No. IH700-5-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~REGISTERED~~

Ottawa, Ontario,  
K1A 0J9  
May 2, 1975.

State Corporation Commission,  
State Fire Marshal,  
P. O. Box 1157,  
Richmond, Virginia 23209

Attn: J. S. Link,  
District Arson Investigator,  
Intelligence

Dear Mr. Link:

This is with regard to your request of 21 February 1975 concerning the possible involvement of French Canadian labourers in arson attempts at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Checks made with the Provincial Fire Marshals throughout Canada as well as with the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau have all proven to be negative.

A further check will be made with the above organizations after a few months have elapsed to determine whether any of the individuals listed in your report have come to their attention in the interval.

Please do not hesitate to contact this office in other matters of mutual concern.

Yours sincerely,



W. Sorokan,  
Assistant Chief,  
Immigration Intelligence



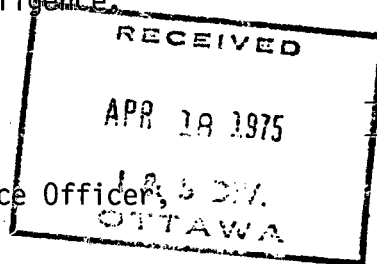
Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

A/Director,  
Immigration & Intelligence,  
OTTAWA IDHQ



FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Ontario Region.

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE IH700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE 16 April 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

(1) This is with reference to your memoranda of 5 March 1975 and 8 April 1975 concerning a request from the State Fire Marshall, Virginia.

(2) Copies of the list of names were provided to the Ontario Fire Marshalls Office and the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureaux, neither agency has any record.

(3) It was mentioned by both agencies that they had received the same request with the same list of names on four occasions. Possibly this resulted from our other Regions applying through the same channels.

J. S. Dunlop.

000293



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

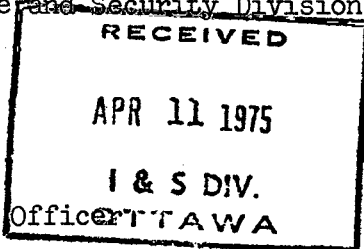
TO  
À

Director, Intelligence and Security Division  
Immigration Division  
Ottawa

Attn: N.S. FONTANNE

FROM  
DE

District Intelligence Officer  
Montreal, P.Q.



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
April 8th, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Co-Operation with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

1. Further to our memo dated April 1st, 1975, we would like to inform you that we have not checked with the Provincial Fire Marshall as indicated in your memo dated the 5th of March 1975, because we have elected to deal with F.U.I.B. I was told by F.U.I.B. representatives that Provincial Fire Marshall source of information comes from the F.U.I.B., therefore, it is not essential to deal with both agencies.

Marcel Sicotte

*Noted*  
*mw*  
*18/4/75*

DISTRIBUTION IS AS FOLLOWS:

R.I.O. - Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

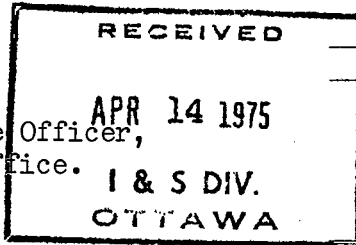
TO  
À

A/Director, Intelligence & Security Division,  
Home Services Branch, Ottawa.

FROM  
DE

for:

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Vancouver Regional Office. I & S DIV.  
OTTAWA



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

IH700 - 5 - 3

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

April 10, 1975.

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1. Your memo of March 5, 1975 respecting the request for information from the State Fire Marshal, Virginia refers.
2. The office of the Fire Marshal, Department of the Attorney General, Vancouver, B.C. has now informed me that they have checked their fire records as well as their suspect convicted persons indices and did not find any record of any of the names listed in the State Fire Marshal's list of P & P CONTRACTORS INCORPORATED employees.

RES:skt

*Rehman*  
*Noted*  
*18/4/75*

IMM/FEC  
UW/11d


CONFIDENTIAL

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Attn: Mr. John S. Dunlop

IH700-5-3

April 8, 1975.

 A/Director,  
Immigration & Intelligence

COOPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

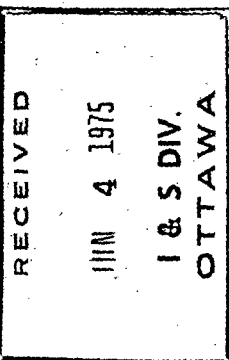
This is further to our previous memorandum of 5 March 1975 on  
the subject of suspected arson attempts by Canadian Labourers in the U.S.

Attached is a memorandum from the Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Atlantic Region concerning this subject.

We would appreciate being advised of any developments in this  
case.

Att.





Department of Health, Labour and Social Services

In a new environment.

Ottawa Free Press 8/4/75

# Rights Party Sues to Bar Red Squad

LANSING — (AP) — The Human Rights party filed suit Monday to halt activities of the State Police unit established to investigate communist subversives. The suit asks Ingham County Circuit Court to order destruction of secret State Police files and records on some 50,000 Michigan citizens. The suit says the files constitute unconstitutional invasions of privacy and of civil and political rights.

"The facts show the State Police have never arrested anybody as a subversive," said Zolton Ferency, the party's candidate for governor last fall.

"Therefore, the names in their files must be unrelated to any subversive communist activities."

"We want all files, except those under active investiga-

tion, to be destroyed. Gov. Milliken has said he would support an orderly destruction of the files and repeal of the state law which created the unit.





Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

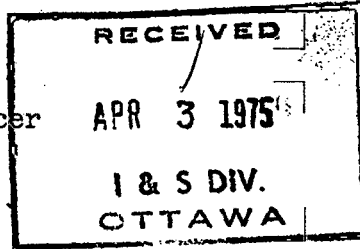
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Director, Intelligence and Security Division  
Immigration Division  
Ottawa  
Attn: N.S. FONTANNE

FROM  
DE

District Intelligence Officer  
Montreal



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
April 1st, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Co-Operation with U.S. law enforcement agencies

1. This refers to your memo dated March 5th, 1975 and attachments.
2. Your request was passed on to F.U.I.B. in Montreal for a check of the names of the list of persons you have provided us with. Mr. Dupal of the F.U.I.B. office informed us they have no record on the persons inscribed on the list from Virginia. He also informed us that on the 13th of March 1975, our Regional Intelligence Office in Vancouver requested the same information from the F.U.I.B. office in Vancouver which in return have forwarded their request to their head office in Toronto.

Marcel Sicotte

DISTRIBUTION IS AS FOLLOWS:

R.I.O. - Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

000298



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

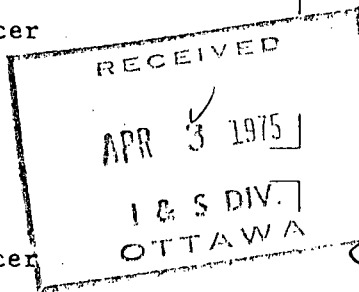
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Regional Intelligence Officer  
District of Toronto

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Quebec Region



SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
IH700-5-3 1 H256-Q-3
DATE
March 25th, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AGENCIES - [REDACTED] *dob*

1. Attached hereto for your information is a copy of a letter received from the Intelligence Branch, O.P.P. dated March 19th, 1975 and a letter of January 20th, 1975 from the N.Y. State Police which is referred to therein.

2. For your additional information, I am attaching photographs of the subject and copies of the Police report and Communications Bureau bulletin issued by the Nassau County Police Department in which you will note that a warrant for the subject's arrest was issued on October 31st, 1974 as he is wanted for robbery 1st degree, petty larceny, grand larceny and assault. The Nassau County Police also indicates that they are prepared to extradite [REDACTED] if he is located in Canada.

3. Indications are that the subject may be in the Toronto area, therefore, the photographs and documents received are being sent to you for further investigation and any action that may be necessary. Should [REDACTED] be located, I suggest that you advise Det Klosowski or Millmann who are attached to the Robbery Squad, Nassau County Police Department, telephone number 516-535-4175.

s.19(1)

*Noted  
7/10/75  
C.B.J.  
Confidential  
4-4-75*

*Pierre Seguin  
for Walter Kelly*

✓c.c.: Director, Intelligence & Security Division, Ottawa  
c.c.: District Intelligence Officer, District of Montreal



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

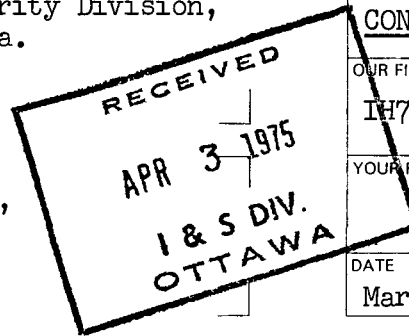
Director, Intelligence & Security Division,  
Home Services Branch, Ottawa.

Attn: N. S. Fontanne

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Vancouver Regional Office.

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>
OUR FILE -- N/RÉFÉRENCE
TH700 - 5 - 3
YOUR FILE -- V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
March 21, 1975.



SUBJECT  
OBJET

PEACE ARCH LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

1. On December 17, 1974 after attending the Peace Arch Law Enforcement Council meeting in Bellingham, Washington, I met with U.S. Border Patrol and F.B.I. members there and incurred out of pocket expenditures in the amount of \$12.35 for dinner.
2. See Form DSS 633 of even date.

JLM:skt

000300



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

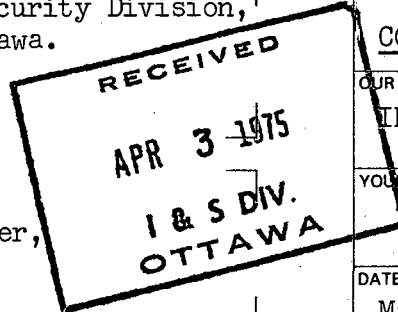
TO  
À

Director, Intelligence & Security Division,  
Home Services Branch, Ottawa.

Attn: N. S. Fontanne

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Vancouver Regional Office.



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
LH700 - 5 - 3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
March 21, 1975.

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1. On March 18, 1975 I attended the Peace Arch Law Enforcement Council luncheon meeting at Cloverdale, B.C. and on March 20, 1975 I met with Albert Harris and John Chydle of the Seattle Police Department Intelligence Unit in Vancouver and Port Moody, B.C. for dinner.

2. Casual expenditures are shown on Form DSS 633 dated March 21, 1975.

JLM:skt



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Director, Intelligence and Security  
Division - Home Branch  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa KIA OJ9

FROM  
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Atlantic Region

MAR 19 1975

I & S DIV.  
OTTAWA

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

IH700-5-3

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

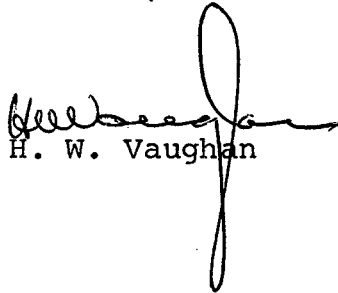
14 March, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Co-operation With U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

Your memorandum of 5 March, 1975, has been acted upon at this point and a complete check of indices at the Provincial Fire Marshall's office failed to reveal any of the names included in the list you supplied.

No other checks were indicated as it goes without saying that anything recorded at the Maritime Crime Index Section would be repeated at the Ottawa level. The same holds true for arson records maintained by the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau. Their local office advises that the Toronto Headquarters has complete duplication of anything on file in the field. I am sure that John Dunlop is aware that Harry Frankum is the Senior Investigator in charge of that Branch and they are located at 365 Evans Ave., Kipling - telephone: (416) 252-5215 - postal address: Box 919, Station "U", Toronto, Ontario M8Z 5P9.

  
H. W. Vaughan

*Noted*  
*RW 7/4/75*  
*Contact*  
*J. Dunlop*

000302

IMM/FEC  
UW/11d

CONFIDENTIAL

Regional Intelligence Officers,  
ALL REGIONS

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1H700-5-3

March 5, 1975.

Director, Intelligence & Security Division,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

A request for information was recently received from the State Fire Marshall, Virginia, regarding suspected arson attempts at an apartment construction site involving Canadian labourers.

Attached is a list of names which includes all the individuals involved in the project. Their employer, P & P Contractors Inc. is a U.S. Company registered in Rockville, Maryland. No Canadian addresses are known for any of the individuals listed nor is it certain that all of them are Canadians. In fact, the [redacted] on the list, [redacted] is [redacted]

s.19(1)

Nevertheless, it would be appreciated if you could check the individuals listed with the Provincial Fire Marshall records in your region with respect to any previous activity involving arson attempts.

Please advise this office as soon as you obtain any information on this matter.

NSF

Atch.

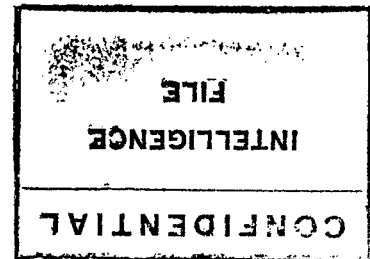
DISTRIBUTION IS AS FOLLOWS:

RIO- Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

# COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL



February 21, 1975  
P. O. Box 1157  
Richmond, Virginia 23209  
(804) 770-4751

Assistant Chief William Sorokan  
Intelligence Section  
Canada Immigration Division  
305 Rideau Street, Room 860  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0J9

Dear Mr. Sorokan:

This office has under investigation a fire loss involving a 21-story apartment building located in Virginia Beach, Virginia. It is understood that the dry wall contractors are French Canadians and are registered as P and P Contractors, Inc. Our corporation records in Virginia show P and P Contractors, Inc. out of Rockville, Maryland.

Attached is a report of the corporation which we have listed in Virginia. Also attached will be a list of names of people employed to work on the building at Virginia Beach.

I would like for you to check the names and see if there is any information available on any of them.

s.19(1)

I do not know if you recall who I am. I was at the Police Intelligence Management Seminar at DuPont Plaza in Miami, Florida in January, 1974. I would like for this to be a confidential check. You might also note that on the list of names that I am sending, the name [REDACTED]

If any of the names on the list are familiar with your office, particularly if any of them have been involved in any arson in the past, I would appreciate if you would let me know.

Thanking you in advance and enjoyed the seminar in Florida that we attended together.

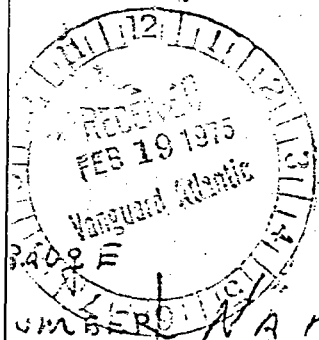
Very truly yours,

J. S. Link  
District Arson Investigator  
Intelligence

JSL/sn

000304

NOTE: LAST NAMES ARE FIRST



P & P Contractors  
of  
EMPLOYEES.

CONFIDENTIAL
INTELLIGENCE
FILE

NUMBER	NAME	RACE	SEX	S.S. NO.	DATE of BIRTH
--------	------	------	-----	----------	---------------

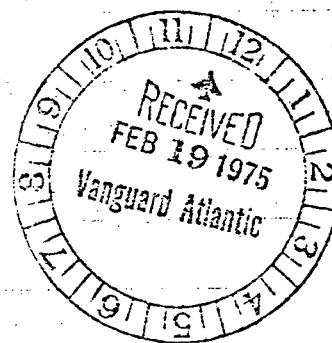


**s.19(1).**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**INTELLIGENCE  
FILE**

Page	NAME	RACE	SEX	S.S. NO	DATE OF BIRTH
4E					



ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF VIRGINIA

TO BE FILED EACH YEAR BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MARCH 1  
(File one copy and retain a copy for your records)

CONFIDENTIAL

Name of corporation P & P Contractors, Inc.

INTELLIGENCE

State of incorporation Maryland

FILE

If a foreign corporation, address of principal or registered office in state of incorporation 656 Lofstrand Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

REGISTERED AGENT Gerald R. Walsh

REGISTERED OFFICE (Please read Instruction No. 2 before answering.)

4069 Chain Bridge Rd. Fairfax 22030 Virginia  
(Number) (Street) (Post Office) (Zone)

If the registered office is within the corporate limits of a city, give the name of the city Fairfax

If it is not within the corporate limits of a city, give name of the county \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICERS

Name	Title	Residence Address
<u>Leopold Pomerleau</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>4407 Pine Tree Rd. Rockville, MD.</u>
<u>Clermont Pare</u>	<u>Vice President</u>	<u>22501 Woodfield Rd. Gaithersburg</u>
<u>Carolyn D. Pare</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>22501 Woodfield Rd. Gaithersburg MD</u>
<u>Lillian Pomerleau</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>	<u>4407 Pinetree Rd. Rockville Md.</u>

DIRECTORS

Name	Residence Address
<u>Leopold Pomerleau</u>	<u>4407 Pinetree Rd. Rockville Md.</u>
<u>Clermont Pare</u>	<u>22501 Woodfield Rd. Gaithersburg Md.</u>
<u>Carolyn D. Pare</u>	<u>22501 Woodfield Rd. Gaithersburg Md.</u>
<u>Lillian Pomerleau</u>	<u>4407 Pinetree Rd. Rockville Md.</u>

STOCK

(Please read the definitions on the back before answering)

Class and Series	Par Value Per Share or No Par Value	NUMBER OF SHARES (Not Number of Dollars)			
		Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Treasury
<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>\$20.00</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,050</u>		

The amount of stated capital of the corporation is \$ 21,000

Date of last annual meeting of stockholders or members December 19, 1974

I declare under the penalties of perjury that the registered agent, the officers and the directors named above have been notified of their appointment and have consented to serve, and that the facts in this report are true as of this 28th day of January, 1975.



Clermont Pare  
Vice Pres.  
(Title)

NOTE: This report must be signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or assistant secretary.



# MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

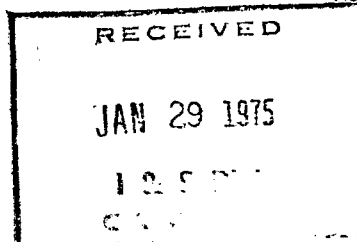
1H 700-5-3

Director, Intelligence and Security  
Division - Home Branch  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa KIA OJ9

YOUR FILE No.  
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. IH600-A-322  
Notre dossier

DATE 27 January, 1975



FROM  
De

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Atlantic Region

FOLD

SUBJECT  
Sujet



s.19(1)

The attached report of the Halifax District Intelligence Officer is self-explanatory and of local interest only. However, same is being forwarded as a matter of interest in that on 22 January, 1975, it was possible to check in depth with U.S.I.N.S. Intelligence sources concerning the possibility of obtaining further information and data, in a routine way, when in possession of a U.S. Social Security number such as in the case referred to.

You probably already realize this fact, but for the record and information of investigators in this Region, it is reported that no specific information is available through the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, Maryland, such as date of birth and last known address on a given subject. Apparently only through special legal proceedings, in very extreme cases, can such information be demanded or obtained even though the U.S.I.N.S. maintain a Liaison Officer with this branch of the Federal Administration at the National Headquarters.

H. W. Vaughan

Attachment

*seen by NSF  
gpd  
31-1-75*



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

Regional Intelligence Officer  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

FROM  
DE

District Intelligence Officer  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

SUBJECT  
OBJET

[REDACTED]

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

CONFIDENTIAL

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

IH600-HD-160

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

IH600-A-322

DATE

20 January 1975

s.19(1)

Information:-

1. On 8 January 1975, a person who identified himself as [REDACTED] and who was accompanied by [REDACTED] approached the Dartmouth CMC seeking employment and presented a United States Social Security number [REDACTED] was not documented or otherwise registered but was instructed to report to the Halifax Canada Immigration Centre which, to date, he has failed to do.

2. [REDACTED] is described as being [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

3. A check with United States authorities indicates that the social security number was issued in Ohio.

4. Enquiries in an effort to locate [REDACTED] have been negative.

Comments:-

5. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

6. Copy of this report is being forwarded the Officer-in-Charge, Canada Immigration Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the event that [REDACTED] may come to the attention of that office.

W. F. Gallagher  
W. F. Gallagher

c.c.: Officer-in-Charge, CIC  
Halifax, N. S.

*Copy for IH700-5-3,*  
SECRET

Director, Intelligence &  
Security,  
Home Branch,  
OTTAWA IDHQ

*IH700-1-7*

IH700-4-1

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Ontario Region.

16 January 1975

- Liaison with U.S. Immigration  
and U.S. Dept. of Justice, Buffalo State  
Force and New York State Police

(1) With reference to the above and while in Buffalo, New York, the following people were contacted and a meeting was held to discuss things of a mutual interest and in particular active investigations.

John ADAMCZYK	U. S. Immigration Strike Force representative.
Demus O'KEEFE	Attorney, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Strike Force
Charles MARTIN	United States Internal Revenue Strike Force representative
John BARNHART	Detective Sgt. New York State Police Strike Force representative
Virgil BLIEN	Chief, United States Border Patrol, Buffalo, New York
Glen BERTNESS	District Director U.S. Immigration Buffalo
Benedict FARRELL	Deputy District Director, U.S. Immigration Buffalo.

(2) The following investigation of mutual interest was discussed.



s.19(1)

*JK*  
*15/4/75*

continued/....

Director, Intelligence  
& Security.

- 2 -

SECRET  
IH700-4-1  
16 January 1975

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

Prostitution ring operating in Niagara Falls, Ontario  
and being controlled by unknown Italian in Canada.

Connection in Canada and U.S. re: gambling operations  
controlled by [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED]

J. S. Dunlop.



Government of Canada  
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

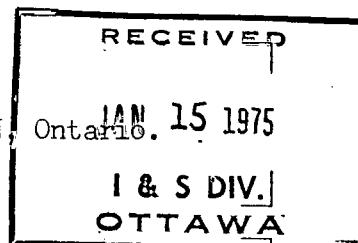
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A

District Administrator, LONDON, Ontario.

FROM  
DE

District Intelligence Officer, LONDON, Ontario.



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH 700-5-7
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
1H 700-5-3
DATE
13 January, 1975

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

- 1) Information was received recently that because of the newly appointed Commission headed by U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to investigate internal activities of the C.I.A. in the U.S. all Federal Government Law Enforcement Agencies have been instructed not to carry out any investigation involving a U.S. citizen unless there is information to warrant their investigation into area only under their jurisdiction.
- 2) For example, a U.S.I.N.S. officer was requested to check for a criminal record on a particular subject (American) of interest to our Department, however, the U.S.I.N.S. officer advised that he was unable to do so because of this new instruction from Washington.
- 3) This should now hamper our investigations too much, however, more emphasis will be directed to local or State Agencies for criminal records checks. Should this cause any delays in obtaining checks in our District, I can be called upon for assistance.

cc. Regional Intelligence Officer, Ontario Region.  
Chief Intelligence Officer, N.H.Q.



Government  
of Canada

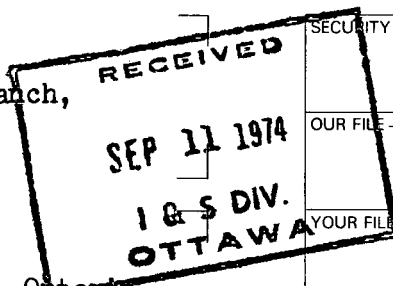
Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
A Director, Intelligence & Security Branch,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

FROM  
DE District Intelligence Officer-LONDON, Ontario.



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH 700-5-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
10th September, 1974

SUBJECT  
OBJET

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES - MICHIGAN STATE POLICE.

- 1) Attached hereto are self explanatory newspaper articles taken from the Detroit Free Press on 31st August, 1974 and Ann Arbor Sun dated 4 September, 1974.
- 2) Since the above article, it was noted on T.V. recently that the Governor of Michigan is in favour of disbanding the Subversive Unit of the Michigan State Police and further action is taking place in this regard.
- 3) Results of the above action will be reported when known.

c.c. Regional Intelligence Officer, Ontario Region.

PA To Five  
9/13/74



# Bullard Blasts Milliken On Secret Police

State Rep. Perry Bullard of Ann Arbor has blasted Governor William Milliken's statements of August 28 on the State Police Subversive Activities Investigation Division as a "jive, political cop-out."

"The Governor said he might support the revision or abolition of the unit but failed to give any information about the extent of the Subversive Activities Division surveillance against the citizens of this state," Bullard stated.

"The Governor told me in a letter Wednesday that State Police Director Col. George Halverson will respond to my letters to the State Police but gave no assurance that my questions will be answered. It is important to the citizens of Michigan as well as to the legislature that the extent of these political investigations be made public."

Bullard emphasized that this action came only after the State Police admitted that they illegally investigated a Detroit-based consumer group and its president, after a Detroit Free Press editorial condemned this abuse of police power.

Bullard was quick to point out that he has yet to receive any answer to nine "very reasonable" questions which he submitted to the State Police in late March. He added that these same questions were sent to Governor Milliken by himself and six other legislators in late June, requesting that the Governor instruct the director of the State Police ( then the notorious Col. John Plants ) to answer them.

Bullard said the public has a right to know how much money is being spent to investigate alleged subversives; how many agents are involved; how many wiretaps are involved; how many bugging devices have been installed; whether files are being kept on legislators; and how many files this unit maintains on individual citizens.

The Ann Arbor legislator also said that he has received information from informed sources that the State Police are presently destroying some of their files which might prove politically embarrassing. He added that this destruction is being done under the guise of "updating" the files.

*Ann Arbor Sun*  
*Sep 4*

8-B Saturday, Aug. 31, '74 DETROIT FREE PRESS

# Levin Wants Full Report on Spy Unit

From UPI and AP

LANSING — Sander Levin called on Gov. Milliken Friday to make a full public disclosure of the State Police subversive activities investigation division.

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate said: Milliken's suggestion to review the

activities of the "Red Squad" was not enough.

"Milliken has proposed that the special unit be reviewed with an eye to disbanding it," Levin said. "I want to know about its past and present activities. If they have been investigating a consumers group, what other groups have they been spying on?"

State Police officials have admitted they exceeded their constitutional authority in the probe of the Michigan Association for Consumer Protection.

"I'm unalterably opposed to government agencies spying on citizens when they have no right to do so," Levin said.

"I realize that there is a le-

gitimate reason for uncover police work in investigating the narcotics racket and organized crime," he said. "Yet the Watergate affair showed the dangers inherent in high governmental involvement in spying activities, and how easily such things can get out of hand."

LEVIN, who will face Milliken in the Nov. 5 election, said seven members of the Michigan House asked Milliken for information on "this super-secret agency" June 25 and haven't received a reply.

"If Milliken does not provide the answers by the time the Legislature reconvenes in September, I would strongly urge that the Michigan House conduct its own investigation," Levin said.

In a letter to Milliken, Levin asked for the total budget of the agency, the number of employees and their salaries, how

much state money was paid to "non-employee informants," how many informants exist and how many electronic surveillance devices and telephone taps have been installed by the division.

Levin also asked for the number of arrest made by the division, the number of convictions and how many citizens are listed in division files.

Meanwhile, state Rep. Perry Bullard, D-Ann Arbor, charged Thursday that Milliken is refusing to permit public disclosure of political investigations the unit conducted.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

**Cobo Hall Waterfront**

**Fun & Games — Prize Each Night**

Continuous Ethnic Entertainment

**Import Bazaar — Food Galore**

**Sat. — Sunday — Monday**

FREE ADMISSION



## ACTION REQUEST - FICHE DE SERVICE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

FILE NO.—DOSSIER N°

DATE

IH 305-LD - 1

April 3, 1974

TO—À

Director, Intelligence & Security Ottawa  
 FROM—DE W. J. O. London Ontario

☐ PLEASE CALL  
 PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO.—N° TEL.

EXTENSION—POSTE

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU  
 DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME—HEURE

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN  
 DOIT RAPPELER

☐ ACTION  
 DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL  
 APPROBATION

☐ COMMENTS  
 COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY  
 PROJET DE RÉPONSE

☐ MAKE  
 FAIRE .....COPIES

☐ NOTE AND FILE  
 NOTER ET CLASSER

☐ NOTE & RETURN  
 NOTER ET RETOURNER

☐ NOTE & FORWARD  
 NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE

Attached for your info

*[Signature]*

CALL RECEIVED BY  
MESSAGE REÇU PARTIME  
HEURE

000316

LONDON FREE PRESS

# Culture shock

## Canadian crime rate slays U.S. policemen

By STEF DONEV  
of The Free Press

SYRACUSE — Even cops can suffer from culture shock.

Although the Canadian and U.S. police officers at the International Police-Community Relations conference here share a common continent and language, they are running into some cultural differences.

There were 43 slayings in Toronto, a city of 2.5 million people, in 1973.

"Wait a minute," said a New York City police officer. "You mean to say that you only had 43 homicides all year?"

"Yes."

"Wow!"

And the difference extend beyond the field of statistics.

London Police Constable Fred Mueller has been on the force 2½ years. In all of that time he has never once drawn his gun in the line of duty.

"I've never even had to use my billy club."

Ed Van Der Water, a Syracuse officer for six years, says he can't count the number of times he's had to draw his gun. But with

time, he said, he could figure out how many times he's fired it.

London Det. Sgt. Larry Campbell, a 20-year-plus veteran, once fired his gun in the air during a chase.

Syracuse officer Ray Conte has only drawn his gun once in his two years, but he points out he drives a police back-up wagon stuffed with everything from a resuscitation unit and first aid gear to rifle grenades, shotguns and a high-powered rifle with a sniper telescopic sight. His truck also carries bullet-proof vests.

London's population is just over 230,000.

Syracuse's is 197,000.

Constable Mueller is one of five London police officers attending the conference which is co-sponsored by the National Council of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

Although one of the major purposes of the three-day conference—which has approximately 100 police officers from the U.S. and Canada and 100 human relation types such as youths, social workers, sociologist, educators—is the exchange of information, some officers run into trouble occasionally just trying to speak the same language.

For example, Constable Mueller points out

that if there were ever 20 break-and-entry crimes in London in one month, it would probably be considered a crime wave. Officer Van Der Water said 20 cases would also be high — in his district. But, he added, he is in what is considered his city's highest crime rate area.

Officer Conte's pistol makes a noticeable bulge under his suit coat. Constable Mueller said he wouldn't want to work for any department where he would be expected to be armed off duty.

And while officer Conte said he would never be a cop in a city like New York, Constable Mueller said he'd never be a cop anywhere in the U.S.

Some of the U.S. police find Canadian police work hard to understand.

A New York City officer, during a panel discussion led by four Toronto community service officers, asked:

"What sort of black-white confrontations do you run into in the Toronto schools?"

"None."

Most of the U.S. cops were surprised by the answer; the Canadians by the question.

"It's not the same way up there," said a Toronto officer. "We don't have any black and white problems."

Some of the New York police aren't convinced, however.

"Detroit always said it didn't have any race problems, up until 1967," commented a New York policeman. Detroit's biggest race riot was in 1968.

The disbelief expressed by many U.S. officers about racial conditions in Canada is not the only stumbling block at the conference.

Many officers from Canada and the U.S. say too many people are attending, adding that the conference is too large to do anything except hold interesting conversations. "But as far as conversations go," said one officer, "it sure is interesting."

One of the main items lurking in the back of the Canadian minds at this conference was most clearly expressed by the NCCJ's Dr. James Eagan of New York City — "Canada is usually 10 years or so behind the U.S. in most things, including crime."

London Det. Sgt. Bob Herlick said he thinks the Canadian officers will get much more out of the meeting than will the U.S. officers because the U.S. has for years been dealing with problems that Canadian police are totally unfamiliar with.

As one Toronto officer put it: "It's really sad, actually it's terrifying to think that we might go through what the U.S. has. I hope we learn some of their answers before we get their problems."

000317

IMM-Home  
BERTHIAUME/sm

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Vancouver.

IH700-5-3

March 13, 1974.

Director, Intelligence & Security Division,  
Home Branch, Ottawa.

Co-operation with United States Law Enforcement Agencies,  
Assistance to Seattle Police Department, and [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

---

1. Reference to your memorandum dated March 8, 1974, on the above subject. The Ministry of Transport, Registry Division was contacted and the following information was obtained:

The only vessel by the name of [REDACTED] that they have in their records is registered under [REDACTED] to:



The vessel was built in 1965, is 77 feet long, weighs 89 tons and used to be registered under the name of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

2. For your information.



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

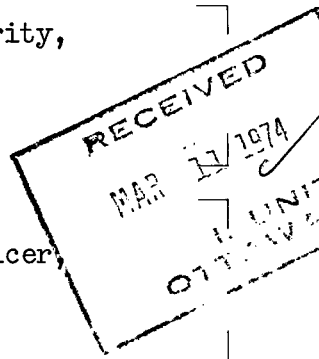
NOTE DE SERVICE

TO  
À

Director, Intelligence & Security,  
Immigration Division,  
Ottawa.  
Attn: N. S. Fontanne

FROM  
DE

for Regional Intelligence Officer,  
Vancouver, B.C.



SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
IH700 - 5 - 3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
March 8, 1974.

SUBJECT  
OBJET

ASSISTANCE TO SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT - AND [REDACTED]

1. On March 6, 1974 we received a request for information regarding a vessel named [REDACTED] which allegedly has Canadian registry. The vessel is a 112 foot converted Corvette whose Captain, at one time, was a person named [REDACTED] first name unknown.
2. The person in whom the Seattle Police Department are presently interested is named [REDACTED]. He apparently has some connection with this vessel but the connection is not known to us. We have not been able to find any registration in B.C. and it has been suggested to us that we may be able to locate information respecting the registration of the ship by getting in touch with the Superintendent of Registry, Place De Ville, 330 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Would you please assist us in this matter?
3. The specific information requested is whether or not the ship was ever registered; if it was, the place where it was registered and whether or not the ship was covered by insurance. I understand that you will not likely be able to obtain the information respecting the insurance through the Ottawa source so we are not really too concerned about that.

s.19(1)

*J.M.*  
*Can you check this please*  
*W.S.*  
*11/3*



# MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO  
A

N.S. Fontanne.  
Chief Intelligence Officer, IDHQ, Ottawa.

RECEIVED YOUR FILE No.  
NOV 19 1973 Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. IH700-5-3  
Notre dossier

DATE 15th November 1973

FROM  
De

District Intelligence Officer.  
Northern-Interior District, Kamloops, B.C.

FOLD

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Co-operation with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies.

1. Further to my letter of 26th October, 1973 addressed to Colonel M.E. Dankworth of the Alaska State Troopers, please find attached a copy of the reply received from Captain T.R. Anderson, Commander of the Criminal Investigations Bureau dated 31st October, 1973.

WH:dc  
Encl.

c.c. R.I.O. Vancouver

*Wanted  
PA  
MSX.*

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

### DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS

6188 Annex, Anchorage, Alaska 99502

October 31, 1973

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

Emery W. Chapple, Jr.  
Commissioner

William Hoogerdyk  
District Intelligence Officer  
Northern Interior District  
Canadian Immigration  
235 First Avenue  
Kamloops, British Columbia

Dear Mr. Hoogerdyk:

This letter is in reply to your of October 26, 1973, to Colonel Dankworth, concerning law enforcement liason with Alaskan authorities.

First, let me say that the Alaska State Troopers also belong to LEIU, and are available to assist your agency at any time. The State Troopers are the only agency in Alaska that are participating in LEIU, and also the only law enforcement agency that has a full time intelligence unit.

In answer to your question concerning our annual Crime Conference which takes place each year in June, we would be most happy to invite two of your members to attend this annual conference. This year's conference will be held in Anchorage, and I will see to it that you receive a personal invitation from the Alaska Peace Officer's Association, which acts as sponsor and coordinator for this law enforcement meeting. The annual conference's main theme is the travelling criminal, and during this three-day conference, most of the sessions are spent discussing travelling criminals, organized crime and related criminal activity. Specific attention is paid to travelling criminals, and activities that would cross local, state and national lines of jurisdiction.

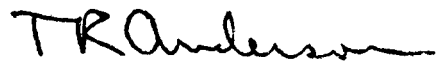
For your information, in addition to our annual conference, approximately every three months our Intelligence Unit in Anchorage hosts a get-together of local, state and federal agencies who have a specific interest in intelligence. This get-together usually lasts about a day, and does much to keep the various segments of law enforcement in Alaska informed of what's going on. You would be more than welcome to attend these quarterly get-togethers, if you could justify the travel expense.



October 31, 1973  
Page Two

In summary, we are at your disposal. Feel free to contact us at any time for assistance. We will be looking forward to meeting you at our annual crime conference, and if possible, may even see you before that. Thank you for your inquiry.

Sincerely



Captain T.R. Anderson, Commander  
Criminal Investigations Bureau

TRA:cs  
cc: Col. M.E. Dankworth, Director

## INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

## MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

FROM / DE

TO / A

FILE NO. - ORIGINATOR  
RÉF. - EXPÉDITEUR

JH/100-53.

FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE  
RÉF. - DESTINATAIRE

SUBJECT

SUJET

MESSAGE

2 copies of h.R. if available please. Check from 1972, January 1<sup>st</sup>, to present. If negative forward to Enforcement Control Unit for check of non-immigrant records.

DATE:

31/7/73

SIGNATURE:

J. T. Koshman

REPLY / RÉPONSE

N/R on L.I. from 1/72 to May 31/73 and available June 1973. JB.

N/R as N.I. from 1 Jan 72 to available July 73 on trans. O.B. Stone  
31-7-13

s.19(1)

JB  
31/7/73

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

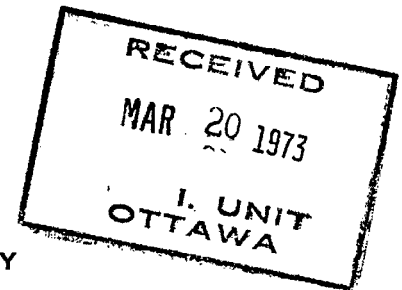


# State of New Jersey

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

COLONEL D. B. KELLY  
SUPERINTENDENT

POST OFFICE BOX 68  
WEST TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625  
(609) 882-2000



March 14, 1973

N.S. Fontanne  
Chief, Intelligence Section  
Home Services Branch  
Canada Immigration Division  
Ottawa, Ontario

s.19(1)

Re: [REDACTED]

Dear Chief Fontanne:

A check of the files at the State Bureau of Identification, Criminal Investigation Section, Records Section, Central Security Unit, Narcotics Bureau, Intelligence Bureau, and the National Crime Information Center failed to reveal any record on the above captioned subject.

Very truly yours,

FOR COL. D. B. KELLY  
SUPERINTENDENT

*HJ Graff*  
H. J. Graff, Major  
Investigations Officer

HJG/MP/ek

*Replied by Tel  
to VCR this date  
JP  
20/3/73  
21/4/21-1.*

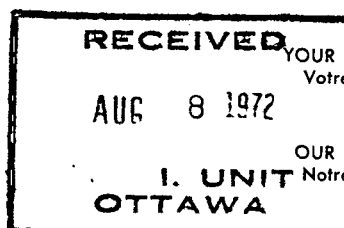


# MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO  
A

Manager  
Intelligence Section  
Ottawa



YOUR FILE No.  
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.  
Notre dossier

IH700-5-3

DATE August 7, 1972

FROM  
De

Officer in Charge  
Intelligence Unit  
Montreal

FOLD

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Co-operation with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

1. On July 17th 1972, Mr. Kelly received a telephone call from Det. Richard Barbieri, attached to the New York City Police, Intelligence Division, Security Investigation Section, whose office is located at 325 Hutson Street, Room 205, telephone number 212-577-7285 or 924-7334, inquiring about the explosion that occurred in a parked vehicle near the Montreal Forum on July 16th 1972. This vehicle was carrying the sound equipment of the Rolling Stones.
2. Det. Barbieri was quite concerned of a repeat explosion as the Rolling Stones were scheduled to appear at the Madison Square Garden of New York on July 24, 25 and 26 1972. Det. Barbieri wanted to know who is responsible for causing this explosion and if any U.S. suspects are involved.
3. Sgt/Det. Bolduc of the MCP, attached to the Anti-Terrorist Squad, investigated this explosion and revealed that according to examination made by their laboratory, it was a similar domestic bomb planted most likely by known terrorists who set up explosions occasionally across the province. Sgt/Det. Bolduc further learned that the vehicle which was damaged and transporting the sound equipment for the Rolling Stones is equipment rented from Chipmonk Co., Los Angeles, California, who rent the equipment from the Tycobrahe of California, 665 Billy Drive, Hermos, California.
4. The transportation of this equipment is made by the Clark Transfer Company of Chicago which company had a strike recently. The employees of this company were told to return to their homes on account of an injunction which resulted in this company receiving bomb threats.
5. The contents of above noted paragraphs were relaid to Det. Barbieri who was advised that the Rolling Stones, while in Akron City, Ohio, had a bomb thrown to them near the stage. Luckily, no one was hurt. Det. Barbieri further added that there are many U.S.

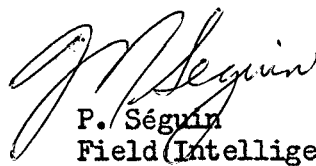
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groups that are against the Rolling Stones such as the Young Americans, the Jesus Streak, etc. He was given the telephone number of Set/Det. Bolduc of the MCP who will advise him of the progress of his investigation.

6. The above is submitted for record purposes.

  
1/c

  
P. Séguin  
Field Intelligence Officer

c.c. Director of Immigration Operations, Montreal

VANCOUVER SUN MAY 26 1972

# Canada 'a security haven' for frightened U.S. informers

By JACK BROOKS

Canada was revealed today as a "security haven" for frightened U.S. criminals and informers the U.S. justice department wants to keep on ice.

Department sources in Washington, D.C., admitted it has used the "haven program" about 50 times — not always necessarily in Canada — and each time with the co-operation of big U.S. companies.

The companies provide a fake job and pay a good salary to the frightened fugitive.

The department's admission was one of several today as the wall of official silence surrounding the Canadian caper of Pershing Gervais, alias

Paul Mason, began to crumble.

"Yes," said the Canadian government, Gervais was allowed in to Canada through a special ministerial order.

"Yes," said General Motors of Canada, Gervais was given a well-paying job in the company at the request of the justice department.

"Yes," said a U.S. justice department official, it was all arranged under the "security haven program."

According to both governments, Gervais was frightened for his life after swearing out an affidavit accusing a New Orleans group of covering up illegal gambling in Louisiana.

But Gervais himself, in a series of interviews with The Sun this week, has described that story as "a load of bull."

"It was all concocted by those liars at the justice department to frighten my wife and kids and keep me under wraps where they could get at me whenever they wanted," he said.

He is now on his way home to New Orleans to rescind his affidavit.

"I'm not scared," he said. "New Orleans is not New York. I know those guys down there. They don't operate that way. Nobody is out to get me."

However, the New Orleans Times — Picayune reported today that local and federal officials are investigating reports that a Mafia-style contract to kill has been put out on Gervais and the underworld is trying to find an appropriate "hit" man.

Gervais has been in Canada since last summer.

He swore an affidavit alleging the gambling cover up in June, accusing, among others, his former boss, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison — the man who has persistently insisted the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy was a massive conspiracy.

Gervais has been in Canada since then.

This week, he decided to re-

voke the affidavit and return to New Orleans.

Gervais told The Sun:

- The U.S. justice department arranged his entry to Canada with the connivance of the Canadian government.

- General Motors provided him with a fake job paying \$18,000 as field traffic superintendent in Vancouver.

- The U.S. justice department arranged a contact man with the RCMP who was to care for him if he had any trouble with Canadian authorities.

His statements brought only "no comments" from those he named — until Thursday afternoon.

Then Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced Gervais had been admitted by special permit.

It was done, he said, "on humanitarian grounds on the basis his life might be in danger."

Mackasey said Gervais originally applied for landed immigrant status but this was denied when Gervais admitted he had been involved in criminal activity.

The special order was issued, he said, when Gervais gave evidence his life was in danger.

He said the application was made by Gervais himself and in his own name.

(Gervais has said he made no direct application to Canada but signed a number of incomplete forms for his justice department contacts. He alleged that any application on his behalf must have been made by them.)

Mackasey said he was not immigration minister at the time and did not know if any U.S. government officials were involved in the Gervais affair.

He said that since Gervais had left Canada of his own free will, the permit had been rescinded.

A General Motors statement issued in Oshawa said simply:

"A representative of the U.S. department of justice asked GM if it had a job opening in Canada for a man in whom the department was interested. We found a position in our traffic department. It was offered to him and he accepted it."

"His supervisor states the individual was a satisfactory employee and discharged the duties of his job satisfactorily. He was employed on Feb. 1, 1972, and tendered his resignation Tuesday, May 16."

Whether Gervais could be called a "satisfactory employee" seems debatable.

Gervais says he rarely went near GM's offices here and did no work.

"I know no more about the job than I do about operating a linotype machine," he told The Sun earlier.

And his immediate superior in Vancouver told The Sun Tuesday: "There were a helluva lot of times we couldn't get hold of him. He didn't do us a lot of good."

On the heels of the two Canadian admissions came today's Washington disclosures about the far-flung "security haven program."

According to justice department sources, it involves the co-operation of friendly governments who allow people in on request and major corporations who find them well-paying but fake jobs.

Said one official: "We have had good co-operation from various companies. I would assume they see it as part of their community responsibility in law enforcement."

He said the salaries of these fugitive fake workers — in Gervais' case, \$18,000 a year — are paid by the corporations involved.

The source said the "haven program" had been "stepped up in recent years" and estimated there had been about 50 cases in the last short while.

"It's obviously something we are not going to talk about in great detail," he said.

In admitting countries other than Canada are involved, he also implied Canada is very co-operative.

"Co-operation is a two way street," he said, apparently meaning that Canada hides out some of its own frightened people in the U.S.

He said the haven program is used in all aspects of "fighting organized crime."

"It works this way. A guy comes to us and says he has information we need but is worried about his life and his family and his future. We feel we owe it to him to see he is not hurt by being a good citizen. So we fix him up through the program."

"It's a good program and I would hate to see it go down the drain."

He added: "I don't think we are pushing it too hard because, if we did, the companies would not co-operate the way they do and most of the time it works out real well."

In the Gervais case, he said, Gervais had been promised nothing by the department other than a guarantee about his safety.

PA AD 6-7-72

c.c. HQ2-96880

# MEMORANDUM

IMM-Home  
MCLEOD/sm

CLASSIFICATION



TO  
A W. Sorokan

YOUR FILE No.  
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.  
Notre dossier IH700-5-3 Vol.2

DATE May 25, 1972.

FROM  
De J. McLeod

FOLD

SUBJECT  
Sujet Co-operation with U.S.A. Police Forces

1. I understand you will be attending the next meeting to be held by Enforcement Control people and the R.C.M. Police I&P Section. I am therefore transferring this file to you in the event the opportunity arises to discuss the potential problem that may arise in cases such as this.

2. This person has been gazetted with the R.C.M.P. She is in custody in Miami, hence the Immigration warrant is void once she leaves the country. It would be necessary to obtain a new warrant if she returned. This does not present any problem, however, the Gazette cards go to the FBI and some border police forces. You will note from the telex communications on file that Miami P.D. inquire about extradition, which, of course, does not apply. I have had approximately eight or ten of these cases in the past. This is the first one for approximately two months.

3. I am required, however, to contact the U.S. police forces and inform them that the warrant is only returnable in Canada. I believe some steps should be taken to avoid expensive and time consuming communication with U.S. police forces, before we are inundated. I have discussed this with A.M. Patton and it is on his suggestion that I am referring the matter to you. Some of the points to be considered or for discussion are as follows:

- 1) I understand that R.C.M. Police may withdraw their Gazette cards from the Bureau in Washington. If this takes place, the potential problem would resolve itself.
- 2) The Gazette cards could clearly state that the Immigration warrant was only executable in Canada and not "~~ex~~tradictable".
- 3) The Immigration warrant and Gazette card could be cancelled, as soon as a message from U.S. is received. If this action was taken, we would be taking it for granted that the person had returned to U.S.A. We would, of course, still be required to communicate with the police as a matter of common courtesy.

*Notes  
W. S.  
25/5/72*

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