

From
ANDREW T. HATCHER

L

Dear John:

This is the final version. I will
advise you of the release timing.
I have suggested it for Sunday papers.

ATH

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
150 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
697-3600

1. completeness Basis (Kiss)
2. Began there an strong expression of
concern, contribution to the study
amount of variety, personal general comments.
3. Perhaps today a more concrete program under way
4. familiar with that.

A. Marketing

a) wholesales-retailers

none direct to dealers

McClellan there are 40,000

20% of stores -

wild guess, retail sales

directly from Sears, give out no
information at all. Relatively small
mail order to business

small in total

marketing ideas

Spec. Callahan pen
Remington

Directs of Sales Research

Partners & colleagues
app. Wagner (Dr.)

March report

next to McVerty legitimate sales,

study fresh. you might be able.

geographical -

Illinois area Toledo, out it

is

Hand guns & shoulder guns
nothing.

embargo state police held them
a week

Dispute between gunners in
the riot.

Evaluation of fire arm in this kind
of system.

The compensation will be
proliferation.

Desirable increase in the roll.

The fire arms a plus, as opposed to
pull. "Ban fire arms."

Hatched illegally maintained.

most guns maintained.

The laws are to decrease.

Have to go down to the
retail level, can get back to
20% increase ~ 1966 -

1967 -

Paranographic singing

Dealer survey Required to keep
name, address, request to
keep it for 10 years.

Shift would be up town area.
damage. Strike vs.
N.Y. Chicago

What can we get

1) Senseless program

was show a pattern that hit
us nothing. Early warning.
Would retailers cooperate or
control over them over the
wholesaler.

Working from own trade
merchants

A letter from the Commission.

Demographics {urban not hit.
urban hit.

2) The end of the trial, the misuse
of dreams

In troublespot X, whites would
be very interested in determining
whether they are activists.

asked about determining.

III What are the demographics

IV, what were the psychological reasons

A. Defense.

B. offense.

didn't buy it to hunt,
questionnaire

This day of March makes it
difficult. May have to pass it
up.

Report for unit services

Anything shipped now may not
be sold until end of year

assumptions sales

It's any measuring

minimize their input and

sufficient. 2/

Sales

1) how many purchased to
protect themselves

2) summary 1966

B. Something that will reduce the
tension.

1) more concerned with

* Nationalism, freedom, one category
of articles as many as possible

I would like to see that.

2) protection X -

Intelligence are trying to
protect your work

International Rifle range

throwing & marks out

Natural/Artificial Reflections

A. Studies

- 1) { 1) damp in curve
2) damp in curve of curves.
3) psychology.

2) cities

Newark

Detroit

that did not have many

Boston

17 periods - not typical of
all illegal activities.

NJ very often.

compare Chicago with Detroit.

Detroit

Chicago

Milwaukee

There need not be a causal
relation between

Atlanta - not another

B. the study,

1) the case study group

How many?

sample sites

2 men

two men

list

primary



March 1, 1967



about February →

With the guys

to [unclear] [unclear]

this week, cited,
January -

III Should we use a [unclear] release?

Interim Report.

Have other problems in the
Detroit area and in the Newark
area.

1) Authorize a preliminary inquiry
at conclusion then feasibility.
a. data systems.

2)

approval for a survey

exploration

Bill-

a mission is what kind of recommendation,
compatible with Koerner - sale of fire
arms.

- 1) weapons confiscation
- 2) thefts
- 3) registration
- 4) N.Y.
- 5) Detroit
- 6) 7-10 days.

Detroit

Newark —

League
Urban Report

arrests for unauthorized weapons -
weapons confiscated
change the reporting

Police reports, involve with
few arms, prior to the period.

(perhaps less)

Break-down.

FBI

A. Timing

C. Standard has data of their own

D. Uniform check,

"sniper"

E. Marketing

- 1) sporting goods.
- 2) hardware-retailer
- 3) records may be invaluable
defendants.
- 4)

Amunition Sales

Regiment rate district.

Remington would do it, we would do it.

Possibility . 80%.

Sporting guns - 7000 did a
business. Long period.
Serial numbers.

Take Navy gun

Mr Wallach
Mr. Olden

1. Koerner
2. Erv Wallach - sampled insects
3. John Olden -
4. Paul Wagner - Director of Education
5. Patrick Spurr - John W. Hill Natl. affil.

6.

Roley fire arms in an American
Society

1. funds direct.
2. last summer riot fashion
timely enough. Communism
making public

3.

Bob Simpson -

Bill Wance -

Scale
Polkman

access to materials
summary
but what about the use

Interest is threefold

- 1) Broad question - Role in society
- 2) Role in disordered.
- 3) Specific data.

negative view - purging
poll over Communism report
related roles of sporting gear
eg. nipping - folklore
Vietnam

McElly - how do you structure scale
study.

3 people being persecuted.

how will you express this without
being out by press.

NRA-

Use of arms in confrontational
sense.

credibility.

in relation to violator contacts

how develop this
police.

role preventing.

Feasibility study

(1) Quincy confessions
looting.

(2) Detroit & Newark.

data will provide the
data.

9 ACP

Decision as preliminary study.
selected kind of inputs.

What can be done in common
places now.

couple of
4 in case studies

couple of weeks
investigate feasibility

2 week period

88,000 - 9,000 two weeks. a) run sales
in some yriots.

b)

presented data

Very hard to read in the data

1 year ~~back~~ page back log.

difficult

100 million

recruitment
excise tax,

Rural-urban.

both phases.

phase II - 25,000 april

of

And I thought lawyers
were difficult

Mr
preliminary investigation
to the end of

determining what further steps

or studies may be taken with

respect to ~~the role of~~ ^{persons} ~~strategies~~

in London. The Commission

- 1) This Friday for release.
- 2) JANU ary 15 ~~19~~

10 day
study.

3)

Reader Council

Oct 19, 1967

✓ Esquire: 68: 44-5 Jc 67

✓ ~~Cur History 53: 38-42 + Jc 67~~

✓ Field & S. 72: 12-13 + Jc 67

★ Cong Digest 46: 193-224 Ag 67

✓ Newsweek 70: 29-30 S 4 67

Sat R 50: 20-1 Ap 22 '67

NYT

Current History

1) Carl Bokal, *The Right to Bear Arms* (New York, McGraw Hill 1966), Ch 5, "The firearms mystic."

2) Under 1934 acts.

of must register with Treasury
Dept - machine guns,
short-barreled sawed off shotguns,
not pistols.

3) Under 38 act.

guns moving sold to
a felony.

4) 25 states, anyone who sells
handguns at retail must

8 states - permit to purchase

11 waiting period.

29 to carry.

2/

March 7, 1968

MEMORANDUM

To: John Koskinen
From: M. C. Miskovsky
Subject: Acknowledgments

The Office of Investigations received exceptional cooperation from police, fire and other public officials in Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Tucson and in the following New Jersey cities: Newark, Englewood, Elizabeth, Patterson, New Brunswick, Plainfield, and Jersey City.

It should be acknowledged that the Remington Arms Company, Inc. and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation volunteered cooperation to the Commission and that at the suggestion of the Commission the two companies arranged for an independent study on the role of firearms in disorders. The study is being conducted by Stanford Research Institute and results are expected to be released by May 1, 1968.

JKS:MCM:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - MCM Chrono.
- 1 - Misc.
- ✓ 1 - Weapons - Study

SRI TO CONDUCT STUDY
of
FIREARMS' ROLE IN URBAN CIVIL DISORDERS

The Stanford Research Institute (SRI) will conduct an independent survey and objective study of the role firearms may have played in urban disorders. The study will be made available to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, headed by Illinois Governor Otto Kerner.

The Kerner Commission was established last year by President Johnson to investigate the causes of disorders and to make recommendations for the prevention and containment of future disorders.

The SRI findings with respect to the role firearms may have played or might play in future disorders will be made available also to individuals and groups as a public service. This represents the first phase of a research effort designed to provide policy and other decision makers with improved understanding of the significance of firearms in the disorders of last summer.

The disorders form part of an active concern of SRI with the economics and sociology of unrest in urban areas, and with the conduct of research designed to provide:

1. A better understanding of major problems and issues affecting urban areas, such as housing, employment, education, transportation, consumer protection, credit, and civil rights.
2. An improved data system which would support valid conclusions, based upon a solid foundation of factual information.
3. An increased opportunity to consider choices of policy and action program alternatives for the solution of urban problems, of which a civil disorder is but one manifestation to legislators,

governmental jurisdictions and other individuals and institutions in the public and private sector.

The study is being supported by a grant of \$35,000 provided by two of the nation's leading manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition: The Remington Arms Company and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. In a joint statement, Mr. R. H. Coleman, president of Remington and Mr. William L. Wallace, vice president and general manager of Winchester, said,

"There was a lot of talk about firearms during the heat of the disorders, but there is remarkably little actual data on just how significant firearms were in the overall disorder situation. We believe an independent and objective appraisal is needed, and that such an appraisal would be beneficial to the Kerner Commission and other public panels in their deliberations. It is for these reasons that we approached the Commission and offered our support."

Speaking for the National Advisory Commission, David Ginsburg, executive director, said,

"Representatives of the two companies have discussed with the staff of the commission for a period of months the basis upon which the industry can determine what measures should be taken by the industry in the event of future civil disorders. The commission is pleased that this project will be undertaken by an independent research organization, Stanford Research Institute."

Dr. Weldon B. Gibson, executive vice president of SRI, said the project is a challenging assignment in an area where there has been little solid research.

"We recognize the fact that many people hold strong and differing opinions about firearms in general, and especially about possession of firearms by private citizens," Dr. Gibson said. "However, our task will simply be to determine, as well as possible, to what degree firearms played a role in last summer's civil disorders."

Arnold Kotz, SRI senior economist and social systems planner, will direct the team of social systems research analysts conducting the project. The team will travel to some of the major cities which experienced civil disorder during 1967. Data will be collected from many sources, including police and National Guard units charged with quelling the riots.

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February 23, 1968

Memorandum To: John Koskinen

From: Stanley P. Hebert

Subject: Addendum for Acknowledgements

Mr. R. H. Coleman, President of Remington Arms Corp.,
Mr. William L. Wallace, Vice President and General Manager
of Winchester Olin-Mathison Chemical Corp., ^{jointly} ~~who~~ provided
a grant of \$35,000 for the first phase of a study of the
"role of firearms in urban disorders" by Stanford Research
Institute, who's executive management in the persons of
Dr. Weldon B. Gibson, Executive Vice President, Stanford
Research Institute; Mr. Arnold Kotz, Program Director,
Stanford Research Institute; and Mr. John Golden, Director
of Stanford Research Institute's Washington Office; have
pledged their cooperation in making the study available
to the Commission. The two companies mentioned have agreed
to make available to Stanford their confidential marketing
and sales data. Stanford plans to use survey teams to
the selected cities and obtain data from the police
departments.

SPH:acc

- 1 - SPH Chron
- 1 - Weapons

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

✓ 5

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: January 18, 1968

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Study of Role of Firearms in Disorders

If Mr. Ginsburg approves our proposal in regard to the above on Friday, Jim Kiss of Hill and Knowlton in New York (212-697-5600) has asked that you call him, so that they can issue the releases as soon as possible.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: January 16, 1968

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Study on Role of Firearms in Disorders

I attach draft press releases submitted for our approval by Stanford Research Institute and approved by Remington and Winchester.

In my opinion the Stanford portion of the release is too long and not particularly well written, but we should probably confine our comments to the third paragraph thereof and to the Commission's portion. The latter follows verbatim the language proposed in your recent memorandum to Mr. Ginsburg on this subject.

John Golden, Washington Director of Stanford Research, is very anxious to have this issued as soon as possible. Apparently Winchester and Remington (or the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute) will not authorize him to proceed unless the Commission participates in this initial step.

I recommend that the press release be approved and that Mr. Spivak and Mr. Golden cooperate in its issuance by SRI. Perhaps the first section can be reworked at that time.

Attachments



SRI TO CONDUCT STUDY
of
THE ROLE OF FIREARMS IN URBAN DISORDERS

The Stanford Research Institute (SRI) will conduct a study of the role played by firearms in urban disorders. An interdisciplinary team of SRI social systems scientists will define the problem and evaluate independently and objectively available data. This represents the first phase of a research effort designed to assess what additional data and actions will be necessary to provide policy and other decision-makers with the data and an improved understanding of the significance of firearms in the riots of last summer.

The disorders form part of an active concern of SRI with the economics and sociology of unrest in urban areas, and the conduct of research designed to provide:

1. A better understanding of major problems and issues affecting urban areas, such as housing, employment, education, transportation, consumer protection, credit, and civil rights.
2. The development of an improved data system so that valid conclusions may be drawn, based upon a solid foundation of factual information.
3. To legislators, governmental jurisdictions and to other individuals and institutions in the public and private sector, an increased opportunity to consider choice of policy and action program alternatives for the solution of urban problems, of which riots is but one manifestation.

A study of the behavior associated with the disorders, placed in proper perspective, using the systems approach by an interdisciplinary team, will be made available to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, headed by Illinois Governor Otto Kerner. The Commission was established last year by President Johnson to investigate the causes of disorders and to make recommendations for the prevention and containment of future disorders. The SRI findings with respect to the role firearms have played or may play in future disorders will also be made available to other individuals and groups as a public service.

The first-phase study is being supported by a grant of \$35,000.00 provided by the Sporting Arms and Ammunitions Manufacturers' Institute, whose membership includes two of the nation's largest manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition: The Remington Arms Company and the Winchester Division of Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. In a joint statement, Mr. R. L. Cole of Remington and Mr. Wallace P. Benning of Winchester said, *Cole man Pres*

"There was a lot of talk about firearms during the heat of the riots, but there is remarkably little actual data of just how significant firearms were in the overall riot situation. We believe an independent and objective appraisal is needed, and that such an appraisal would be beneficial to the Commission and other public panels in their deliberations."

Speaking for the National Advisory Commission, David Ginsburg, ~~Executive Director~~ said,

"Representatives of the two companies have discussed with the staff of the Commission over a period of months the basis upon which the industry can determine what measures should be taken by the industry in the event of future civil disorders. The Commission is pleased that this important project will be undertaken by an independent research organization, Stanford Research Institute.

Dr. Weldon B. Gibson, Executive Vice President of SRI, said the project is a challenging assignment in an area where there has been little solid research.

"We recognize the fact that many people hold strong and differing opinions about firearms in general, and especially about possession of firearms by private citizens," Dr. Gibson said. "However, our task will simply be to determine, as well as possible, to what degree firearms played a role in last summer's riots."

In conducting the research project, the SRI team will travel to major cities which experienced riots during 1967. Data will be collected from many sources, including police and National Guard units charged with quelling the riots.

Dr. W. L. B.

H. L. B.

Ex VP

Stanford Research Inst.

Arnold Katz

Program Director

Soc System Area

John Golden
Dir. of Work of

7

January 11, 1968

MEMORANDUM

To: David Ginsburg
Executive Director

From: M. C. Miskovsky
Director of Investigations

Subject: Stanford Research Institute Study on Role
of Firearms in Civil Disorders

Stanford has received a grant through Remington Arms Company, Inc. and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin-Mathieson to conduct a study of the role of firearms in urban disorders. The basis for the study will be an analysis of data relating to the acquisition and use of weapons in Detroit, Newark and other cities during 1967.

Stanford has allocated two weeks to define specifically the scope of the study. They plan to complete the study by April 25, 1968. The two companies have agreed to make available to Stanford their confidential marketing and sales data. Stanford plans to use survey teams in the selected cities and obtain data from local police departments.

The idea for the study came from representatives of the companies (the Hill & Knowlton advertising firm) who approached the Commission last October about the possibility of cooperating with the Commission. Numerous

meetings were held between representatives of the companies and the Commission (this office and at times the General Counsel's office). When the companies learned of the Commission's new deadline, they were concerned that their study would have no relevance to the Commission's report. They were extremely reluctant to go forward without some cooperation from the Commission. After more discussions with the Commission's staff, they agreed to go ahead only if they could be assured of Commission interest. Along that line Stanford has requested that the Commission assist by issuing a short press release after an explanatory Stanford release. The Commission's release would be along the following lines:

Representatives of the two companies have discussed with the staff of the Commission over a period of months the basis upon which the industry can determine what measures should be taken by the industry in the event of future civil disorders. The Commission is pleased that this important project will be undertaken by an independent research organization, Stanford Research Institute.

Stanford and the companies have agreed that any press releases planned by them would be submitted to the Commission for review so that there is no suggestion that the Commission would be bound by the results of the study.

The companies would like to have a reference in the Commission's report to the fact that this study is being conducted.

As I have mentioned to you, I discussed the study with the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Compliance, who has jurisdiction of the

national firearms legislation. He is most interested in the study. No study of this kind has ever been undertaken. There are no data available to show ownership patterns of firearms, numbers of firearms held by groups of individuals, attitudes toward firearms, the reasons why people buy and hold firearms, and the types of firearms held by individuals. These and other questions would be considered by the Stanford study. I recommend that the Commission support Stanford in its taking on and conducting the study.

I would also recommend that someone on the staff of the Commission be designated to be a contact for SRI. In this way the Commission could be kept abreast with the SRI study. I see no harm in the Commission giving some guidance to SRI as it goes along in its study. It may be that with reduced staff and the press of other business the Commission could furnish nothing positive, but I think the possibility should be open.

I am attaching a draft press release which SRI has submitted to us and a copy of a memorandum to me from John Scales, the staff man who has been dealing with SRI. Can I have your comments on this today?

Attachment

MCM:ka

Distribution:

1 - MCM Chrono

X - Weapons - Role of

11/10/68

8

To: M. C. M.

From: J. K. S.

Re: STUDY OF ROLE OF FIREARMS IN CIVIL DISORDERS

Stanford Research Institute*

has received a grant ~~from~~ ^{through} the
Remington Arms Company, Inc. and
the Winchester-Western Division
of Olin-Mathieson Chemical
Division to conduct an independent
and objective study of the role
of firearms in urban disorders. The
two companies

commitment is the result of
consultation ^{with the}
~~negotiations between the~~
^{(and the General Counsel by}
office of investigations ~~and~~
^{representatives of}
(the two companies, ^{who} which

approached the Commission last August in an effort to determine what ^{cooperative} measures they could take in the event of future disorders.

The study will seek to define the role of firearms, by analysis of data relating to the acquisition and use of such weapons (in Detroit, Newark and other representative cities) during 1967. By February 1, 1968, S.R.I. will ~~have had an opportunity~~ to determine the availability ^{of information} ~~of information~~ and define

S.R.I. is a non profit organization, whose Board of Directors is elected by the trustees of Stanford University.

The Washington Director of S.R.I. in Washington is John Goheen and he will be primarily responsible for conduct of the study.

the scope of the study in more detail. ~~The two companies~~ S.R.I.)

~~The two~~

intends to complete the study to by April 25, 1968 and ~~will~~ it make ~~for funding~~ available to the Commission and to other individuals and groups as a public service.

~~The~~

S.R.I. has requested that

the Commission ~~participate~~ assist

by:

along with
in conjunction with S.R.I.'s
primary release

(1) issuing a tabloid press release ~~in conjunction with Stanford~~ when the study is announced ~~press release~~ announcing the study by Stanford (within the next week). The

following language is proposed: "

Speaking for the National Advisory

Commission on Civil Disorders _____

said: Both of the major firearms

manufacturers have been consulting

with the Commission for ^{a number of} ~~several~~

months in an effort to determine

what measures can be taken by

the industry in the event of

future ^{disorders.} ~~disorders.~~ We are pleased

that this important project will

be undertaken by an independent

research organization such as

Stanford Research Institute." The

press release to be issued by

to
I make it clear that the Commission
is not bound to the results of
the study.

SRI and the supporting release to
be issued by Remington & Winchester
would be reviewed by the office of
and the office of Information
Investigations ~~(to ensure that the~~

~~Commission's relation to the
study is not misinaccurately
described~~

~~Commission is not bound to the~~

~~Commission's relations
make clear that the~~

~~Commission's role of merely encouraging
the study is made clear.~~

(ii) referring ~~to the fact that~~

~~the fact that~~

in the Commission's report to the
fact that the study is being

on a confidential basis) information to the extent available and if permission is granted by Commission sources

again any made, without commitment to the results.

(iii) providing ~~the~~ confidential

~~that~~ information that the

Commission has in the area of

the study. S.R.I. is aware of ~~it is suggested that~~

that information may not be

fully available because of ~~SRT~~

the Commission's time table, but

it is suggested that some

Coordination of efforts would be

in ~~the~~ mutual interest.

The two companies have agreed

to make available to S.R.I. ~~their~~ ^{their}

confidential marketing and sales

It is after approval by
Commission sources

data.

extremely

recommended

It is ~~requested~~ that

the Commission consider and

act upon these ~~requests~~ requests,

as you know, the two

companies were reluctant to

go forward without

some cooperation from

the Commission

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

✓ 9

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: January 2, 1968

FROM : John Scales

SUBJECT: Study of Role of Firearms in Disorders

Jim Kiss of Hill and Knowlton (212/697-5600) advised me for the first time by telephone this morning that they had scheduled a meeting for tomorrow (Wednesday, January 3, 1968) in Washington, D.C., to be attended by the undersigned, Stanford Research, Hill and Knowlton, and the Presidents of Winchester and Remington. I had made it very clear to Hill and Knowlton and to Stanford Research that I could not commit myself to any meetings until the Commission's role was defined, but apparently word was conveyed otherwise.

In light of the decision made by Mr. Ginsburg last Saturday, Hill and Knowlton is now in a very uncomfortable position with its clients.

The study can proceed without the Commission's guidance or information. However, Kiss has advised (and I believe him) that his clients will not commit themselves to a study unless the Commission gives a definite assurance that it will publicly acknowledge that it cooperated with Remington and Winchester in arranging to have the study made. Acknowledgement would take the form of a reference to the study in the Commission's report and a brief press release issued when the study is announced by Stanford Institute. It is not necessary that the Commission bind itself to the findings.

I recommend that such assurance be given. To avoid any implication that the Commission stands behind the results of the study, the press release and the applicable paragraph in the final report would make it clear that the study was defined and conducted entirely by Stanford Research. By involving ourselves to this limited extent we will probably accomplish our original purpose -- without being "used" by the industry.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

If I cannot appear at tomorrow's meeting and give such assurances, then it is expected that the study will be dropped and there may be some criticism of the Commission by the presidents of these two companies, who had to be talked into the study in the first place.

May I please have Mr. Ginsburg's decision by Wednesday morning so that the meeting can proceed with clarity and without further embarrassment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

FROM : J. K. Scales

SUBJECT: Study of Role of Firearms in Disorders

expound info
we have info
DATE: December 30, 1967

10

The Remington Arms Company, Inc., and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathies on Chemical Division, Manufactures of approximately eighty percent of the shotguns and rifles sold in the country are now all out "officially," committed to pay for a study to be conducted by Stanford Research Institute of Washington if the Commission will provide background materials, raw data and general guidance. This commitment has evolved as a result of seven meetings, including one held on Wednesday December 27, attended by the undersigned and a number of representatives of Stanford Research Institute, the two companies, and their public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

The undersigned has consistently taken the position that the study would be completed at the time of publication of the Commissions reports. However, Stanford has understandably refused to commit itself to such a time table without first determining the availability of raw materials from the Commission, companies and other resources and Stanford has requested, that it be given until January 15, 1968, to make such a determination. I acceded to the request on the conditions that general press releases be issued by January 2, 1968, that there would be serious efforts to complete the study by March 1, 1968, with respect to Newark and Detroit, and that the study would be completed and released no later than May 1, 1968.

The study would set forth and interpret data on sales, thefts, confiscations, arrests for the calender year 1967 in, (and in the areas surrounding) Detriot, Newark, (and other New Jersey cities), Milwaukee, Atlanta, and a number of other cities. There has already been a considerable amount of thought given to and discussion about details on breakdowns, etc.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The companies and Stanford Research are ready to proceed. Although Remington and Winchester compete with each other, each has agreed to release all of its marketing information in confidence to Stanford Research.

I recommend that the Commission cooperate by providing (confidentially) background information, and guidance during the months of January and February 1968. After that time, Stanford Research would continue on its independent of the Commission. If this course is taken, then a press release would be issued by Stanford next week with supporting released of "cooperation" from the Commission and the two manufacturers and I would meet with the Commission can do to assist.

If the Commission is not to be involved, then I expect that no study will be made, or at best, Winchester and Remington will proceed to publish a general (and probably self-serving) study sometime after next summer.

In my opinion, the Commission has a rare opportunity to insure that the study is timely and in the public interest.

Would you please let me know by next Tuesday, January 2, 1967, whether we are to proceed in a meaningful way or drop the matter entirely. I know that the others will proceed no further without a definite commitment. The individuals at Hill and Knowlton who have convinced Remington and Winchester that a study should be made are already "out on the limb", and understandably they must hear definitely from us.

M. C. Miskovsky

December 30, 1967

J. K. Scales

Study of Role of Firearms in Disorders

The Remington Arms Company, Inc., and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Division, Manufacturers of approximately eighty percent of the shotguns and rifles sold in the country are now all but "officially" committed to pay for a study to be conducted by Stanford Research Institute of Washington if the Commission will provide background materials, raw data and general guidance. This commitment has evolved as a result of seven meetings, including one held on Wednesday December 27, attended by the undersigned and a number of representatives of Stanford Research Institute, the two companies, and their public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

The undersigned has consistently taken the position that the study would be completed at the time of publication of the Commission's reports. However, Stanford has understandably refused to commit itself to such a time table without first determining the availability of raw materials from the Commission, companies and other resources and Stanford has requested, that it be given until January 15, 1968, to make such a determination. I acceded to the request on the conditions that general press releases be issued by January 2, 1968, that there would be serious efforts to complete the study by March 1, 1968, with respect to Newark and Detroit, and that the study would be completed and released no later than May 1, 1968.

The study would set forth and interpret data on sales, thefts, confiscations, arrests for the calendar year 1967 in, (and in the areas surrounding) Detroit, Newark, (and other New Jersey cities), Milwaukee, Atlanta, and a number of other cities. There has already been a considerable amount of thought given to and discussion about details on breakdowns, etc.

The companies and Stanford Research are ready to proceed. Although Remington and Winchester compete with each other, each has agreed to release all of its marketing information in confidence to Stanford Research.

I recommend that the Commission cooperate by providing (confidentially) background information, and guidance during the months of January and February 1968. After that time, Stanford Research would continue on its ^{own}, independent of the Commission. If this course is taken, then a press release would be issued by Stanford next week with supporting released of "cooperation" from the Commission and the two manufacturers and I would meet with the Commission can do to assist.

If the Commission is not to be involved, then I expect that no study will be made, or at best, Winchester and Remington will proceed to publish a general (and probably self-serving) study sometime after next summer.

In my opinion, the Commission has a rare opportunity to insure that the study is timely and in the public interest.

Would you please let me know by next Tuesday, January 2, 1967, whether we are to proceed in a meaningful way or drop the matter entirely. I know that the others will proceed no further without a definite commitment. The individuals at Hill and Knowlton who have convinced Remington and Winchester that a study should be made are already "out on the limb", and understandably they must hear definitely from us.

mc: Chron - Scales

ID:JKScales/cep:12/30/67

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

✓ 12

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 14, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

McVitty and I agreed this morning upon the attached press release and it can be issued today if you and McVitty's clients approve.

The next step will be a meeting with a representative of the research group (yet to be chosen), tentatively scheduled for sometime next Wednesday, December 20, in Washington, D.C. Either you or I should attend that meeting. Hopefully, the study will then be sufficiently defined for our purposes and it will not be necessary to expend a great deal of additional time to see it through.

Attachment



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

M. C. Miskovsky

December 14, 1967

John K. Scales

Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

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Attachment

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- /1 - Weapons - Role of

The Director of Investigations of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders announced today that the Commission will work with an independent private research group in making a study of the role that shotguns and rifles may have played in last summer's disorders. The study was requested by and is being conducted at the expense of Remington Arms Company, Inc. and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. The results of the study will be presented in conjunction with the Commission's final report, not later than March 1, 1967, and will be used by the two companies as a basis for determining what steps they should take in the public interest. With the assistance of the Commission, the two companies are also conducting field investigations with local law enforcement agencies to determine what interim preventive measures may be taken.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

14



TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 13, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Study and Community Action Program with Respect to
Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

I met on December 11, 1967, at 2:30 p.m., at the New York Office of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., to discuss in further detail the above study and proposed community action program to be undertaken by Winchester and Remington (hereinafter referred to as W&R). The following were present:

Richard W. Darrow, President, (H&K)
Andrew T. Hatcher, V-P, (H&K)
James M. Kiss, V-P, (H&K)
Paul A. Wagner, Director of Education
Department, (H&K)
Howard L. McVitty, (Account Executive) (H&K)
Joseph Callahan, Director of Sales,
Remington Arms Company, Inc.
James C. Rikhoff, Public Relations Manager,
Winchester-Western Divisions of Olin
Mathieson Chemical Division
Edmund S. McCawley, Jr., Manager for
Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Hill and Knowlton proposes that Professor Allen H. Barton, Director of Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University conduct the study. He was purportedly asked to attend, but he did not appear at any time during the meeting, which terminated at 5:00 p.m.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

There was general agreement on the following:

1. The purpose of the study is to determine the role that rifles and shotguns had in last summer's disorder in order to establish that role and form a basis for a voluntary W&R community action program in regard to any future disorders.
2. The study would cover sales, thefts, confiscations, etc.
 - a. While distinctions between sales in white, non-white and suburban areas were considered, we agreed that it would be undesirable (in terms of policy) impractical (in terms of marketing) and perhaps self-defeating (in terms of creating local arms races).
 - b. Callahan advised that it would be difficult to distinguish between mail order and over the counter sales. I cannot believe this statement and I will pursue this further.
3. The study would be completed by March 1, 1968 and a press release would be issued by the Commission within the next ten days announcing the study in broad terms, and giving credit for inception of this effort to W&R. It was agreed that by this Friday, December 16, 1967, Professor Barton will have met with W&R and will on that day meet with me and McVitty and define coverage more definitively. There is disagreement as to the number of cities to be covered. I have taken the position that it should cover our 26 plus Philadelphia.

It was also agreed that W&R will conduct a community action program as follows: Beginning January 5, 1968, W&R will dispatch two (2 man) teams to a handful of representative cities to determine (by interviews with police officials) the ways in which W&R might cooperate in limiting the role of shotguns and rifles before during and after any future disorders. The programs decided upon (by February 1, 1968) would be established by W&R for all marketing areas--by March 1, 1968. The teams will be set up before Christmas and W&R would have the Commission's guidance by this Friday, December 15, with respect to cities to be covered by these teams, the officials to be seen, and the questions to be asked. There is to be no or very little publicity given to this program, as distinguished from the study.

In light of the events which have transpired since the above was written, I recommend that the Commission decide whether its role will be to:

1. Insure that W&R make some kind of study and engage in some kind of community action program. If such is our purpose, then the next and last step would be to have the Commission issue a press release that a study is being made and let the coverage of the study be determined by Columbia University working solely with the W&R people. The result could well be a study merely self-serving to the shotgun and rifle manufacturers.
2. Insure that a comprehensive and meaningful study is made and that a community action program is implemented by working with Columbia University and the W&R people at each juncture of development.

I submit that the latter course of action is in the public interest. W&R are asking for the Commission's guidance and if the study brings home hard facts and public responsibility to the rifle and shotgun people, it may force other weapons manufacturers to make similar critical assessment of their responsibilities. This could be one of the most significant contributions of this Commission.

If the latter course is to be pursued, then I submit that someone on the Commission should give the matter more thought and attention during the next three weeks, than I expect I will be able to give, in light of other pressing assignments.

In any event the next step is to have Columbia University submit its proposed outline for our review and I have asked McVitty to get this to us by next Monday, if possible.

May I please have your views on this?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 6, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders (Study on)

There will be a meeting next Monday, December 11, at 2:30 P.M. at the Office of Hill and Knowlton, 150 E. 42nd Street, for the purpose of defining the coverage of the proposed study. The meeting will be attended by Hill and Knowlton executives, *McVitty*, Winchester and Remington Public Relations and Marketing representatives, and an independent research organization consultant. If you would like to attend or if it will be impossible for me to attend, please advise.

McVitty is discussing with Winchester and Remington Marketing representatives the feasibility of obtaining statistics for the interim report with respect to Detroit and Newark, and surrounding cities which experienced disorder.

I hope to advise you by telephone this Friday as to whether or not such a study will be possible.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓

DATE: Dec. 4, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Study: Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

I met with Mr. McVitty today at our offices and proposed that we proceed with the study as follows:

A. Coverage

1. Cities - The twenty-six covered by the Commission's report and Los Angeles, Cleveland, and (without publicity) Philadelphia.
2. Period - January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967, for each of the Commission cities and for Philadelphia.

In the case of Los Angeles and Cleveland, the study period would start on January 1, 1965 and January 1, 1966, respectively, and end on December 31, 1967.

B. Breakdowns

1. By model of shotguns or rifles sold (serial number). Sales of ammunition may also be covered.
2. By type of sale - over the counter (whole-sale, retail) mail order, etc.
3. By residence of purchaser (or location of store), ghetto, white city, suburbs. Further thought will be given to these classifications, both in terms of Commission policy and whether such categories may be meaningfully established.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Information with respect to thefts during the same periods would be included in the study to the extent available through the Institute rather than law enforcement bodies.

As these figures would no doubt be misleading in themselves by virtue of the effect thereon of factors other than a climate of disorder (sporting seasons, marketing changes), I have asked the Institute to propose base figures or percentages for previous years or from other areas so that we will have an appropriate backdrop.

- C. Presentation - By charts and graphs prepared and certified by an independent research firm. It is expected that the Commission (or the independent research group) will determine whether or not there is any correlation between the figures and events, laws and confiscations, etc. I intend to mention this aspect to McVitty only after they have publicly committed themselves to the study.

D. Timing

1. Next Monday, December 11, 1967, I will meet with McVitty, some of Remington's ^{and Winchester's} marketing people, and a representative from the research group that is to make the study.
2. By Friday, December 18, 1967, the outline will be determined and the Institute will announce publicly that the study will be made.
3. The study will be completed by March 1, 1967.

I suggested to McVitty that the Institute would do well to announce the study before Senator Dodd releases his analyses of arms confiscated in Newark and Detroit*, which I understand he will do within two weeks. This approach seems to be moving McVitty along.

*I have requested copies of this; also, I am reviewing a similar non-scientific study made by the Associated Press as reported by the N.Y. Times on August 2, 1967. The study purportedly showed an upsurge of sales (predominantly to whites) after the disorders.

McVitty understands that primary emphasis is to be given to the study, but he is now also committed to a community action program under which Remington and Winchester would send two or three people around the country to ask law enforcement officers how they might cooperate. We would provide direction in terms of people to be seen, questions to be asked. This program would commence January 1, 1968 and would be done without publicity, except perhaps on its completion, so as to preclude any reverse effects.

Once the rifle and shot gun people are publicly committed to a study, we should probably go after the manufacturers of other weapons.

I would appreciate the benefit of any suggestions you might have. Otherwise, I will proceed as outlined above and will advise after the next meeting.

I told McVitty that I would advise tomorrow (Tuesday) if there is any reason why we should not proceed as proposed.

12/6/67

John:-

I thought that it would be useful for you to have a copy of my proposed letter. Please feel free to change it in anyway you see fit. In view of the time factor, Monday may be too soon for the meeting. Perhaps we should think in terms of Wednesday or possibly Tuesday.

Howard

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
150 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
697-5600

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
1735 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
202-296-2300

12/6/67

John:-

For your information, the attached outlines our preliminary
community action thinking.

J. L. McVitty

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
150 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
697-5600

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
1735 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
202-296-2300

Draft letter to Remington & Winchester

12/5/67

As you know, since our October 9, 1967 letter to Otto Kerner, Chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, stating that Winchester-Western and Remington Arms stand ready to cooperate with the organization in helping carry out its mission, we have had several meetings with the Commission's General Counsel, its Chief Investigator and a key member of the Investigator's staff.

It is the opinion of these officials that Winchester and Remington Arms, as the nation's major producers of sporting shotguns and rifles, could make a significant contribution to the Commission's objectives by:

a) Sponsoring a survey to be conducted by a highly reputable research organization, aimed at determining the actual role sporting firearms played in ~~last summer's~~ civil disorders, who used these guns (ie: age, level of education, job history, origins, roots and position in the community) and who suffered most from sniper fire. The findings and recommendations of such a study would be of immense assistance in developing measures which Remington and Winchester distributors and dealers should take in order to help prevent riots and contain them once they begin.

b) The immediate development and implementation of interim courses of community action (to be further developed on the basis of final survey results and recommendations) which the industry should take in order to help law enforcement authorities, sporting arms distributors and dealers to minimize the criminal use of guns during crisis situations.

The Commission has indicated it will cooperate with us in getting a meaningful survey and interim community action program underway as quickly as possible and has offered to discuss both projects in some depth with us early next week.

in recent civil disorders, how guns were

12/5/67

Subject to your approval, we have tentatively scheduled a meeting in one of Hill & Knowlton's 150 East 42nd Street headquarters conference rooms at 2:30 on the afternoon of Monday, December 11. In attendance would be Hill & Knowlton executives, Winchester-Western and Remington Arms public relations and marketing representatives, an independent research organization consultant (possibly from the Columbia University Bureau of Applied Research) and a member of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders' executive staff.

I would appreciate very much if you would let me know by telephone (Area code 202 296-2500) your views regarding this proposal as soon as possible.

two weeks
In conclusion, I think you should know it appears likely that the Dodd Committee will release its findings regarding the use of firearms in civil disorders sometime within the next two or three weeks. It obviously would be in our best interests to announce any survey and community action plans which we decide on prior to the release of the Dodd Committee's report. It also would be desirable to have our decision to move ahead in these two areas on the record so the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders can mention the voluntary actions of Winchester-Western and Remington in its interim report which is due early next year.

PROPOSED COMMUNITY ACTION

1. Establish a confidential procedure in order to keep police departments informed where guns and ammunition are stored -- the address, the telephone number and approximate quantity. It has been reliably reported (for example) that this is a major problem facing Los Angeles. Once police departments have a confidential list of where guns and ammunition are kept, police radio crews assigned to each area could be informed of their exact locations during a time of crisis.

2. Keep arms and ammunition dealers informed of all phases of police civil disturbance mobilization plans such as: a) placing all police personnel on twenty-four hour standby; b) placing police personnel on standby for immediate reporting to duty; c) "Red Alert" -- the actual call-up and assignment of men in the field.

3. Immediately after notification of mobilization phase C ("Red Alert"), arms dealers would voluntarily.

- a) Stop the sale of all firearms and ammunition.
- b) Remove all firearms and ammunition from store front, sales display windows, show and display cases and arms racks within the sight of customers inside and outside of stores.
- c) Close specially installed steel grill shutters covering store front and rear windows and doors.
- d) Remove guns and ammunition to specially designated safe areas in the basements of premises where they could be put under lock and key or possibly stored in specially constructed, combination lock strong rooms or large "furrier type" safes until the emergency situation is over.

- e) In instances where a strong room or safe arrangement is not possible because of the limited resources of the dealer, a strong, padlocked chain could be passed through the trigger guards of shot guns and rifles.
- f) Tie-in a special alarm system with local police stations which would go off just as soon as there was any indication that an attempt was being made by unauthorized persons to forcibly seize weapons and ammunition.

4. Make every effort to insure that firearms dealers understand and comply with the Federal Firearms Act of 1938, especially those sections which stipulate that: a) all licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers in firearms, handgun components must obtain a federal license; b) all licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers must maintain complete records of shipments and sales of all firearms.

It is of interest to note that The Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturing Institute has already provided dealers with a book for keeping records required by the Federal Firearms Act, plus a summary of its main points and copies of the federal laws relating to firearms. More than 85,000 kits of these materials have been mailed to firearms dealers throughout the United States.

A procedure might be initiated in which duplicate copies of the records which must be maintained under the Federal Firearms Act could be transmitted to local police

12/6/67

John:- FYI only - these are our goals in broad terms

HLMcV

17d

- a. Correct the erroneous notion that there exists in Washington a firearms industry "gun lobby" with the National Rifle Association speaking authoritatively for America's firearms producers.
- b. Lay to rest the popular belief that sporting firearms manufacturers oppose constructive, well-conceived legislation designed to keep firearms out of the hands of irresponsible elements.
- c. Demonstrate that America's leading manufacturers of sporting firearms and ammunition are deeply concerned about the wrongful uses of firearms and are honestly and open-mindedly facing the problem in its many aspects by taking positive action.
- d. Stress the positive contributions made by the industry to gun safety programs and law enforcement, wildlife and land conservation, the enhancement of the constructive value of shooting as healthy recreation, and the promotion of civic firearms responsibility.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AT MEETING

OF DECEMBER 11, 1967

Participants:

Mr. John Scales, Kerner Commission
Mr. James C. Rikhoff, Winchester-Western
Mr. Edmund S. McCawley, Jr., Remington Arms Co., Inc.
Mr. Joseph J. Callahan, Remington Arms Co., Inc.
Mr. Richard W. Darrow, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Mr. Andrew T. Hatcher, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Mr. James M. Kiss, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Mr. Howard L. McVitty, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Dr. Paul A. Wagner, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

Mr. Kiss: The purpose of the meeting is to determine whether a meaningful program of research into the role of firearms in urban disorders can be developed. Meaningful in this case refers to whether the firearms industry can develop some kind of community action plan to minimize the misuse of firearms and whether the research results will be helpful to the Kerner Commission in carrying out its overall mission.

Mr. Scales asked several marketing questions as follows:

Mr. Scales: What are the marketing outlets?

Mr. Callahan: In the industry firearms are distributed from the manufacturers to wholesalers and then to retailers. In the United States forty thousand stores sell guns. Twenty percent of these stores do eighty percent of the business.

Large mail ordering is done through Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. These stores give no information on the breakdown of mail orders as opposed to that of retail orders.

Mr. Scales: Would it be easy to break these sales down as to whether they are sold to a greater degree in white sections or nonwhite sections?

All: No.

Mr. Scales observed that less than 25 percent of the guns taken by authorities in Detroit were legally registered.

A general discussion of the cities experiencing the most trouble recently showed that one third were cities and towns in New Jersey. Mr. Scales distributed a list of cities (attached). Mr. Scales observed that the Commission is pleased with and gives credit to the firearms manufacturers for their display of social responsibility.

General agreement was reached on the approach the formal research should take. The study should be aimed at "taking the temperature" of people before, during and after riots. It should uncover, if possible, changes in sales patterns which might be related to riots. It should list as many of the demographics as possible and go into the psychology of the purchaser. The research team should also be careful to detect any possible patterns existing before riots or disorders erupt.

There was then a general discussion on the significance of guns in riots. Mr. Rikhoff pointed out that during the Watt's riot it was impossible for citizens to get police aid; therefore, they felt a need to buy guns for self-protection.

Mr. Hatcher suggested and Mr. Scales agreed that the probability for the 1968 riots will not be citizen against police, rather genuine race riots. If this is true, the significance of guns will change, probably markedly.

The question was raised whether retailers would cooperate in the research effort. Mr. McCawley said he felt that they probably would be cooperative since it is in their own interest to do so.

The discussion then turned to feasibility of a community action plan. Mr. Scales asked if Remington and Winchester could supply men to go talk with law enforcement officials around the country and work with them in formulating an effective plan. Both Messrs. McCawley and Rikhoff agreed they could supply people and all agreed this would be meaningful.

The Commission will prepare a suggested list of cities to be visited. The Commission and Hill and Knowlton will prepare the questions to be asked. Program planning should take place from now until the end of December. Field work should be done during January and perhaps early February.

Next steps to be taken:

- Hill and Knowlton will meet with prospective research organizations to decide whether meaningful data can be gathered and to determine budgetary requirements.
- All participants will work on developments of program and procedures for community action plan.

CITIES	DATE
Atlanta, Ga.	June 17-20, '67 July 3, 1967
Bridgeton, N.J.	July 21-22, '67
Buffalo, N. Y.	June 27-30 '67
Cambridge, Md.	July 24, 1967
Cincinnati, Ohio	June 12-18, '67
Dayton, Ohio	June 14-15, '67
Detroit, Mich.	July 23-30, '67
Elizabeth, N.J.	July 18, 1967
Englewood, N.J.	July 21-25, '67
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 25-27, '67
Houston, Texas	May 16, 1967
Jackson, Miss.	May 10-11, '67
Jersey City, N.J.	July 17-19, '67
Milwaukee, Wisc.	July 30 - August 1, 1967
Minneapolis, Minn.	July 19-23, '67
Nashville, Tenn.	April 8-11, '67
Newark, N. J.	July 12-18, '67
New Brunswick, N.J.	July 19, 1967
Patterson, N. J.	July 15-18, '67
Phoenix, Arizona	July 25-27, '67
Plainfield, N.J.	July 14-18, '67
Rockford, Ill.	July 2, 1967 July 26, 1967
Tampa, Florida	June 11-14, '67 July 2, 1967
Tucson, Arizona	July 23-26, '67

October 9, 1967

The Honorable Otto Kerner
Chairman
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
1016 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Kerner:

The Remington Arms Company and the Winchester-Western Division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation are quite understandably deeply concerned over the tragic consequences of the illegal use of firearms in urban riots and the growth of crime in many American cities. Because of this concern, Remington and Winchester-Western have urgently requested the public relations counseling firm of Hill and Knowlton to explore all possibilities of cooperation with gun distributors and dealers, police and civil authorities and community leaders in major urban areas in order to help forestall incidents involving the illegal use of firearms during episodes of mass lawlessness.

As one of its first steps, Hill and Knowlton requested the Major Cities Group (the nation's twenty-five leading urban area chiefs of police) of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at its September 9 meeting at Kansas City to give Winchester and Remington the benefit of its experience concerning the role of sporting firearms in civil disturbances and to recommend courses of action which the firearms industry can and should take in order to assist law enforcement officers in their efforts to forestall the criminal use of guns during crisis situations. The recommendations of the IACP's Major Cities Group will receive prompt consideration by Remington Arms and Winchester-Western just as soon as they are received.

The Honorable Otto Kerner

-2-

October 9, 1967

The purpose of this letter is to respectfully inform you that both Winchester-Western and Remington Arms are at the disposal of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Both companies stand ready to cooperate with the Commission in assisting it in successfully carrying out its mission.

Sincerely,

William A. Durbin
Executive Vice President

Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

Richard W. Darrow, President
Andrew T. Hatcher, Vice President
James M. Kiss, Vice President
Paul A. Wagner, Director of Education Department
Howard L. McVitty, Account Executive

Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Edmund S. McCawley, Jr., Public Relations Manager
_____, Marketing Executive

Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

James C. Rikhoff, Public Relations Manager

Columbia University

Allen H. Barton, Director of Bureau of Applied Social Research

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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B UDA365 LONG PDB UD NEW YORK NY 28 425P EST

HOWARD MCVITY, HILL AND KNOWLTON INC

1735 K ST NW WASHDC

COPY SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO JOHN SCALES OF THE KERNER COMMISSION
SECOND DRAFT

SAAMI 12/28/67

WASHINGTON -- THE STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE, TODAY, ANNOUNCED IT WILL UNDERTAKE A STUDY OF THE ROLE THAT FIREARMS MAY HAVE PLAYED IN THE CIVIL DISORDERS OF LAST SUMMER.

THE STUDY ~~IS PART OF THE PROGRAM OF~~ VOLUNTARY CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS PROPOSED BY THE TWO PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS OF SPORTING FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION, THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY AND THE WINCHESTER-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

SF1201(R2-65)

has resulted from

1967 DEC 28 PM 5 10

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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THE FULL DIMENSION OF THE STUDY WILL BE DETERMINED AFTER
A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE EXISTING DATA AND AN EXPLORATION
OF THE BEST RESEARCH METHODS FOR OBTAINING USEFUL INFORMATION,
~~WITHIN THE PERIOD OF TIME THE COMMISSION HAS LEFT TO OPERATE.~~
~~THE COMMISSION EXPECTS TO ISSUE ITS REPORT SOMETIME IN MARCH.~~

JOHN GOLDEN, DIRECTOR OF STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S
WASHINGTON OFFICE, DESCRIBES THE PROJECT AS "A CHALLENGING
ASSIGNMENT ON A SUBJECT IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE RESEARCH
AND AN ABUNDANCE OF MISINFORMATION. THIS HAS BEEN AN AREA OF
CONCERN TO US WHICH CAN NOW BE ELIMINATED."

SPEAKING FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION BLANK BLANK
COMMENTED, "THE TWO COMPANIES HAVE BEEN ~~COOPERATING~~ WITH US
FOR SEVERAL MONTHS IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHAT MEASURES

SF1201(R2-65)

consulting

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL
PRESIDENT

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CAN BE TAKEN BY THE INDUSTRY ON A COMMUNITY LEVEL IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE DISORDERS. ~~I SEE THIS AS AN ADDITIONAL AND NEEDED PROJECT AND ASSURE THEM OF THE COMMISSION'S EVERY ASSISTANCE TO THE STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE.~~

BLANK BLANK OF REMINGTON AND BLANK BLANK OF WINCHESTER, IN A JOINT STATEMENT, SAID, "WE FEEL THIS IS A SPECIFIC AREA WHERE WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COMMISSION'S OBJECTIVES, AND WE WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE OF FURTHER ASSISTANCE".

JIM KISS HILL AND KNOWLTON INC 150 EAST 42 STREET NEW YORK NEW YORK 10017.

SF1201(R2-65)

*I am pleased that ~~Voluntary~~
~~arrangements~~ have been made to
~~the~~ Stanford Research Institute
has agreed to undertake this
additional project and needed
project*

DRAFT - 1/9/68
JSCALES

Stanford Research Institute has received a grant ~~from the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute~~ to conduct an independent and objective study of the role of firearms in urban disorders. Same includes two of the Nation's largest manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition, who approached the Commission last August in an effort to determine what measures could be taken by the industry in the event of future disorders.

The study will seek to define the role of firearms by analysis of data relating to the acquisition and use of such weapons in relation to the 1967 disorders in Detroit, Newark and other representative cities. The two companies have agreed to make available, on a confidential basis, marketing and sales data and SRI has requested that the Commission make information available on a similar basis to the extent possible. It is intended that the study will be completed by April 25, 1968. It is also expected that the Commission will coordinate its efforts in this area with those of SRI. The study will be more fully defined by February 1, 1968, by which time SRI will have had an opportunity to set forth the scope and research methods.

Dictation from Mr. McVitty

Speaking on behalf of Remington Arms and Winchester-Western, Phillip H. Burdett, Vice President and Assistant General Manager of Remington said, "We are pleased to cooperate with the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders in this matter. We feel it is our responsibility to address ourselves to the specific area where we might be able to make a useful contribution to the achievement of the Commission's objective. We would hope that other industries affected by the unfortunate situation of civil disorders might follow our lead.

The study of problems of the developing urban community form a fundamental area of research interest within the Stanford Research Institute. The economics and sociology of unrest, of which the disorders of summer, 1967, form a serious manifestation, commands urgent attention as well as continuing concern within the Institute. The problem presents a challenge within the context of our mission to conduct research in the public interest. In addition, the results of research in the area of economic and social unrest will contribute to a better understanding of major problems and issues of the changing American urban society. The results of the studies will provide better data placed in a clarified and more nearly valid context. The results are intended to provide the public, the legislators, the policy and decision makers at each level of government and within the private sector with an improved opportunity for choice of policy or action alternatives. An improved analysis of behavior associated with the disorders may provide decision makers with an opportunity to take more nearly correct actions in a timely manner.

The establishment of special investigative commissions following civil disorders and the intense interest of the affected communities has generated a substantial volume and variety of raw data. The concern of several private and corporate groups has led to the preparation of additional specialized bodies of potentially important data.

The members of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute (SAAMI) have an obvious concern regarding the role of firearms (especially of sporting types) in civil disorders. A body of highly controversial opinion has developed regarding the role which firearms have played or might play in civil disorders.

SRI looks forward to a long term effort treating the role of firearms in modern industrial society. The findings from the first phase diagnostic review will be followed by a broader survey and study in depth by SRI of the complex problem of firearms in modern urban society. The need for objectivity and breadth in conducting such research is posed by the growing crime and violence in the cities, and the constitutional guarantee that the right of free people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

M. C. Miskovsky

Dec. 4, 1967

John K. Scales

Study: Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

I met with Mr. McVitty today at our offices and proposed that we proceed with the study as follows:

A. Coverage

1. Cities - The twenty-six covered by the Commission's report and Los Angeles, Cleveland, and (without publicity) Philadelphia.
2. Period - January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967, for each of the Commission cities and for Philadelphia.

In the case of Los Angeles and Cleveland, the study period would start on January 1, 1965 and January 1, 1966, respectively, and end on December 31, 1967.

B. Breakdowns

1. By model of shotguns or rifles sold (serial number). Sales of ammunition may also be covered.
2. By type of sale - over the counter (whole-sale, retail) mail order, etc.
3. By residence of purchaser (or location of store), ghetto, white city suburbs. Further thought will be given to these classifications, both in terms of Commission policy and whether such categories may be meaningfully established.

Information with respect to thefts during the same periods would be included in the study to the extent available through the Institute rather than law enforcement bodies.

As these figures would no doubt be misleading in themselves by virtue of the effect thereon of factors other than a climate of disorder (sporting seasons, marketing changes), I have asked the Institute to propose base figures or percentages for previous years or from other areas so that we will have an appropriate backdrop.

C. Presentation - By charts and graphs prepared and certified by an independent research firm. It is expected that the Commission (or the independent research group) will determine whether or not there is any correlation between the figures and events, laws and confiscations, etc. I intend to mention this aspect to McVitty only after they have publicly committed themselves to the study.

D. Timing

1. Next Monday, December 11, 1967, I will meet with McVitty, some of Remington's ^{marketing} people, and a representative from the research group that is to make the study.
2. By Friday, December 18, 1967, the outline will be determined and the Institute will announce publicly that the study will be made.
3. The study will be completed by March 1, 1967.

I suggested to McVitty that the Institute would do well to announce the study before Senator Dodd* releases his analyses of arms* confiscated in Newark and Detroit* which I understand he will do within two weeks. This approach seems to be moving McVitty along.

*I have requested copies of this; also, I am reviewing a similar non-scientific study made by the Associated Press as reported by the N.Y. Times on August 2, 1967. The study purportedly showed an upsurge of sales (predominantly to whites) after the disorders.

McVitty understands that primary emphasis is to be given to the study, but he is now also committed to a community action program under which Remington and Winchester would send two or three people around the country to ask law enforcement officers how they might cooperate. We would provide direction in terms of people to be seen, questions to be asked. This program would commence January 1, 1968 and would be done without publicity, except perhaps on its completion, so as to preclude any reverse effects.

Once the rifle and shot gun people are publicly committed to a study, we should probably go after the manufacturers of other weapons.

I would appreciate the benefit of any suggestions you might have. Otherwise, I will proceed as outlined above and will advise after the next meeting.

I told McVitty that I would advise tomorrow (Tuesday) if there is any reason why we should not proceed as proposed.

JKS/raf
12/5/67

Distribution:
1 - weapons
1 - JKS Chron.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

December 1, 1967

The attached statements on the use of firearms in this summer's city riots will be supplemented by analyses of the arms confiscated from those arrested in Newark and Detroit during the disturbances.

These analyses will appear in the printed hearings of the 1967 Firearms Control legislative hearings, which will be available in a couple of weeks.

If more information on the use of firearms in big cities is needed, please call Mr. Carl Perian or Mr. Bill Mooney of this staff at 225-2951.

Senate Subcommittee to Investigate
Juvenile Delinquency, Thomas J. Dodd,
Chairman

NEWARK

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD (D.-CONN.)
FIREARMS CONTROL HEARINGS - JULY 18, 1967 (fourth day of hearings)

220

The rioting is over in Newark, though possibly not in other towns. So far there is only a minimum count of the toll. As of now 25 are dead and more than 1,500 injured. Beyond the lives, it is impossible to measure the property loss, business loss, and the setback to efforts to solve local problems.

The killing, the maiming and the rioting could continue in other towns. It was disastrous that legitimate non-violent, civil protest was exploded into violence by a handful of agitators, many with criminal records, who armed themselves in advance knowing that peaceful protest could be turned into civil riots with a few murderous sniping incidents.

Once again, a minority of Hot Heads thwarted and setback peaceful political change.

Subcommittee investigators in the midst of the rioting were told by law officers that the guns then cutting down the residents of Newark were clearly firearms in the possession of the rioters prior to the outbreak.

Governor Hughes reported on Saturday that over 1,000 persons had been arrested, most of whom had criminal records.

This information corresponds precisely with what the staff of the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency has learned in other areas torn by riots.

That is, riots are begun with an incident which is usually exaggerated and blown out of proportion by rumor with brushfire speed and intensity. Obviously the riots begin because of years of deep resentment and frustration. But it is a fact that these initial flurries are sustained and encouraged into full-blown riots by criminals who come armed with their own firearms.

Most of the firearms used in these street snipings and gun battles are not stolen at the scene from looted stores and shops.

They are already there, in the hands of criminals who should never have been allowed to have them in the first place.

New Jersey's gun law, passed only late last year, and the currently proposed bills in Congress probably could not have prevented this armed riot in Newark. But it can prevent or at least limit future ones.

But this week, in Newark, the guns were already there, in the wrong hands, in criminal hands.

Preliminary record checks of rioters arrested on firearms violations indicated that upwards of 50 percent had prior arrest records, many of them dating back many years.

A great number of these cases involve handguns, which means that those with prior records could not possibly have purchased firearms lawfully in Newark, or elsewhere in New Jersey law.

firearms

Police officers told us that 80% of the ~~handguns~~ that are confiscated by police in Newark during the year are bought in other States and then smuggled into New Jersey.

And that is easy. New Jersey is the Corridor State, its turnpikes and parkways a funnel for the main flow of commerce up and down the East Coast.

Firearms purchased in states with lax firearms laws easily find their way into New Jersey, and into Newark, its largest city.

A federal law to control the sale of firearms across state lines would be a boon to local and state officials in controlling the movement of guns amongst criminals.

But, until Congress enacts some potent legislation, the states will have no effective control over the acquisition of firearms -- rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers -- by the criminal snipers who touched off the Newark riots.

These are the snipers who:

*Shot at ambulances taking children, themselves hit by stray bullets in the riot, to City Hospital (the hospital has since refused to send ambulances to answer calls in the riot areas).

*Shot and killed fire captain, Michael Moran, as he entered a building to answer a false alarm.

*Shot at firemen attempting to douse fires in cars and looted shops.

*Shot at state police from rooftops in three separate exchanges

*Panicked City Hospital with shots fired near the emergency room, jammed with riot victims.

A Newark policeman had his arm blown off as he grappled for a rioter's shotgun.

The World wonders at the ease with which any American citizen can arm himself. Take the case of a man who was arrested yesterday and charged with discharging a gun in the city limits, aggravated assault and battery. This "gunman" had an arsenal at his disposal, which was obtained prior to the riots. ~~This account indicated that he was a member of the National Rifle Association and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People~~

His arsenal included:

- 2 Browning automatic rifles,
- 1 large calibre rifle with a sniper scope
- 1 .22 caliber rifle
- 1 shotgun
- 1 .45 caliber pistol
- 1 30-30 rifle and
- assorted rounds of ammunition.

Facts such as these should have some impact on those who are fighting the administration gun bill.

These gun owners in the Newark riots are not law-abiding citizens indulging in sport with their rifles and shotguns.

They are known criminals whose ability to buy and use guns in an irresponsible fashion make this nation the wonder of the civilized world.

They wonder at our senseless, unconscionable practice of permitting firearms to all who have the price and the uncivilized inclination to use them to settle every disagreement, to right every wrong, and to remedy every inequity.

The rioting is over in Newark, though possibly not in other towns. So far there is only a minimum count of the toll. As of now 25 are dead and more than 1,500 injured. Beyond the lives, it is impossible to measure the property loss, business loss, and the setback to efforts to solve local problems.

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NEWS
RELEASE

22b
Thomas J. Dodd

SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
Room 241, Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.
Thomas J. Dodd, Chairman
Carl L. Perian, Staff Director

FOR A.M. RELEASE
Friday, November 17, 1967

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Congress was asked today to grant the appeals of the decent people of America for protection from armed thugs, criminals and riot agitators by passing a strong Federal firearms law.

"Congress must ignore the blandishments of a powerful lobby whose enormous success in preventing the passage of stronger Federal firearms laws has resulted in so much tragedy, and listen to the pleas of the decent people of America who want safety and security for their families," Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) Chairman of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee said today.

Dodd is sponsor of the Administration's mail order firearms legislation, and for the last seven years has fought gun-lobby opposition to a law that would deny the free and easy access to firearms now enjoyed by the criminal, the extremist, and the misfit.

"The age of the sniper is upon us," Dodd said. The tragedies associated with the armed robbery of a corner grocery by a petty hold-up artist pales beside the disasters of Los Angeles, Newark, and Detroit.

"On a dozen different occasions last summer we heard subversives and extremists appeal to their followers to 'arm' themselves, to join rifle clubs, to stockpile ammunition and explosives.

"And under our wide-open gun laws they did. It required no more effort than the purchase of a baseball glove. And it was no more expensive," Dodd said.

"On July 12, 1967, Newark, New Jersey exploded into violent warfare. And from this explosion there appeared as if uncorked by some mischievous Genie, a product of 20th Century America, the civilian sniper."

On July 23, Detroit erupted. Snipers, most with long criminal records freely armed themselves in advance under the weak existing firearms laws, and turned a minor disturbance into a 6-day holocaust. Dodd said a Subcommittee investigation showed:

"... Of the estimated 100 or more actual snipers identified by reports from Detroit police only 26 persons were actually arrested and charged with the offense of sniping. Yet, 32 persons were shot by snipers; 5 of them fatally, including 4 innocent civilians and one fireman. 16 policemen and one fireman were injured as a result of accidents caused by sniper fire. 36 additional innocents were shot by 'unknown persons,' 6 fatally. Many of these were sniper shootings."

Most snipers escaped arrest. They fled, leaving their weapon behind. And in most cases the weapon was a cheap mail order type rifle.

Dodd scored gun interests for opposing a law that could wipe out a major source of guns for criminals, and for directing emotional and misleading statements at sportsmen to whip up support for their opposition.

"Strong legislation would inconvenience criminals and misfits more than sportsmen," Dodd said, "and, in addition, there are 150 million Americans, those not advertised as 'gun enthusiasts,' who do not see effective firearms laws as either a personal inconvenience or a threat to their Constitutional rights."

"Congress must lend an ear to the decent people of this country.

"They plead for the safety of their families.

"They want safe streets.

"They are concerned about their homes and their communities, and do not expect to have to defend them with a gun.

"When they go to the polls these people speak for themselves.

"These decent people are legion and they should not be denied by Congress."

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE OFFICES OF
SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD ON FIREARMS
USED IN THE DETROIT RIOT OF JULY 1967

November 17, 1967

One subject that has received unprecedented attention in the Senate during the last six years is the wide-open sale and misuse of firearms of all descriptions to virtually anyone who has a few dollars to spend.

For my own part, I have called on Congress on a score of occasions to come to grips with the interstate traffic in firearms which has grown from a national scandal into a national debacle. It is certainly one of the most severe problems of our time, and it is worsening daily.

Congress can no longer deny an effective interstate gun control law to our decent law abiding citizens who each year in increasing numbers are preyed upon by criminals and the mentally unstable, not to mention the additional thousands cut down in "accidents" because weapons are in the hands of the unskilled, untrained or frivolous.

The situation has now gone beyond even that indefensible limit. On a dozen different occasions this year during riots and other civil disturbances in our cities we have heard subversives and extremists appeal to their followers to "arm" themselves, to join rifle clubs, to stockpile ammunition and explosives.

And the extremists and subversives did buy guns and ammunition and explosives and used them in riots across the land. In most cases it was no more effort for them to arm themselves than it was to buy a tennis racket or a baseball glove.

Nor was it any more expensive.

The result was that hundreds of innocent persons were shot in the riots, dozens of others died in accidents and fires, and hundreds of millions of dollars were lost in property damage as a direct result of firefighters and police being held off by hidden snipers who, once their crimes were committed, simply abandoned their cheap rifles and pistols and disappeared to return another day with yet another firearm.

What more incentive, what last scintilla of evidence does Congress need to do what it should have done a long time ago.

Congress must ignore the pleas of a powerful lobby whose enormous success in preventing the passage of stronger Federal firearms laws has resulted in so much tragedy and listen to the pleas of the decent citizens of America who want safety and security for their families.

The Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee has recently completed 10 days of hearings on proposals to control the runaway interstate shipment and sale of firearms advanced by members of the Senate and the President of the United States.

When we went into these hearings, many members of the committee, including myself, felt that there was nothing new that we could learn from the witnesses.

We had already heard from scores of persons in past years on this subject. This notion was soon shattered by some of the most devastating holocausts to strike some of the great cities of this Nation in modern times. Our hearings began on July 10, 1967 and on July 12th, the City of Newark erupted into violent warfare. And from this explosion there appeared,

as if uncorked by some mischievous genie, a product of 20th Century America, the civilian sniper.

This was only a small hint of what was to come later, in the City of Detroit, which was to further perfect the practice of self-immolation.

I would like to go back for a moment to July 18, 1967 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 5110 of the New Senate Office Building to a witness named William Cahalan who is the Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Michigan.

Wayne County includes the City of Detroit.

The first paragraph of his statement was tragically prophetic and I would like to repeat it today.

Mr. Cahalan told the committee: "Effective law enforcement in Michigan, particularly in the County of Wayne, has been seriously hampered by the unlawful possession and illegal use of firearms brought into the State of Michigan by residents who are able to purchase these firearms with scarcely any restrictions in the State of Ohio, principally in the City of Toledo and its environs which is only a one-hour drive on the Expressway From Detroit."

Exactly 5 days after this statement at 3:30 a.m. in the City that Mr. Cahalan is sworn to protect, his words took on a new meaning. A simple police arrest ignited 6 days of killing, burning and looting that left huge chunks of the city looking like the worst of the World War II battle grounds.

And, in Detroit, the demon that was released in Newark grew to maturity and we reached what the Police Chiefs of America described to the committee as "the age of the Sniper."

I do not exaggerate the awesome nature of the civilian sniper. There is a great fear today in Detroit because of the unbelievable power that such a sniper can exert over a city of 3.5 million people. Law enforcement officers are concerned over the fact that a few dozen strategically placed snipers can immobilize an entire city and reduce the population to helplessness.

Routine life comes to a standstill.

Streets are empty.

Services necessary for health and welfare come to a grinding halt.

There are now teams of professional groups representing diverse interests studying the aftermath of the riot to determine who the snipers were, why they did what they did and perhaps what we can do about them.

And, this is what I address myself to today. It will take a long time to change the warped personalities of human beings who hide on a roof top with a gun and the desire to destroy fellow human beings.

There is not much we can do in a hurry to change these people. However, there is something we can do now, and that is to make it harder for these killers to obtain the weapons with which they carry out their bizarre tendencies.

I would like once again to refer to Mr. Cahalan's statement where he made an observation on rifles and shotguns and their misuse in his

county. In speaking of the exemption of these weapons from Michigan State law, he said: "Since this latter group of firearms are more widely used for sporting purposes, and since their size makes them less practical for a crime than a handgun, the exemption seems appropriate. Additional legislation might be required in the State of Michigan if pistols become scarce and rifles and shotguns begin to be used more frequently in the commission of crime."

We intend to meet with Mr. Cahalan soon to discuss his current thoughts inasmuch as five days after his statement, rifles and shotguns were widely used, not for sporting purposes, but for the partial destruction of a great city from the roof tops and apartment buildings in the heart of that giant metropolis.

I wonder what the attitude is of the gun lobby that for years created a situation that allowed an admittedly tragic riot to be turned into a blinding holocaust.

I am sure that these self-appointed guardians of the 2nd Amendment will do as they have done in the past. They will resort to unfounded claims that the weapons of the snipers were stolen, and, that any more controls over deadly weapons would serve no useful purpose.

* In order to find out what the facts were, we sent staff members of the Delinquency Subcommittee to Detroit for 3 weeks beginning in the middle of the riot, to collect, sift and analyze as much information as possible about the guns used in this disaster.

I want to say here that the first person to offer his full cooperation and that of his staff was Mr. William Cahalan, the fine gentleman who gave the Congress a clue as to what might happen on July the 18th. His people worked closely with ours, as did the good officers of the Detroit Police Department and its Scientific Bureau which investigated all of the handguns seized from the rioters.

There was, of course, a great deal of confusion in the days during and immediately following the riot. The Detroit police force of 4,500 men processed 7,231 arrestees (including 703 juveniles) of whom 3,297 were charged with felonies.

There were 167 police officers injured and one shot to death. Eleven were actually shot by snipers and 16 others were injured as a result of snipers firing at police vehicles.

In addition, the police department had to concern itself with many of the 657 persons who were injured.

552 fires put an additional burden on police who were called upon to protect firemen who, because of the sniping, had what was described as the "most hazardous job of all."

Despite this overwhelming task, officials of the police and district attorney's office cooperated to the fullest extent and supplied the Committee with the case histories of 450 persons arrested during the riot who had violated various firearms laws of the City of Detroit or the Governor's curfew.

We have analyzed these cases and the facts speak for themselves.

Certain conclusions are inescapable.

Let me first focus on the 267 handguns many of which were taken from known killers, robbers, thieves and looters. And, I do not make this statement lightly, for the names of these persons were checked with the Metropolitan Police Department of Detroit and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and this is exactly what over half of the arrested rioters and looters were. Persons who, even in the absence of any rational gun controls, should never have had these weapons in their possession.

The laws of the State of Michigan require a permit to purchase a handgun and that they be registered, yet, two hundred and seven of the guns found in the possession of these people were not registered. Of the sixty guns that were registered, 38 were taken from individuals who had the weapon in their possession without the knowledge or consent of the owners. A review of the arrest records reveals that dozens of these people, as Prosecutor Cahalan testified, purchased these guns in Toledo, sometimes months or only days prior to the riot. They were, in the main, the "Saturday Night Specials," the cheap, foreign-made or military surplus handguns that are wreaking such havoc on law enforcement officers in this country.

The names of these weapons crop up with dulling repetition.

The owner of one of the 147 foreign made handguns seized from rioters stated: "I bought the gun in Toledo, Ohio, 6 months ago."

The familiar Walther P-38 was taken from a young lady who said she purchased it 5 days before her arrest in Toledo, Ohio, and did not register it.

Toledo, of course, is just the major symptom in the Detroit area of the farce that is made of the Michigan law because that state cannot prevent its residents from buying weapons in another state.

For example, the handgun most despised by all of our big city police departments, and another gun well known to the Subcommittee, the 22 calibre "Rosco," was taken from an arrested person who had purchased the pistol in Chicago months before the riot.

In conclusion, the great majority of the handguns seized from rioters were purchased out-of-state, were not registered and were many times in the possession of known criminals with lengthy arrest records. Eighteen of these pistols and revolvers were taken from persons under 21 years of age, persons who would have been denied these weapons under the legislation pending in Congress for the past 4 years.

If I took the time to read some of the prior arrest records of these rioters to my colleagues in the Senate, they would find it hard to believe that we have allowed the situation to deteriorate to the absurd level where known felons with records of assault with intent to kill, violations of weapons laws, armed robbery and homicide, repeatedly avail themselves of the criminal's favorite tool, the handgun.

There were actually cases where rioters arrested with guns had been recently paroled to Detroit. Some were not to be released from parole until as late as 1969. Some had been convicted of murder or manslaughter.

Aside from the riot, the impact of handguns on the crime picture in the City of Detroit is demonstrated by the statistics provided to me on those weapons handled by the Crime Laboratory of the Detroit Police Department.

In 1963 they processed 4,297 handguns.

In 1966 there were 10,083 such weapons analyzed.

And for the first 9 months of 1967 including the riot which added 267 to the total, there have already been 11,019 handguns processed by the police laboratory in the City of Detroit.

And, we must remember that for every gun they see, there are untold numbers they have no knowledge of.

In view of the recent boom in gun sales which the Detroit Police Department described to the Subcommittee, we can expect this appalling situation to continue at an even greater pace in the months and years to come.

And what of the rifles and shotguns and the "sportsmen" who used them? Witnesses during our recent hearings in outraged anger castigated the Subcommittee, the Congress and the President for implying that these weapons would ever be used by anyone other than a deer hunter or a trap shooter.

Let them try to convince the National Guard, the Paratroopers, the Detroit Police and the Michigan State Police of this.

Let them try to convince the terrified citizens of Detroit who spent nights sleeping under their beds because hidden assassins were wildly firing into the darkened neighborhoods of the riot zone.

As Mr. Quinn Tamm who represents the police of America told the Subcommittee on August 1, 1967, the long gun has taken its place in 20th Century crime with a demolishing force.

Police officers in the precincts in the heart of the riot zone told Subcommittee staff members that, for the first time in memory, seizures of long arms surpassed those of handguns.

During the official riot period, there were 280 rifles and shotguns confiscated from snipers and a variety of criminals, hoodlums and scatter brains.

There were 2,533 firearms stolen during the riots and I am sure the gun runners will claim that the rioters used stolen guns and that we really don't need to concern ourselves with weapons controls.

They said this after the Watts riot in 1965.

They said it after the New Jersey riot in June.

But the facts in Watts, and in New Jersey, and in Detroit prove that the gun lobby is wrong.

For example, of the 267 confiscated handguns only 9 were reported as stolen. Arrest records indicate that the bulk of the stolen firearms were taken along with other items as part of the general looting, and not with the express purpose of using them in the rioting. Many of the persons arrested with stolen rifles or shotguns among their loot had not stolen ammunition for them.

I would like the gun runners to read the arrest records and see the statements I have seen such as the gentleman who got his rifle and loaded it because, as he put it he "wanted to go sniping and kill a police officer."

A character like this might have ended up with a "Sniper Charge" against him but these, dangerous as they were, were the easy cases, the drunks and the lunatics. The police and National Guard told the Subcommittee staff that the bulk of the snipers were never apprehended.

Of the 100 snipers estimated by enforcement people in the field, only 26 persons were actually arrested and charged with the offense of sniping. Yet, there were 32 persons shot by snipers; 5 of them fatally, including 4 innocent citizens and one fireman. 16 policemen and 1 fireman were injured as a result of accidents caused by sniper fire.

36 additional innocents were shot by "unknown persons," 6 fatally. Many of these were also sniper shootings.

Most of the snipers knew what they were doing. They obviously had escape routes previously planned or they would simply meld back into the apartment community from whence they came. But many times they left one thing behind, their weapon.

And that weapon was, in most cases, a rifle.

On the afternoon of July 27th, members of the Subcommittee staff were in one police precinct whose officers along with units of the Michigan National Guard, had been pinned down for 2-1/2 hours by a sniper from the top of a neighborhood apartment. When the troopers finally stormed the roof top all they found was a cheap military surplus rifle with its barrel still hot.

This is a new breed of "hunters" in the great state of Michigan.

We do not have as much information on the long guns as we do on handguns because firearms traffickers have succeeded magnificently in depriving Michigan authorities, and the authorities in other states, of the basic minimum laws necessary for a civilized society to determine who bought what deadly weapons, when and at what place.

The direct result of their blind zeal in protecting wide-open firearms sales is that known criminals, addicts and mental patients along with extremists fomenting civil unrest can arm themselves virtually at will with a weapon of their choice from an unlimited arsenal.

Scores of gun owners themselves, when arrested, freely admitted that the weapons were theirs and that they had owned them for some time.

Even stronger evidence that these people have possessed guns for years is, again, the fact that their arrest records show repeated violations of Michigan's firearms laws.

Hundreds of arrests for carrying unregistered handguns, armed robberies, carrying concealed weapons and a whole host of weapons offenses is pretty convincing evidence to me. These rioters were not simply poverty stricken, normally law abiding citizens turned into gun experts overnight who broke into stores and not only armed themselves but had the expertise to select the right kind of ammunition for a particular weapon, load it and shoot it.

Yet, this latter proposition is one the gun runners would have us believe.

I submit it is a proposition that is difficult for reasonable men to accept,

any
teacher you
rifle or
shotgun
in

We have additional evidence on the ownership of guns used in riots given us by police authorities in other cities. The Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee sent questionnaires to every Police Department in cities where riots occurred during the last 2 years.

Comments of some of the Chief's of Police add further proof to my charge that weapons used by snipers and rioters are not looted weapons.

Colonel Howard A. Franklin the Chief of Police of Providence, Rhode Island, wrote the Subcommittee and stated:

"I can state that all firearms were in the possession of the snipers prior to the disturbance. This is certain because there were no stores looted of firearms of any type."

Mr. Anthony A. Bosch, the Chief of Police of Toledo told the Subcommittee:

"The majority of the weapons were acquired by the individuals before the disturbance occurred. There were no weapons stolen during the disturbance."

Of significance in the Toledo riots which ran parallel in time to the Detroit riots, Police Chief Bosch told the committee:

"One of the persons arrested on a weapons charge admitted he came to Toledo, Ohio, from Detroit, Michigan for the purpose of purchasing guns he intended to sell in Detroit."

One wonders what explanation the myopic gun runners will conjure up to explain such testimony and evidence that has accumulated as a result of exhaustive checks by the nation's police departments.

From the hundreds of police records that the Subcommittee staff analyzed concerning firearms crimes during the Detroit riots, we isolated 241 cases where the gun owners flatly admitted owning the gun or where circumstances surrounding their arrests with these weapons left no doubt that these were not looted firearms.

52% of these gun toters had prior criminal records and this is only based on a preliminary investigation. 60 of this 241 were known felons, many of whom had records dating back to the 1930's and 40's and who had murder in their past and murder on their minds.

73 of this 241 had lengthy misdemeanor convictions of a variety of crimes not including traffic offenses. The fact that large numbers of these offenses involved firearms crimes is strong evidence of the fact that these weapons were taken from habitual "gun toters."

The facts in these incidents are incontrovertible. There is no need to belabor them.

Congress must move in this matter. It is possible to shut off the free and easy access to firearms now enjoyed by the criminal, the habitual drunk, the addict, and the mentally deranged.

If Congress enacts effective controls over the interstate sale of firearms then at least one source of guns will be removed from the criminal. He will no longer conveniently drop a few dollars in an envelope to a mail

order house and anonymously receive a first class "manstopper" as one dealer described his surplus military pistol or a "long hot summer" sniper's rifle.

"Strong gun laws won't deter the criminal, "lobbyists say, because "he will steal a gun." At present, the criminal, bent on grandiose criminal schemes, has no need to inconvenience himself with the "petty" theft of a gun. Further, I feel it is reprehensible to use such an argument to obfuscate and to confuse the issue.

It is clear enough to me. I say pass the law and enforce it.

Inconvenience the criminal a bit.

We have heard extremists call for armed revolt in our cities. Congress should not continue to convenience the extremists with a law that makes the purchase of firearms by a sniper no more complicated than the purchase of a bus ticket to the scene of a riot.

Organizations of sportsmen, business and industry and their hired lobbyists, all of whom have a financial or emotional interest in firearms laws, know better than anyone else that strong and effective firearms legislation can be enacted without interfering with either the rights or the pursuits of legitimate sportsmen and decent citizens.

To date, when these organizations have appeared before our Subcommittee opposing strong firearms legislation their position all too often was left to stand on pumped-up platitudes or distortions of the word "freedom."

And the result, however well-meaning their intentions, was that selfish interests were served while violence with guns was encouraged.

It is time that we all pulled together and gave more thought to public safety, to the policeman and the fireman in the street whose job is already dangerous enough.

It is time we gave more thought to the 150 million Americans who in repeated National polls see effective firearms laws as no threat to their Constitutional rights.

Congress must lend an ear to the decent people of this country.

They plead for the safety of their families.

They want safe streets.

They are concerned about their homes and their communities.

And they do not want to see them turned into a battlefield, so that they, themselves must use shotguns or rifles in self defense.

These people have not appointed the gun lobby as their spokesmen. When they go to the polls they speak for themselves.

These decent people are legion, and they should not be ignored by Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
 Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Chairman
 Room 241 Old Senate Office Building, telephone 225-2951

BRIEF SUMMARY OF FIREARMS CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
 (Source - FBI Uniform Crime Reports - 1966)

1. Murder by gun:
 - a. 6,552 gun murders in 1966 = 60% of the total number of murders.
 - b. (5,634 gun murders in 1965 = 57% of the total number of murders)
 - c. (5,090 gun murders in 1964 = 55% of the total number of murders)
2. Rifle and shotgun murders:
 - a. 1,747 persons murdered with rifles and shotguns in 1966.
 - b. (1,690 persons murdered with rifles and shotguns in 1965)
 - c. (1,527 persons murdered with rifles and shotguns in 1964)
3. Percentage of gun murders in individual states (1962 - 1965).
 (Overall murder rate included in parenthesis)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. States having gun controls: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Rhode Island - 24% (1.4)</p> <p>Massachusetts - 35% (2.4)</p> <p>New York - 32% (4.8)</p> <p>New Jersey - 39% (3.5)</p> <p>Pennsylvania - 43% (3.2)</p> </div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. States having minimal or no gun control <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Louisiana - 62% (9.9)</p> <p>Arizona - 66% (6.1)</p> <p>Nevada - 67% (10.6)</p> <p>Texas - 69% (9.1)</p> <p>Mississippi - 71% (9.7)</p> </div>
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4. Police Officers killed in line of duty:
 - a. In 1966, 55 of 57 police officers killed in line of duty were murdered with guns.
 - b. Since 1960, 96% of the 335 police officers killed in line of duty were murdered with guns.
 - c. Of the 335 officers killed, 53 were killed in Northeastern states, 60 in Western states, 71 in North Central states and 151 in Southern states. (Stringent gun controls generally pervade in the Northeastern states.)
5. Aggravated assault by gun:
 - a. 1966 - 43,500 (19% of the total)
 - b. (1965 - 34,700)
 - c. (1964 - 27,700)
 - d. During the three years 1964 - 1966, assaults with a gun increased 36%.
 - e. Regionally, 11.7% of the aggravated assaults in the Northeastern states were by gun, 13.5% in the Western states, 19.2% in the North Central states and 23.5% in the Southern states. (Effect of gun controls in the Northeastern states is apparent)
6. Armed robbery by gun:
 - a. 59,300 armed robberies by gun in 1966
 - b. (52,000 armed robberies by gun in 1965)
 - c. (42,600 armed robberies by gun in 1964)
7. In 1966, murder by gun was up 16% and aggravated assault and robbery by gun were up 25% and 14% respectively.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF S.1 - AMENDMENT #90
AS INTRODUCED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1967

The bill, S. 1 as amended, provides needed controls in six major areas: mail order sales, over the counter sales, sales to minors, licensing, imports and destructive devices. The bill amends Title 18 of the United States Code.

It provides:

- (1) For a prohibition on the interstate mail order sale of handguns, rifles and shotguns to individuals.
- (2) For a prohibition on the over the counter sale of handguns to non-residents of a given state.
- (3) For the identification and determination of the age of all purchasers of firearms from Federally licensed dealers. In the case of handguns, the age requirement is 21 years and in the case of rifles and shotguns, 18 years of age.
- (4) For the licensing of all dealers, (\$25.00 initial fee, \$10.00 renewal annually) plus increased license fees for importers and manufacturers.
- (5) For a prohibition on the importation of all military surplus handguns and the regulation of all other imported firearms.
- (6) For the stringent control over the destructive devices, anti-tank guns, bazookas, mortars, etc.

In addition, this bill increases the general penalty provisions for violations of the act to \$5,000 and/or five years or both.

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On September 28, 1967, Senator Dodd introduced Amendment #361 to S. 1 - Amendment #90. This provides that a state legislature could enact a law to relieve its citizens from the prohibition on mail-order acquisitions of rifles and shotguns as proscribed by S. 1 - Amendment #90. However, the amendment would not relieve Federally licensed dealers from compliance with the identification requirement nor the other provisions applicable to the sale of rifles and shotguns.

Briefly, the amendment does not relieve the Federally licensed dealer, who ships into an exempt state, from compliance with the provisions of the law. He would be "required" to obtain the (1) name, (2) address, and, (3) age of the purchaser. He could not (4) "knowingly" sell to a felon or fugitive, (5) a person under 18 years of age of, (6) a person prohibited by state or local law from purchasing such a firearm.

~~~~~

In addition, it would be unlawful for the purchaser to make any false or fictitious statement in purchasing such a firearm and his doing so would subject him to the sanctions of the law. (\$5,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment). It would also be unlawful for the purchaser to receive the gun in violation of any state or local law.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*Le*

23

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: NOV. 22, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Role of Rifles and Shotguns in Disorders

I met at lunch today with Howard L. McVitty, whose public relations firm, ~~and~~ Hill and Knowl<sup>TON</sup>~~and~~, Inc., represents the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Institute. Of the Institute's nine members, Remington (owned by Dupont) and Winchester (owned by Owen-Mathison) are most interested in conducting such a study. There are varying degrees of enthusiasm for such a project, both within the Institute and within the corporate heirarchy of the two principal companies. The two together manufacture approximately 80% of the rifles and shotguns sold in the country.

McVitty reviewed their efforts to date. The Institute first attempted some dialogue with the police chiefs at the latter's recent convention, but the Institute's intended presentation was severely limited by time and the Institute has had little response from questionnaires distributed at the meeting. As you know, McVitty met with you sometime in the middle of October, and shortly thereafter with you, Merle McCurdy and James Kiss, Hill and Knowl<sup>TON</sup>~~and~~'s New York Account Executive for the Institute. In addition to the persons previously mentioned, this week's meeting was attended by James Rakoff and Ted McCally, internal public relations officers for Winchester and Remington, respectively.

McVitty advised that "on reflection" he is of the opinion that a study might be too late to be of any value and that it might be better if the Institute were to contact law enforcement officers in the key (perhaps 25) cities and determine (on a local basis) what steps the members of the Institute might take to limit the role of rifles and shotguns in any future disorders.

I responded that such a program might be valuable, but as an addition to the study originally discussed. I suggested that the Commission might be of some assistance, but I reserved



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any commitment as to the extent to which we would be in a position to direct Institute people to specific cities or certain officials within such cities. I indicated that I would explore the general subject in my forthcoming trip to Newark, but would not indicate the interests involved or that anything is under consideration. I said that I would discuss this suggested approach with you and others here and advise after my return from Newark.

I suspect that members of the Institute and/or individuals within the two companies are having some second thoughts on emphasizing any role of such weapons in past disorders. To keep that aspect alive, I asked McVitty to advise next week as to what they have in mind with respect to the study, in terms of the indicia to be used, geographical area, etc. As I know that they are looking to us for direction, I will do some thinking on this myself.

I am to call McVitty upon my return and we agreed that it will be appropriate to have a meeting with the others shortly thereafter.

McVitty's telephone number is 296-2500.

Scales

Miscousky  
To: Messrs. Ginsburg and Palmieri

This, from the Saturday newswire, may be  
of some interest.

Al Spivak

Mr. b. - what about  
this? L. To discuss.  
VAB



UPI-71

(GUNS)

WASHINGTON--SENATE INVESTIGATORS BELIEVE THAT GUNS ARE BEING STOCKPILED NOW FOR USE IN NEXT SUMMER'S THREATENED RIOTS.

THEY POINT TO STATISTICS ON THE HANDGUNS SEIZED IN THE DETROIT RIOTS THIS YEAR AND TO UNMISTAKABLE INDICATIONS OF SHARPLY INCREASED SALES OF FIREARMS.

"THERE'S NOTHING IN THE LAW NOW THAT STOPS THIS," SAID ONE OF THE GROUP SENT BY SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., TO EXAMINE RECORDS OF THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT.

DODD IS SPONSOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BILL, PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, TO CONTROL THE INTERSTATE SALES OF GUNS.

SOME OPPOSITION TO THE LEGISLATION IS BASED ON THE CONTENTION THAT IT WOULD DO LITTLE OR NOTHING TO CURB SNIPING SINCE, ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY, MOST OF THE FIREARMS ILLEGALLY USED DURING RIOTS WERE STOLEN.

BUT ACCORDING TO THE DETROIT POLICE RECORDS, ONLY 37 OF THE 267 HANDGUNS SEIZED WERE REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THEY WERE CONFISCATED.

TWENTY-TWO WERE REGISTERED TO THE PERSONS IN WHOSE POSSESSION THEY WERE FOUND, WHILE THE VAST MAJORITY WERE CHEAP, FOREIGN-MADE OR MILITARY SURPLUS HANDGUNS BOUGHT AT NEARBY TOLEDO, OHIO, BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.

MICHIGAN LAW REQUIRES A PERMIT TO PURCHASE A HANDGUN, BUT THERE IS NO SUCH RESTRICTION IN OHIO.

DETROIT POLICE REGISTERED 4,297 HANDGUNS IN 1963, 10,083 IN 1966, AND 11,019 DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, DODD REPORTED IN A RECENT STATEMENT. "FOR EVERY GUN THEY SEE, THERE ARE UNTOLD NUMBERS THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF," HE ADDED.

HIS INVESTIGATORS SAID THEY ARE CONVINCED THESE STATISTICS ARE REPEATED IN CITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AND THAT THIS WILL BE PROVED DURING WHAT THEY FORESEE AS THE "LONG, HOT SUMMER" OF 1968.

11/13--TD1240PES

Weapons  
25

October 18, 1967

Memorandum

To: Mr. McCurdy

From: M. C. Miskovsky

Subject: Submission to the Commission of Remington Arms'  
Position Paper

After our conversation about the Remington Arms' desire to appear before the Commission, I talked to Mr. Howard McVitty about the best way to handle the presentation of their position to the Commission. Along the lines of your suggestion, I raised the possibility of Remington submitting a paper which then would go to each of the Commissioners. McVitty is going to New York tomorrow and will raise this possibility at a meeting with Remington. He seemed fairly well disposed to this as an efficient way of handling the problem.

Mr. McVitty will call me on Friday to tell me the results of his meeting in New York. If the Commission had any questions and would want further information from Remington, McVitty thought they still could appear later at a hearing, if this were desirable.

cc: Mr. Chambers

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5384

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Mr. CELLER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

## A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for better control of the interstate traffic in firearms.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That this Act may be cited as the "State Firearms Control  
4 Assistance Act of 1967".

### 5 FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

6 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares—

7 (1) that there is a widespread traffic in firearms  
8 moving in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign  
9 commerce, and that the existing Federal controls over  
10 such traffic do not adequately enable the States to con-

1        trol the firearms traffic within their own borders through  
2        the exercise of their police power;

3            (2) that the ease with which any person can ac-  
4        quire firearms (including criminals, juveniles without  
5        the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians,  
6        narcotics addicts, mental defectives, armed groups who  
7        would supplant the functions of duly constituted public  
8        authorities, and others whose possession of firearms is  
9        similarly contrary to the public interest) is a significant  
10       factor in the prevalence of lawlessness and violent crime  
11       in the United States;

12           (3) that only through adequate Federal control  
13       over interstate and foreign commerce in firearms, and  
14       over all persons engaging in the businesses of importing,  
15       manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, can this grave  
16       problem be properly dealt with, and effective State and  
17       local regulation of the firearms traffic be made possible;

18           (4) that the acquisition on a mail-order basis of  
19       firearms by nonlicensed individuals, from a place other  
20       than their State of residence, has materially tended to  
21       thwart the effectiveness of State laws and regulations,  
22       and local ordinances;

23           (5) that the sale or other disposition of concealable  
24       weapons by importers, manufacturers, and dealers hold-  
25       ing Federal licenses, to nonresidents of the State in



1     which the licensees' places of business are located, has  
2     tended to make ineffective the laws, regulations, and  
3     ordinances in the several States and local jurisdictions  
4     regarding such firearms;

5           (6) that there is a causal relationship between the  
6     easy availability of firearms and juvenile and youthful  
7     criminal behavior, and that firearms have been widely  
8     sold by federally licensed importers and dealers to emo-  
9     tionally immature, or thrill-bent juveniles and minors  
10    prone to criminal behavior;

11          (7) that the United States has become the dumping  
12    ground of the castoff surplus military weapons of other  
13    nations, and that such weapons, and the large volume of  
14    relatively inexpensive pistols and revolvers (largely  
15    worthless for sporting purposes), imported into the  
16    United States in recent years, has contributed greatly  
17    to lawlessness and to the Nation's law enforcement  
18    problems;

19          (8) that the lack of adequate Federal control over  
20    interstate and foreign commerce in highly destructive  
21    weapons (such as bazookas, mortars, antitank guns, etc.,  
22    and destructive devices such as explosives or incendiary  
23    grenades, bombs, missiles, and so forth) has allowed such  
24    weapons and devices to fall into the hands of lawless  
25    persons, including armed groups who would supplant

1 lawful authority, thus creating a problem of national  
2 concern;

3 (9) that the existing licensing system under the  
4 Federal Firearms Act does not provide adequate license  
5 fees or proper standards for the granting or denial of  
6 licenses, and that this has led to licenses being issued to  
7 persons not reasonably entitled thereto, thus distorting  
8 the purposes of the licensing system.

9 (b) The Congress further hereby declares that the  
10 purpose of this Act is to cope with the conditions referred  
11 to in the foregoing subsection, and that it is not the purpose  
12 of this Act to place any undue or unnecessary Federal re-  
13 strictions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to  
14 the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to  
15 the purpose of hunting, trap shooting, target shooting, per-  
16 sonal protection, or any other lawful activity, and that this  
17 Act is not intended to discourage or eliminate the private  
18 ownership or use of firearms by law-abiding citizens for  
19 lawful purposes, or provide for the imposition by Federal  
20 regulations of any procedures or requirements other than  
21 those reasonably necessary to implement and effectuate the  
22 provisions of this Act.

1        SEC. 3. Title 18, United States Code, is amended by  
2 inserting after section 917 thereof the following new chapter:

3                    **"Chapter 44.—FIREARMS**

      "Sec.

      "921. Definitions.

      "922. Unlawful Acts.

      "923. Licensing.

      "924. Penalties.

      "925. Exceptions: Relief from disabilities.

      "926. Rules and regulations.

      "927. Effect on State law.

      "928. Separability clause.

4        **"§ 921. Definitions**

5        " (a) As used in this chapter—

6            " (1) The term 'person' and the term 'whoever'  
7 includes any individual, corporation, company, associ-  
8 ation, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

9            " (2) The term 'interstate or foreign commerce'  
10 includes commerce between any State or possession  
11 (not including the Canal Zone) and any place outside  
12 thereof; or between points within the same State or pos-  
13 session (not including the Canal Zone), but through any  
14 place outside thereof; or within any possession or the  
15 District of Columbia. The term 'State' shall include  
16 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,  
17 and the District of Columbia.

1           “(3) The term ‘firearm’ means any weapon (in-  
2       cluding a starter gun) which will or is designed to or  
3       may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the  
4       action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any  
5       such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer;  
6       or any destructive device.

7           “(4) The term ‘destructive device’ means any ex-  
8       plosive, incendiary, or poison gas bomb, grenade, mine,  
9       rocket, missile, or similar device; and includes any type  
10      of weapon which will or is designed to or may readily  
11      be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any  
12      explosive and having any barrel with a bore of one-half  
13      inch or more in diameter.

14          “(5) The term ‘shotgun’ means a weapon designed  
15      or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired  
16      from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made  
17      or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed  
18      shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a  
19      number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single  
20      pull of the trigger.

21          “(6) The term ‘short-barreled shotgun’ means a  
22      shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen  
23      inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun  
24      (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if



1       such weapon as modified has an overall length of less  
2       than twenty-six inches.

3       “(7) The term ‘rifle’ means a weapon designed or  
4       redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired  
5       from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made  
6       or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed  
7       metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through  
8       a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

9       “(8) The term ‘short-barreled rifle’ means a rifle  
10      having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in  
11      length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether  
12      by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon  
13      as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six  
14      inches.

15      “(9) The term ‘importer’ means any person en-  
16      gaged in the business of importing or bringing firearms  
17      or ammunition into the United States for purposes of  
18      sale or distribution; and the term ‘licensed importer’  
19      means any such person licensed under the provisions of  
20      this chapter.

21      “(10) The term ‘manufacturer’ means any person  
22      engaged in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition  
23      for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term ‘licensed

1 manufacturer' means any such person licensed under the  
2 provisions of this chapter.

3 “(11) The term ‘dealer’ means (A) any person  
4 engaged in the business of selling firearms or ammunition  
5 at wholesale or retail, (B) any person engaged in the  
6 business of repairing such firearms or of making or  
7 fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to  
8 firearms or (C) any person who is a pawnbroker. The  
9 term ‘licensed dealer’ means any dealer who is licensed  
10 under the provisions of this chapter.

11 “(12) The term ‘pawnbroker’ means any person  
12 whose business or occupation includes the taking or  
13 receiving, by way of pledge or pawn, of any firearm  
14 or ammunition as security for the payment or repayment  
15 of money.

16 “(13) The term ‘indictment’ includes an indict-  
17 ment or an information in any court under which a  
18 crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding  
19 one year may be prosecuted.

20 “(14) The term ‘fugitive from justice’ means any  
21 person who has fled from any State or possession to  
22 avoid prosecution for a crime punishable by imprison-  
23 ment for a term exceeding one year or to avoid giving  
24 testimony in any criminal proceeding.

1       “(15) The term ‘antique firearm’ means any fire-  
 2       arm of a design used before the year 1870 (including  
 3       any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar  
 4       early type of ignition system), or replica thereof, whether  
 5       actually manufactured before or after the year 1870;  
 6       but not including any weapon designed for use with  
 7       smokeless powder or using rim-fire or conventional  
 8       center-fire ignition with fixed ammunition.

9       “(16) The term ‘ammunition’ means ammunition  
 10       for a destructive device; it shall not include shotgun shells  
 11       or any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm  
 12       other than a destructive device.

13       “(17) The term ‘Secretary’ or ‘Secretary of the  
 14       Treasury’ means the Secretary of the Treasury or his  
 15       delegate.

16       “(b) As used in this chapter—

17       “(1) The term ‘firearm’ shall not include an antique  
 18       firearm.

19       “(2) The term ‘destructive device’ shall not in-  
 20       clude—

21       “(A) a device which is not designed or rede-  
 22       signed or used or intended for use as a weapon; or

23       “(B) any device, although originally designed

1 as a weapon, which is redesigned so that it may be  
2 used solely as a signaling, line-throwing, safety or  
3 similar device; or

4 “(C) any shotgun other than a short-barreled  
5 shotgun; or

6 “(D) any nonautomatic rifle (other than a  
7 short-barreled rifle) generally recognized or particu-  
8 larly suitable for use for the hunting of big game; or

9 “(E) surplus obsolete ordnance sold, loaned,  
10 or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to  
11 the provisions of 10 U.S.C., sections 4684 (2),  
12 4685, or 4686; or

13 “(F) any other device which the Secretary  
14 finds is not likely to be used as a weapon.

15 “(3) The term ‘crime punishable by imprisonment  
16 for a term exceeding one year’ shall not include any  
17 Federal or State offenses pertaining to antitrust viola-  
18 tions, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other  
19 similar offenses relating to the regulation of business  
20 practices as the Secretary may by regulation designate.

21 **“§ 922. Unlawful acts**

22 “(a) It shall be unlawful—

23 “(1) for any person, except a licensed importer,  
24 licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, to engage in  
25 the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in



1 firearms or ammunition, or in the course of such business  
2 to ship, transport, or receive any firearm or ammunition  
3 in interstate or foreign commerce;

4 “(2) for any importer, manufacturer, or dealer  
5 licensed under the provisions of this chapter to ship or  
6 transport in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm  
7 or ammunition to any person other than a licensed im-  
8 porter, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, except  
9 that—

10 “(A) this paragraph shall not be held to pre-  
11 clude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
12 licensed dealer from returning a firearm or replace-  
13 ment firearm of the same kind and type to a person  
14 from whom it was received;

15 “(B) this paragraph shall not be held to pre-  
16 clude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
17 licensed dealer from depositing a firearm for con-  
18 veyance in the mails to any officer, employee, agent,  
19 or watchman who, pursuant to the provisions of  
20 section 1715 of title 18 of the United States Code,  
21 is eligible to receive through the mails, pistols, re-  
22 volvers, and other firearms capable of being con-  
23 cealed on the person, for use in connection with his  
24 official duty;

25 “(C) this paragraph shall not be held to pre-

1       clude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
2       licensed dealer from shipping a rifle or shotgun to  
3       an individual who in person upon the licensee's  
4       business premises purchased such rifle or shotgun,  
5       provided that such sale or shipment is not otherwise  
6       prohibited by the provisions of this chapter;

7               “(D) Nothing in this paragraph shall be con-  
8       strued as applying in any manner in the District of  
9       Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or  
10      any possession of the United States differently than  
11      it would apply if the District of Columbia, the Com-  
12      monwealth of Puerto Rico, or the possession were  
13      in fact a State of the United States;

14             “(3) for any person other than a licensed importer,  
15      licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transport  
16      into or receive in the State where he resides (or if  
17      the person is a corporation or other business entity, in  
18      which he maintains a place of business) —

19               “(A) any firearm, other than a shotgun or  
20      rifle, purchased or otherwise obtained by him out-  
21      side that State;

22               “(B) any firearm, purchased or otherwise ob-  
23      tained by him outside that State, which it would be  
24      unlawful for him to purchase or possess in the State

1 or political subdivision thereof wherein he resides  
2 (or if the person is a corporation or other business  
3 entity, in which he maintains a place of business).

4 “(4) for any person, other than a licensed im-  
5 porter, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, to  
6 transport in interstate or foreign commerce any destruc-  
7 tive device, machine gun (as defined in section 5848 of  
8 the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), short-barreled  
9 shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically  
10 authorized by the Secretary;

11 “(5) for any person to transfer, sell, trade, give,  
12 transport, or deliver to any person (other than a licensed  
13 importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer) who  
14 resides in any State other than that in which the trans-  
15 feror resides (or in which his place of business is located  
16 if the transferor is a corporation or other business  
17 entity) —

18 “(A) any firearm, other than a shotgun or  
19 rifle;

20 “(B) any firearm which the transferee could  
21 not lawfully purchase or possess in accord with ap-  
22 plicable laws, regulations, or ordinances of the State  
23 or political subdivision thereof in which the trans-

1           feree resides (or in which his place of business is  
2           located if the transferee is a corporation or other  
3           business entity).

4           This paragraph shall not apply to transactions between  
5           licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, and licensed  
6           dealers; or

7           “(5) for any person in connection with the acqui-  
8           sition or attempted acquisition of any firearm from a  
9           licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed  
10          dealer, knowingly to make any false or fictitious oral or  
11          written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false or  
12          fictitious or misrepresented identification, intended or  
13          likely to deceive such importer, manufacturer, or dealer  
14          with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of  
15          the sale or other disposition of such firearm under the  
16          provisions of this chapter.

17          “(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer,  
18          licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or deliver—

19               “(1) any firearm to any individual who the licensee  
20               knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than  
21               twenty-one years of age, if the firearm is other than a  
22               shotgun or rifle; or to any individual who the licensee  
23               knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than  
24               eighteen years of age, if the firearm is a shotgun or rifle;

25               “(2) any firearm to any person who the licensee



1 knows or has reasonable cause to believe is not lawfully  
2 entitled to receive or possess such firearm by reason of  
3 any State or local law, regulation, or ordinance ap-  
4 plicable at the place of sale, delivery, or other disposi-  
5 tion of the firearm;

6 “(3) any firearm to any person who the licensee  
7 knows or has reasonable cause to believe does not re-  
8 side in (or if the person is a corporation or other busi-  
9 ness entity, does not maintain a place of business in) the  
10 State in which the licensee’s place of business is located;  
11 except that this paragraph shall not apply in the case  
12 of a shotgun or rifle.

13 “(4) to any person any destructive device, machine  
14 gun (as defined in section 5848 of the Internal Revenue  
15 Code of 1954), short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled  
16 rifle, unless he has in his possession a sworn statement  
17 executed by the principal law enforcement officer of the  
18 locality wherein the purchaser or person to whom it  
19 is otherwise disposed of resides, attesting that there is  
20 no provision of law, regulation, or ordinance which would  
21 be violated by such person’s receipt or possession thereof,  
22 and that he is satisfied that it is intended by such person  
23 for lawful purposes; and such sworn statement shall be  
24 retained by the licensee as a part of the records required  
25 to be kept under the provisions of this chapter.

1           “(5) any firearm to any person unless the licensee  
2       notes in his records required to be kept pursuant to sec-  
3       tion 923 of this chapter, the name, age, and place of  
4       residence of such person if the person is an individual,  
5       or the identity and principal and local places of business  
6       of such person if the person is a corporation or other  
7       business entity.

8       Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection shall  
9       not apply to transactions between licensed importers, licensed  
10      manufacturers, and licensed dealers.

11      “(c) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer,  
12      licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or otherwise  
13      dispose of any firearm or ammunition to any person, know-  
14      ing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person is  
15      a fugitive from justice or is under indictment or has been  
16      convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprison-  
17      ment for a term exceeding one year. This subsection shall  
18      not apply with respect to sale or disposition of a firearm  
19      to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed  
20      dealer who pursuant to subsection (b) of section 925 of this  
21      chapter is not precluded from dealing in firearms, or to a  
22      person who has been granted relief from disabilities pursuant  
23      to subsection (c) of section 925 of this chapter.

24      “(d) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract  
25      carrier to transport or deliver in interstate or foreign com-

1 merce any firearm with knowledge or reasonable cause to  
2 believe that the shipment, transportation, or receipt thereof  
3 would be in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

4 “(c) It shall be unlawful for any person who is under  
5 indictment or who has been convicted in any court of a  
6 crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one  
7 year, or who is a fugitive from justice, to ship or transport  
8 any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

9 “(f) It shall be unlawful for any person who is under  
10 indictment or who has been convicted in any court of a  
11 crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one  
12 year, or is a fugitive from justice, to receive any firearm or  
13 ammunition which has been shipped or transported in inter-  
14 state or foreign commerce.

15 “(g) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or  
16 ship in interstate or foreign commerce, any stolen firearm  
17 or stolen ammunition, knowing or having reasonable cause  
18 to believe the same to have been stolen.

19 “(h) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive,  
20 conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any stolen firearm  
21 or stolen ammunition, or pledge or accept as security for a  
22 loan any stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, moving as  
23 or which is a part of or which constitutes interstate or for-  
24 eign commerce, knowing or having reasonable cause to be-  
25 lieve the same to have been stolen.

1       “(i) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to  
2 transport, ship, or receive, in interstate or foreign commerce,  
3 any firearm the importer’s or manufacturer’s serial number  
4 of which has been removed, obliterated, or altered.

5       “(j) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to  
6 import or bring into the United States or any possession  
7 thereof any firearm or ammunition, except as provided in  
8 subsection (d) of section 925 of this chapter; and it shall be  
9 unlawful for any person knowingly to receive any firearm  
10 or ammunition which has been imported or brought into the  
11 United States or any possession thereof in violation of the  
12 provisions of this chapter.

13       “(k) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer,  
14 licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer knowingly to make  
15 any false entry in, or to fail to make appropriate entry in or  
16 to fail to properly maintain, any record which he is required  
17 to keep pursuant to section 923 of this chapter or regulations  
18 promulgated thereunder.

19       **“§ 923. Licensing**

20       “(a) No person shall engage in business as a firearms  
21 or ammunition importer, manufacturer, or dealer until he  
22 has filed an application with, and received a license to do so  
23 from, the Secretary. The application shall be in such form  
24 and contain such information as the Secretary shall by regu-  
25 lation prescribe. Each applicant shall be required to pay a



1 fee for obtaining such a license, a separate fee being required  
2 for each place in which the applicant is to do business,  
3 as follows:

4 “(1) If a manufacturer—

5 “(A) of destructive devices and/or ammunition a  
6 fee of \$1,000 per year;

7 “(B) of firearms other than destructive devices a  
8 fee of \$500 per year.

9 “(2) If an importer—

10 “(A) of destructive devices and/or ammunition a  
11 fee of \$1,000 per year;

12 “(B) of firearms other than destructive devices a  
13 fee of \$500 per year.

14 “(3) If a dealer—

15 “(A) in destructive devices and/or ammunition a  
16 fee of \$1,000 per year;

17 “(B) who is a pawnbroker dealing in firearms other  
18 than destructive devices a fee of \$250 per year;

19 “(C) who is not a dealer in destructive devices or  
20 a pawnbroker, a fee of \$10 per year; except that for  
21 the first renewal following the effective date of the State  
22 Firearms Control Assistance Act of 1967 or for the first  
23 year he is engaged in business as a dealer such dealer  
24 will pay a fee of \$25.

25 “(b) Upon the filing of a proper application and pay-

1 ment of the prescribed fee, the Secretary may issue to the  
2 applicant the appropriate license which, subject to the pro-  
3 visions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of  
4 law, shall entitle the licensee to transport, ship, and receive  
5 firearms and ammunition covered by such license in inter-  
6 state or foreign commerce during the period stated in the  
7 license.

8 “(c) Any application submitted under subsections (a)  
9 and (b) of this section shall be disapproved and the license  
10 denied and the fee returned to the applicant if the Secre-  
11 tary, after notice and opportunity for hearing, finds that—

12 “(1) the applicant is under twenty-one years of  
13 age; or

14 “(2) the applicant (including in the case of a  
15 corporation, partnership, or association, any individual  
16 possessing directly or indirectly, the power to direct or  
17 cause the direction of the management and policies  
18 of the corporation, partnership, or association) is pro-  
19 hibited from transporting, shipping, or receiving fire-  
20 arms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce  
21 under the provisions of this chapter; or is, by reason of  
22 his business experience, financial standing, or trade  
23 connections, not likely to commence business operations  
24 during the term of the annual license applied for or to  
25 maintain operations in compliance with this chapter; or

1           “(3) the applicant has willfully violated any of the  
2       provisions of this chapter or regulations issued there-  
3       under; or

4           “(4) the applicant has willfully failed to disclose  
5       any material information required, or has made any  
6       false statement as to any material fact, in connection  
7       with his application; or

8           “(5) the applicant does not have, or does not in-  
9       tend to have or to maintain, in a State or possession,  
10      business premises for the conduct of the business.

11          “(d) Each licensed importer, licensed manufacturer,  
12      and licensed dealer shall maintain such records of importa-  
13      tion, production, shipment, receipt, and sale or other dispo-  
14      sition, of firearms and ammunition at such place, for such  
15      period and in such form as the Secretary may by regulations  
16      prescribe. Such importers, manufacturers, and dealers shall  
17      make such records available for inspection at all reasonable  
18      times, and shall submit to the Secretary such reports and  
19      information with respect to such records and the contents  
20      thereof as he shall by regulations prescribe. The Secretary  
21      or his delegate may enter during business hours the premises  
22      (including places of storage) of any firearms or ammunition  
23      importer, manufacturer, or dealer for the purpose of inspect-  
24      ing or examining any records or documents required to be  
25      kept by such importer or manufacturer or dealer under the

1 provisions of this chapter or regulations issued pursuant  
2 thereto, and any firearms or ammunition kept or stored by  
3 such importer, manufacturer, or dealer at such premises.  
4 Upon the request of any State, or possession, or any political  
5 subdivision thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury may make  
6 available to such State, or possession, or any political sub-  
7 division thereof, any information which he may obtain by  
8 reason of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the  
9 identification of persons within such State, or possession, or  
10 political subdivision thereof, who have purchased or received  
11 firearms or ammunition, together with a description of such  
12 firearms or ammunition.

13 “(e) Licenses issued under the provisions of subsection  
14 (b) of this section shall be kept posted and kept available  
15 for inspection on the business premises covered by the  
16 license.

17 “(f) Licensed importers and licensed manufacturers  
18 shall identify, in such manner as the Secretary shall by regu-  
19 lations prescribe, each firearm imported or manufactured by  
20 such importer or manufacturer.

21 **“§ 924. Penalties**

22 “(a) Whoever violates any provision of this chapter  
23 or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, or know-  
24 ingly makes any false statement or representation with  
25 respect to the information required by the provisions of this



1 chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under  
2 this chapter, or in applying for any license or exemption  
3 or relief from disability under the provisions of this chapter,  
4 shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more  
5 than five years, or both.

6 “(b) Whoever, with intent to commit therewith an  
7 offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding  
8 one year, or with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe  
9 that an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceed-  
10 ing one year is to be committed therewith, ships, transports,  
11 or receives a firearm in interstate or foreign commerce shall  
12 be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than  
13 ten years, or both.

14 “(c) Any firearm or ammunition involved in, or used  
15 or intended to be used in, any violation of the provisions  
16 of this chapter, or a rule or regulation promulgated there-  
17 under, or violation of any other criminal law of the United  
18 States, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all pro-  
19 visions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to  
20 the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of firearms, as defined  
21 in section 5848 (1) of said Code, shall, so far as applicable,  
22 extend to seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this  
23 chapter.

24 **“§ 925. Exceptions: Relief from disabilities**

25 “(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with

1 respect to the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importa-  
2 tion of any firearm or ammunition imported for, or sold or  
3 shipped to, or issued for the use of the United States or any  
4 department, or agency thereof; or any State or possession,  
5 or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof.

6 “(b) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
7 licensed dealer who is indicted for a crime punishable by im-  
8 prisonment for a term exceeding one year, may, notwith-  
9 standing any other provisions of this chapter, continue opera-  
10 tions pursuant to his existing license (provided that prior  
11 to the expiration of the term of the existing license timely  
12 application is made for a new license) during the term of  
13 such indictment and until any conviction pursuant to the  
14 indictment becomes final.

15 “(c) A person who has been convicted of a crime  
16 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year  
17 (other than a crime involving the use of a firearm or other  
18 weapon or a violation of this chapter or of the National Fire-  
19 arms Act) may make application to the Secretary for relief  
20 from the disabilities under this chapter incurred by reason  
21 of such conviction, and the Secretary may grant such relief  
22 if it is established to his satisfaction that the circumstances  
23 regarding the conviction, and the applicant’s record and  
24 reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to  
25 conduct his operations in an unlawful manner, and that the

1 granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public  
2 interest. A licensee conducting operations under this chap-  
3 ter, who makes application for relief from the disabilities in-  
4 curred under this chapter by reason of such a conviction,  
5 shall not be barred by such conviction from further operations  
6 under his license pending final action on an application for  
7 relief filed pursuant to this section. Whenever the Secretary  
8 grants relief to any person pursuant to this section, he shall  
9 promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of such  
10 action, together with the reasons therefor.

11 “(d) The Secretary may authorize a firearm to be im-  
12 ported or brought into the United States or any possession  
13 thereof if the person importing or bringing in the firearm  
14 establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the fire-  
15 arm—

16 “(1) is being imported or brought in for scientific  
17 or research purposes, or is for use in connection with  
18 competition or training pursuant to chapter 401 of title  
19 10 of the United States Code; or

20 “(2) is an unserviceable firearm, other than a  
21 machine gun as defined by 5848 (2) of the Internal  
22 Revenue Code of 1954 (not readily restorable to firing  
23 condition), imported or brought in as a curio or museum  
24 piece; or

25 “(3) is of a type that does not fall within the defi-

1        nition of a firearm as defined in section 5848 (1) of the  
2        Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is generally rec-  
3        ognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable  
4        to sporting purposes, and in the case of surplus military  
5        firearms is a rifle or shotgun; or

6            “(4) was previously taken out of the United States  
7        or a possession by the person who is bringing in the  
8        firearm.

9        *Provided*, That the Secretary may permit the conditional  
10       importation or bringing in of a firearm for examination and  
11       testing in connection with the making of a determination as  
12       to whether the importation or bringing in of such firearm  
13       will be allowed under this subsection.

14       **“§ 926. Rules and regulations**

15            “The Secretary may prescribe such rules and regulations  
16       as he deems reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions  
17       of this chapter. The Secretary shall give reasonable public  
18       notice, and afford to interested parties opportunity for hear-  
19       ing, prior to prescribing such rules and regulations.

20       **“§ 927. Effect on State law**

21            “No provision of this chapter shall be construed as in-  
22       dicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the  
23       field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the  
24       law of any State or possession on the same subject matter,  
25       unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such



1 provision and the law of the State or possession so that the  
2 two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

3 **“§ 928. Separability**

4 “If any provision of this chapter or the application  
5 thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the  
6 remainder of the chapter and the application of such provi-  
7 sion to other persons not similarly situated or to other cir-  
8 cumstances shall not be affected thereby.”

9 SEC. 4. The administration and enforcement of this Act  
10 shall be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury.

11 SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as modi-  
12 fying or affecting any provision of—

13 (a) the National Firearms Act (chapter 53 of the  
14 Internal Revenue Code of 1954) ; or

15 (b) section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of  
16 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934) , as amended, relating to muni-  
17 tions control; or

18 (c) section 1715 of title 18, United States Code,  
19 relating to nonmailable firearms.

20 SEC. 6. The table of contents to “Part I.—Crimes” of  
21 title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after  
“43. False personation..... 911”

22 a new chapter reference as follows:

“44. Firearms..... 921”

1       SEC. 7. The Federal Firearms Act (52 Stat. 1250;  
2   15 U.S.C. 901-910) , as amended, is repealed.

3       SEC. 8. The amendments made by this Act shall become  
4   effective one hundred and eighty days after the date of its  
5   enactment; except that repeal of the Federal Firearms Act  
6   shall not in itself terminate any valid license issued pursuant  
7   to that Act and any such license shall be deemed valid until  
8   it shall expire according to its terms unless it be sooner  
9   revoked or terminated pursuant to applicable provisions of  
10   law.

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 5384**

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**A BILL**

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for better control of the interstate traffic in firearms.

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By Mr. CELLER

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FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 11, 1967

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FONG, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. TYDINGS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To amend the Federal Firearms Act.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That this Act may be cited as the "State Firearms Control  
4     Assistance Amendments of 1967".

5                               FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

6     SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares—  
7             (1) that there is a widespread traffic in firearms  
8     moving in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign  
9     commerce, and that the existing Federal controls over  
10    such traffic do not adequately enable the States to



1 control the firearms traffic within their own borders  
2 through the exercise of their police power;

3 (2) that the ease with which any person can  
4 acquire firearms (including criminals, juveniles without  
5 the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians,  
6 narcotics addicts, mental defectives, armed groups who  
7 would supplant the functions of duly constituted public  
8 authorities, and others whose possession of firearms is  
9 similarly contrary to the public interest) is a significant  
10 factor in the prevalence of lawlessness and violent crime  
11 in the United States;

12 (3) that only through adequate Federal control  
13 over interstate and foreign commerce in firearms, and  
14 over all persons engaging in the businesses of import-  
15 ing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, can this  
16 grave problem be properly dealt with, and effective  
17 State and local regulation of the firearms traffic be  
18 made possible;

19 (4) That the acquisition on a mail-order basis of  
20 firearms by nonlicensed individuals, from a place other  
21 than their State of residence, has materially tended to  
22 thwart the effectiveness of State laws and regulations,  
23 and local ordinances;

24 (5) that the sale or other disposition of concealable  
25 weapons by importers, manufacturers, and dealers hold-

1 ing Federal licenses, to nonresidents of the State in  
2 which the licensee's place of business is located, has  
3 tended to make ineffective the laws, regulations, and  
4 ordinances in the several States and local jurisdictions  
5 regarding such firearms;

6 (6) that there is a causal relationship between the  
7 easy availability of firearms and juvenile and youthful  
8 criminal behavior, and that firearms have been widely  
9 sold by federally licensed importers and dealers to emo-  
10 tionally immature, or thrill-bent juveniles and minors  
11 prone to criminal behavior;

12 (7) that the United States has become the dump-  
13 ing ground of the castoff surplus military weapons of  
14 other nations, and that such weapons, and the large  
15 volume of relatively inexpensive pistols and revolvers  
16 (largely worthless for sporting purposes), imported  
17 into the United States in recent years, has contributed  
18 greatly to lawlessness and to the Nation's law enforce-  
19 ment problems;

20 (8) that the lack of adequate Federal control over  
21 interstate and foreign commerce in highly destructive  
22 weapons (such as bazookas, mortars, antitank guns, and  
23 so forth, and destructive devices such as explosive or  
24 incendiary grenades, bombs, missiles, and so forth) has  
25 allowed such weapons and devices to fall into the hands

✓

1 of lawless persons, including armed groups who would  
2 supplant lawful authority, thus creating a problem of  
3 national concern;

4 (9) that the existing licensing system under the  
5 Federal Firearms Act does not provide adequate license  
6 fees or proper standards for the granting or denial of  
7 licenses, and that this has led to licenses being issued  
8 to persons not reasonably entitled thereto, thus distorting  
9 the purposes of the licensing system.

10 (b) The Congress further hereby declares that the pur-  
11 pose of this Act is to cope with the conditions referred to in  
12 the foregoing subsection, and that it is not the purpose of  
13 this Act to place any undue or unnecessary Federal restric-  
14 tions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to the  
15 acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to the  
16 purpose of hunting, trapshooting, target shooting, personal  
17 protection, or any other lawful activity, and that this Act is  
18 not intended to discourage or eliminate the private ownership  
19 or use of firearms by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes,  
20 or provide for the imposition by Federal regulations of any  
21 procedures or requirements other than those reasonably neces-  
22 sary to implement and effectuate the provisions of this Act.

23 SEC. 3. The first section of the Federal Firearms Act  
24 (52 Stat. 1250) is amended to read as follows:

25 "SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.— (a) As used in this Act—

1       “(1) The term ‘person’ includes an individual, partner-  
2 ship, association, or corporation.

3       “(2) The term ‘interstate or foreign commerce’ means  
4 commerce between any State or possession (not including  
5 the Canal Zone) and any place outside thereof; or between  
6 points within the same State or possession (not including the  
7 Canal Zone), but through any place outside thereof; or  
8 within any possession or the District of Columbia. The term  
9 ‘State’ shall include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the  
10 Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

11       “(3) The term ‘firearms,’ except where the context  
12 otherwise requires, means any weapon (including a starter  
13 gun), by whatsoever name known, which will, or is designed  
14 to, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile  
15 or projectiles by the action of an explosive; the frame or  
16 receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or fire-  
17 arm silencer; or any destructive device.

18       “(4) The term ‘destructive device’ means any explo-  
19 sive or incendiary (A) bomb or (B) grenade or (C) mine  
20 or (D) rocket or (E) missile or (F) similar device; and  
21 the term shall also include any type of weapon by whatsoever  
22 name known which will, or is designed to, or which may  
23 be readily converted to expel a projectile or projectiles by  
24 the action of an explosive, the barrel or barrels of which  
25 have a bore of one-half inch or more in diameter.



1       “(5) The term ‘short-barreled shotgun’ means a shot-  
2 gun having a barrel or barrels of less than eighteen inches  
3 in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether  
4 by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon  
5 as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six  
6 inches.

7       “(6) The term ‘short-barreled rifle’ means a rifle hav-  
8 ing a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in length,  
9 and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration,  
10 modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has  
11 an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

12       “(7) The term ‘importer’ means any person engaged in  
13 the business of importing or bringing firearms or ammunition  
14 into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution; and  
15 the term ‘licensed importer’ means any such person licensed  
16 under the provisions of this Act.

17       “(8) The term ‘manufacturer’ means any person en-  
18 gaged in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition for pur-  
19 poses of sale or distribution; and the term ‘licensed manufac-  
20 turer’ means any such person licensed under the provisions  
21 of this Act.

22       “(9) The term ‘dealer’ means (A) any person engaged  
23 in the business of selling firearms or ammunition at whole-  
24 sale or retail, (B) any person engaged in the business of re-  
25 pairing such firearms or of making or fitting special barrels,

1 stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms, or (C) any per-  
2 son who is a pawnbroker. The term 'licensed dealer' means  
3 any dealer who is licensed under the provisions of this Act.

4       “(10) The term ‘pawnbroker’ means any person whose  
5 business or occupation includes the taking or receiving, by  
6 way of pledge or pawn, of any firearm or ammunition as  
7 security for the payment or repayment of money.

8       “(11) The term ‘indictment’ includes an indictment or  
9 an information in any court of the United States or of any  
10 State or possession under which a crime punishable by im-  
11 prisonment for a term exceeding one year may be prosecuted.

12       “(12) The term ‘fugitive from justice’ means any per-  
13 son who has fled from any State or possession (A) to avoid  
14 prosecution for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a  
15 term exceeding one year, or (B) to avoid giving testimony  
16 in any criminal proceeding.

17       “(13) The term ‘antique firearm’ means any firearm of  
18 a design used before the year 1870 (including any match-  
19 lock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar early type of igni-  
20 tion system) or replica thereof, whether actually manu-  
21 factured before or after the year 1870; but not including any  
22 weapon designed for use with smokeless powder or using  
23 rimfire or conventional center-fire ignition with fired ammu-  
24 nition.

1       “(14) The term ‘Secretary’ or ‘Secretary of the  
2 Treasury’ means the Secretary of the Treasury or his  
3 delegate.

4       “(15) The term ‘ammunition’ means ammunition for  
5 a destructive device; it shall not include shotgun shells or  
6 any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm other  
7 than a destructive device.

8       “(b) As used in this Act—

9       “(1) The term ‘firearm’ shall not include an antique  
10 firearm.

11       “(2) The term ‘destructive device’ shall not include—

12           “(A) a device which is not designed or redesigned  
13 or used or intended for use as a weapon; or

14           “(B) any device, although originally designed as  
15 a weapon which is redesigned for use as a signaling, line  
16 throwing, safety or similar device; or

17           “(C) any shotgun (other than a short-barreled  
18 shotgun) ; or

19           “(D) any nonautomatic rifle (other than a short-  
20 barreled rifle) generally recognized as particularly suit-  
21 able for use for the hunting of big game; or

22           “(E) surplus obsolete ordnance sold, loaned, or  
23 given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the  
24 provisions of section 4684(2), 4685, or 4686 of title  
25 10, United States Code; or

1           “(F) any other device which the Secretary finds  
2       is not likely to be used as a weapon.

3           “(3) The term ‘crime punishable by imprisonment for  
4 a term exceeding one year’ shall not include any Federal  
5 or State offenses pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair  
6 trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses  
7 relating to the regulation of business practices as the Secre-  
8 tary may by regulation designate.”

9       SEC. 4. Section 2 of the Federal Firearms Act is  
10 amended to read as follows:

11       “SEC. 2. UNLAWFUL ACTS.—(a) It shall be unlawful—

12           “(1) for any importer, manufacturer, or dealer,  
13       except an importer, manufacturer, or dealer having a  
14       license issued under the provisions of this Act, to engage  
15       in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing  
16       in firearms or ammunition, or to transport, ship, or  
17       receive any firearm or ammunition, in interstate or for-  
18       eign commerce; or

19           “(2) for any importer, manufacturer, or dealer  
20       licensed under the provisions of this Act to ship, trans-  
21       port, or cause to be shipped or transported, in interstate  
22       or foreign commerce, any firearm to any person other  
23       than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or li-  
24       censed dealer, except that—



1           “(A) this paragraph shall not be held to pre-  
2           clude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
3           licensed dealer from returning a firearm to the  
4           sender (including a replacement firearm of the same  
5           kind, make, and type) ;

6           “(B) this paragraph shall not be held to pre-  
7           clude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer,  
8           or licensed dealer from shipping, or causing to be  
9           shipped, for conveyance in the mails, a firearm to  
10          any officer, employee, agent, or watchman eligible  
11          under the provisions of section 1715 of title 18 of  
12          the United States Code to receive through the mails,  
13          for use in connection with their official duty, pistols,  
14          revolvers, and other firearms capable of being con-  
15          cealed on the person;

16          “(C) this paragraph shall not apply in the case  
17          of a shotgun or rifle (other than a short-barreled  
18          shotgun or a short-barreled rifle) of a type and  
19          quality generally recognized as particularly suitable  
20          for lawful sporting purposes, and not a surplus mili-  
21          tary firearm, which is shipped, transported, or  
22          caused to be shipped or transported, in interstate  
23          or foreign commerce by an importer, manufacturer,  
24          or dealer licensed under the provisions of this Act  
25          to any person who has submitted to such importer,

*cc: gentry*

1 manufacturer, or dealer a sworn statement, in du-  
2 plicate, in such form and manner as the Secretary  
3 shall by regulations prescribe, attested to by a  
4 notary public, to the effect that (1) such person is  
5 eighteen years or more of age, (2) he is not a  
6 person prohibited by this Act from receiving a shot-  
7 gun or rifle in interstate or foreign commerce, (3)  
8 there are no provisions of law, regulations, or ordi-  
9 nances applicable to the locality to which the shot-  
10 gun or rifle will be shipped which would be violated  
11 by such person's receipt or possession of a shotgun  
12 or rifle, and (4) that (Title -----, Name  
13 -----, and Official Address -----)  
14 (blanks to be filled in with the title, true name, and  
15 address) are the true name and address of the prin-  
16 cipal law enforcement officer of the locality to which  
17 the shotgun or rifle will be shipped. It shall be  
18 unlawful for an importer, manufacturer, or dealer,  
19 licensed under the provisions of this Act, to ship,  
20 transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, in  
21 interstate or foreign commerce any such shotgun or  
22 rifle unless such importer, manufacturer, or dealer  
23 has, prior to the shipment of such shotgun or rifle  
24 forwarded by United States registered mail (return  
25 receipt requested) to the local law enforcement of-

1        ficer named in the sworn statement, the description  
2        (including (1) manufacturer thereof (2) the cal-  
3        iber or gage, (3) the model and type of shotgun  
4        or rifle but not including serial number identifica-  
5        tion) of the shotgun or rifle to be shipped, and one  
6        copy of the sworn statement, and has received a  
7        return receipt evidencing delivery of the registered  
8        letter or such registered letter has been returned to  
9        the importer, manufacturer, or dealer due to the re-  
10       refusal of the named law enforcement officer to accept  
11       such letter as evidenced in accordance with United  
12       States Post Office Department regulations, and has  
13       delayed shipment for a period of at least seven days  
14       following receipt of the notification of the local law  
15       enforcement officer's acceptance or refusal of the  
16       registered letter. A copy of the sworn statement  
17       and a copy of the notification to the local law en-  
18       forcement officer along with evidence of receipt or  
19       rejection of that notification, all as prescribed by  
20       this subparagraph, shall be retained by the licensee  
21       as a part of the records required to be kept under  
22       section 3 (g) : *Provided*, That (i) the Governor of  
23       any State may designate any official in his State to  
24       receive the notification to local law enforcement of-  
25       ficers required in this subparagraph. The Secretary

1 shall be notified of the name and title of the official  
2 so designated and his business address and shall  
3 publish the title, name, and address of that official  
4 in the Federal Register. Upon such publication,  
5 notification of local law enforcement officers required  
6 in this subparagraph shall be made to the official  
7 designated; and (ii) the Governor of any State may  
8 request the Secretary to discontinue in his State or  
9 any part thereof the notification to local law enforce-  
10 ment officers required in this subparagraph. Upon  
11 publication of the request in the Federal Register,  
12 the notification to the law enforcement officers in  
13 the area described in the request will not be required  
14 for a period of five years unless the request is with-  
15 drawn by the Governor and the withdrawal is pub-  
16 lished in the Federal Register; and

17 “(D) nothing in this paragraph shall be con-  
18 strued as applying in any manner in the District of  
19 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or  
20 any possession of the United States differently than  
21 it would apply if the District of Columbia, the Com-  
22 monwealth of Puerto Rico, or the possession were  
23 a State of the United States; or

24 “(3) for any person in connection with the acqui-



1 sition or attempted acquisition of a firearm from a li-  
2 censed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed  
3 dealer to—

4 “(A) knowingly make any false or fictitious  
5 statement, written or oral, or

6 “(B) knowingly furnish or exhibit any false,  
7 fictitious, or misrepresented identification;

8 intended or calculated to deceive such importer, manu-  
9 facturer, or dealer with respect to any fact material to  
10 the lawfulness of the sale or other disposition of a fire-  
11 arm by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
12 licensed dealer under the provisions of subsections (b)  
13 and (c), or

14 “(4) for any person to transport into or receive in  
15 the State where he resides a firearm purchased or  
16 otherwise obtained by him outside the State where he  
17 resides if it would be unlawful for him to purchase or  
18 possess such firearm in the State (or political subdivi-  
19 sion thereof) where he resides.

20 “(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer,  
21 licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or otherwise  
22 dispose of any firearm to any person—

23 “(1) without ascertaining through reliable means  
24 of identification customarily used in good commercial  
25 practice (which shall be noted in the licensee’s records)

1 the identity, date of birth (in the case of an individual) ,  
2 and place of residence (or place of business in the case  
3 of a corporation or other business entity) of such person ;  
4 or

5 “(2) who (in the case of an individual) he knows  
6 or has reasonable cause to believe is under twenty-one  
7 years of age (except for a shotgun or rifle) , and under  
8 eighteen years of age in the case of a shotgun or rifle ;  
9 or

10 “(3) who he knows or has reasonable cause to  
11 believe does not reside in (or in the case of a corpora-  
12 tion or other business entity, who does not have a  
13 place of business in) the State in which the importer’s,  
14 manufacturer’s, or dealer’s place of business is located;  
15 except that this paragraph shall not apply in the case  
16 of a shotgun or rifle (other than a short-barreled shot-  
17 gun or short-barreled rifle) ; or

18 “(4) who by reason of any State or local law,  
19 regulation, or ordinance applicable at the place of sale  
20 or other disposition may not lawfully receive or possess  
21 such firearm.

22 This subsection shall not apply in the case of transactions  
23 between licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, and  
24 licensed dealers, nor in the case of transactions involving

1 rifles or shotguns which are subject to the provisions of sub-  
2 paragraph (C) of section 2 (a) (2) .

3       “(c) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer,  
4 licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or otherwise  
5 dispose of any firearm or ammunition to any person (other  
6 than a licensee) knowing or having reasonable cause to  
7 believe that such person is under indictment or has been  
8 convicted in any court of the United States or of any State  
9 or possession of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a  
10 term exceeding one year or is a fugitive from justice.

11       “(d) It shall be unlawful for any person who is under  
12 indictment or who has been convicted in any court of a  
13 crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one  
14 year, or who is a fugitive from justice, to ship, transport,  
15 or cause to be shipped or transported, any firearm or ammu-  
16 nition in interstate or foreign commerce.

17       “(e) It shall be unlawful for any person who is under  
18 indictment or who has been convicted in any court of a crime  
19 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year,  
20 or is a fugitive from justice, to receive any firearm or am-  
21 munition which has been shipped or transported in interstate  
22 or foreign commerce.

23       “(f) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to  
24 deposit, or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery by  
25 mail, or knowingly to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to

1 any common or contract carrier for transportation or ship-  
2 ment in interstate or foreign commerce, any package or other  
3 container in which there is any firearm, without written no-  
4 tice that a firearm is being transported or shipped.

5 “(g) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract  
6 carrier to deliver, or cause to be delivered, in interstate or  
7 foreign commerce, any firearm to any person who does not  
8 exhibit or produce evidence of a license obtained under sec-  
9 tion 3 of this Act—

10 “(1) knowing or having reasonable cause to be-  
11 lieve that such person is under twenty-one years of age  
12 (except for a rifle or shotgun) and under eighteen years  
13 of age in the case of a rifle or shotgun; or

14 “(2) with knowledge or with reasonable cause to  
15 believe that the receipt or possession of the firearm by  
16 the person to whom it is delivered would be in violation  
17 of the laws or ordinances of the State (or political sub-  
18 division thereof) in which the delivery is made; and

19 No firearm will be delivered in the United States mails under  
20 such circumstances as would be unlawful if done by a com-  
21 mon or contract carrier.

22 “(h) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or  
23 ship, or cause to be transported or shipped, in interstate  
24 or foreign commerce, any stolen firearm, or stolen ammuni-



1 tion knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, same to  
2 have been stolen.

3 “(i) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive,  
4 conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any stolen firearm  
5 or stolen ammunition or pledge or accept as security for a  
6 loan any stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, moving as, or  
7 which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign  
8 commerce, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe,  
9 the same to have been stolen.

10 “(j) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport,  
11 ship, or knowingly receive, in interstate or foreign commerce,  
12 any firearm from which the importer’s or manufacturer’s  
13 serial number, as the case may be, has been removed, ob-  
14 literated, or altered.

15 “(k) It shall be unlawful for any person to import or  
16 bring into the United States or any possession thereof any  
17 firearm in violation of the provisions of this Act, or to import  
18 or bring into the United States or any possession thereof  
19 any ammunition.

20 “(l) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly  
21 receive any firearm or ammunition which has been imported  
22 or brought into the United States or any possession thereof  
23 in violation of the provisions of this Act.”

1        SEC. 5. Section 3 of the Federal Firearms Act is  
2 amended to read as follows:

3        "SEC. 3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—(a) No person  
4 shall engage in business as a firearms or ammunition im-  
5 porter, manufacturer, or dealer until he has filed an applica-  
6 tion with, and received a license to do so from, the Secretary.  
7 The application shall be in such form and contain such in-  
8 formation as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe.  
9 Each applicant shall be required to pay a fee for obtaining  
10 such license (for each place of business) as follows:

11        "(1) If a manufacturer—

12            "(A) of destructive devices, a fee of \$1,000 per  
13 annum;

14            "(B) of firearms (other than destructive devices),  
15 a fee of \$500 per annum.

16        "(2) If an importer—

17            "(A) of destructive devices, a fee of \$1,000 per  
18 annum;

19            "(B) of firearms (other than destructive devices),  
20 a fee of \$500 per annum.

21        "(3) If a dealer—

22            "(A) in destructive devices, a fee of \$1,000 per  
23 annum;

1           “(B) who is a pawnbroker (dealing in firearms  
2       other than destructive devices), a fee of \$250 per  
3       annum;

4           “(C) who is not a dealer in destructive devices or  
5       a pawnbroker, a fee of \$10 per annum; except that for  
6       the first renewal following the effective date of the State  
7       Firearms Control Assistance Amendments of 1967 or  
8       for the first year he is engaged in business as a dealer  
9       such dealer will pay a fee of \$25.

10   The fee for an importer or manufacturer of, or a dealer in,  
11   ammunition for a destructive device shall be the same as for  
12   an importer or manufacturer of, or a dealer in, destructive  
13   devices. However, a person who has obtained a license  
14   covering destructive devices shall not be required to obtain  
15   an additional license with respect to ammunition for de-  
16   structive devices.

17       “(b) Upon filing by an applicant of the prescribed  
18   application and payment of the prescribed fee, the Secretary  
19   shall (except as provided in subsection (c)), issue to such  
20   applicant the license applied for, which shall, subject to  
21   the provisions of this Act and other applicable provisions  
22   of law, entitle the licensee to transport, ship, and receive  
23   firearms and ammunition covered by such license in inter-  
24   state or foreign commerce during the period stated in the  
25   license.

1       “(c) Any application submitted under subsections (a)  
2 and (b) of this section shall be disapproved and the license  
3 denied if the Secretary, after notice and opportunity for  
4 hearing, finds that—

5           “(1) the applicant is under twenty-one years of  
6 age; or

7           “(2) the applicant (including in the case of a cor-  
8 poration, partnership, or association, any individual pos-  
9 sessing directly or indirectly, the power to direct or  
10 cause the direction of the management and policies of  
11 the corporation, partnership, or association) is pro-  
12 hibited from transporting, shipping, or receiving fire-  
13 arms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce  
14 under the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) of section  
15 2 of this Act; or is, by reason of his business experience,  
16 financial standing, or trade connections, not likely to  
17 commence business operations during the term of the  
18 annual license applied for or to maintain operations in  
19 compliance with this Act; or

20           “(3) the applicant has willfully violated any of the  
21 provisions of this Act or the regulations issued there-  
22 under; or

23           “(4) the applicant has willfully failed to disclose  
24 any material information required, or made any false



1 statement as to any material fact, in connection with  
2 his application; or

3 “(5) the applicant does not have, or does not in-  
4 tend to have or to maintain, in a State or possession,  
5 business premises for the conduct of the business.

6 “(d) The provisions of sections 2 (d) and (e) of this  
7 Act shall not apply in the case of a licensed importer, li-  
8 censed manufacturer, or licensed dealer who is indicted for  
9 a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding  
10 one year. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or  
11 licensed dealer may continue operations, pursuant to his ex-  
12 isting license (provided that prior to the expiration of the  
13 term of the existing license timely application is made for a  
14 new license), during the term of such indictment and until  
15 any conviction, pursuant to the indictment becomes final,  
16 whereupon he shall be fully subject to all provisions of this  
17 Act and operations pursuant to such license shall be discon-  
18 tinued (unless an application for relief has been filed under  
19 section 11).

20 “(e) No person shall import or bring any firearm into  
21 the United States or any possession thereof, except that the  
22 Secretary may authorize a firearm to be imported or brought  
23 in if the person importing or bringing in the firearm estab-  
24 lishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the firearm—

25 “(1) is being imported or brought in for scientific

1 or research purposes, or is for use in connection with  
2 competition or training pursuant to chapter 401 of title  
3 10 of the United States Code; or

4 “(2) is an unserviceable firearm (not readily re-  
5 storable to firing condition), imported or brought in as  
6 a curio or museum piece; or

7 “(3) is—

8 “(A) of a type and quality that meets recog-  
9 nized safety standards,

10 “(B) generally recognized as particularly suit-  
11 able for, or readily adaptable to, sporting purposes,

12 “(C) in the case of surplus military firearms,  
13 a rifle or shotgun, and

14 “(D) of a type that does not fall within the  
15 definition of a firearm as defined in section 5848 (1)  
16 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or

17 “(4) was previously taken out of the United States  
18 or a possession by the person who is bringing in the  
19 firearm: *Provided*, That the Secretary may permit the  
20 conditional importation or bringing in of a firearm for  
21 examination and testing in connection with the making  
22 of a determination as to whether the importation or  
23 bringing in of such firearm will be allowed under this  
24 subsection.

25 “(f) No licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or

1 licensed dealer shall sell or otherwise dispose of a destruc-  
2 tive device, a machinegun (as defined in section 5848 of  
3 the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), a short-barreled shot-  
4 gun, or a short-barreled rifle, to a nonlicensee unless he has  
5 in his possession a sworn statement executed by the prin-  
6 cipal law enforcement officer of the locality wherein the pur-  
7 chaser or person to whom it is otherwise disposed of resides,  
8 attesting that there is no provision of law, regulation, or or-  
9 dinance which would be violated by such person's receipt  
10 or possession thereof and that he is satisfied that it is in-  
11 tended by such person for lawful purposes. Such sworn  
12 statement shall be retained by the licensee as a part of the  
13 records required to be kept under subsection (g).

14       “(g) Each licensed importer, licensed manufacturer,  
15 and licensed dealer shall maintain such records of importa-  
16 tion, production, shipment, receipt, and sale or other dispo-  
17 sition, of firearms and ammunition at such place, for such  
18 period and in such form as the Secretary may by regula-  
19 tions prescribe. Such importers, manufacturers, and dealers  
20 shall make such records available for inspection at all rea-  
21 sonable times, and shall submit to the Secretary such re-  
22 ports and information with respect to such records and the  
23 contents thereof as he shall by regulations prescribe. The  
24 Secretary or his delegate may enter during business hours

1 the premises (including places of storage) of any firearms  
2 or ammunition importer, manufacturer, or dealer for the pur-  
3 pose of inspection or examining any records or documents re-  
4 quired to be kept by such importer or manufacturer or dealer  
5 under the provisions of this Act or regulations issued pur-  
6 suant thereto, and any firearms or ammunition kept or stored  
7 by such importer, manufacturer, or dealer at such premises.  
8 Upon the request of any State or possession or political sub-  
9 division thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury may make  
10 available to such State, or possession, or any political sub-  
11 division thereof, any information which he may possess or  
12 which he may obtain by reason of the provisions of this Act  
13 with respect to the identification of persons within such State,  
14 or possession, or political subdivision thereof, who have pur-  
15 chased or received firearms or ammunition, together with a  
16 description of the firearms or ammunition so purchased or  
17 received.

18 “(h) Licenses issued under the provisions of subsection  
19 (c) of this section shall be kept posted and kept available  
20 for inspection on the business premises covered by the license.

21 “(i) Licensed importers and licensed manufacturers shall  
22 identify (or cause to be identified), in such manner as the  
23 Secretary shall by regulations prescribe, each firearm im-  
24 ported or manufactured by such importer or manufacturer.”



1        SEC. 6. Section 4 of the Federal Firearms Act is amended  
2 to read as follows:

3        "SEC. 4. EXCEPTIONS TO APPLICABILITY OF THE  
4 ACT.—The provisions of this Act shall not apply with respect  
5 to the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation of  
6 any firearms or ammunition imported for, or sold or shipped  
7 to, or issued for the use of (1) the United States or any  
8 department, independent establishment, or agency thereof;  
9 or (2) any State, or possession, or any department, inde-  
10 pendent establishment, agency, or any political subdivision  
11 thereof."

12        SEC. 7. Section 5 of the Federal Firearms Act is amended  
13 by striking out subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof  
14 new subsections (b) and (c) reading as follows:

15        "(b) Any person who—

16                "(1) with intent to commit therewith an offense  
17 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one  
18 year; or

19                "(2) with knowledge or with reasonable cause to  
20 believe that an offense punishable by imprisonment for  
21 a term exceeding one year is intended to be committed  
22 therewith;

23 ships, transports, or receives a firearm in interstate or foreign  
24 commerce shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or impris-  
25 oned not more than ten years, or both, for each such offense.

1       “(c) Any firearm or ammunition involved in, or used  
 2 or intended to be used in, any violation of the provisions of  
 3 this Act, or any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder,  
 4 or any violation of the provisions of title 18, United States  
 5 Code, chapter 84, or sections 111, 112, 372, 871, or 1114,  
 6 shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all provisions  
 7 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the seizure,  
 8 forfeiture, and disposition of firearms, as defined in section  
 9 5848 (1) of said Code, shall, so far as applicable, extend to  
 10 seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this Act.”

11       SEC. 8. The Federal Firearms Act is amended by re-  
 12 numbering sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 as sections 7, 8, 9, 10,  
 13 and 11, respectively, and inserting after section 5 the follow-  
 14 ing new section:

15       “SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—

16       “(a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as modify-  
 17 ing or affecting any provision of—

18               “(1) the National Firearms Act (chapter 53 of  
 19 Internal Revenue Code of 1954) ; or

20               “(2) section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of  
 21 1954, as amended (section 1934 of title 22 of the United  
 22 States Code (relating to munitions control)) ; or

23               “(3) section 1715 of title 18 of the United States  
 24 Code (relating to nonmailable firearms) .

25       “(b) Nothing in this Act shall confer any right or

1 privilege to conduct any business contrary to the law of any  
2 State, or be construed as relieving any person from compli-  
3 ance with the law of any State.”

4 “SEC. 9. Section 8 of the Federal Firearms Act (re-  
5 lating to rules and regulations) is amended to read as  
6 follows:

7 “SEC. 8. RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Secretary  
8 may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems rea-  
9 sonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.  
10 The Secretary shall give reasonable public notice, and afford  
11 to interested parties opportunity for hearing, prior to pre-  
12 scribing such regulations.”

13 SEC. 10. The amendments made by this Act shall be-  
14 come effective on the first day of the third month beginning  
15 not less than ten days after the date of enactment of this Act;  
16 except that the amendments made by section 5 of this Act  
17 to section 3 (a) of the Federal Firearms Act shall not apply  
18 to any importer, manufacturer, or dealer licensed under the  
19 Federal Firearms Act on the effective date of this Act until  
20 the expiration of the license held by such importer, manu-  
21 facturer, or dealer on such date.

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 1**

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**A BILL**

To amend the Federal Firearms Act.

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By Mr. DODD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FONG, Mr. JAVITS,  
Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KEN-  
NEDY of New York, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr.  
TYDINGS

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JANUARY 11, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the  
Judiciary



# Stanford Research Institute

## Facts and Figures

### Nature of Organization

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE is a nonprofit organization, performing contract research for industry, government, and foundations in the United States and abroad. Its fields of interest are in the physical and life sciences, economics, management sciences, system sciences, and engineering.

### Origin and Size

SRI was founded in 1946 by a group of West Coast business leaders, in cooperation with the trustees of Stanford University, to provide a center where diversified research could be performed. Its present size is about 3000 people. SRI now serves clients throughout the United States and, at any one time, in about 30 countries.

### Locations

The Institute also has a major facility in South Pasadena where certain research in economics, the physical sciences, life sciences, and engineering is conducted. SRI offices are located in Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, Huntsville, Zurich, Stockholm, Tokyo, and Bangkok. Project offices are established in other locations as required. The Institute has representatives in Toronto, Manila, Milan, and Lisbon.

### Key Personnel



Ernest C. Arbuckle, chairman of the board and chief executive officer; Karl Folkers, president; Weldon B. Gibson, executive vice president, and managing director, SRI-International; H. E. Robison, vice president, SRI-International; Thomas H. Morrin, vice president, engineering sciences; E. W. Horton, vice president, finance; Lloyd P. Smith, vice president, physical sciences; O. F. Senn, vice president, administration; R. K. Brunsvold, vice president, coordination and planning.

### Finances

Stanford Research Institute has no endowment. Operating income, exceeding 55 million dollars per year, comes from payments by clients under research contracts and grants. These funds are used to cover all operating costs. They also provide, together with Associates' contributions (see below), for investment in the Institute's growth and the improvement of its research capabilities. None of SRI's net income accrues to the benefit of any person or corporation. The Institute is exempt from federal income taxes on income related to its charter purposes. However, it pays all other taxes normally levied on a corporation. Gifts to it are tax-deductible.



## Relationship to Stanford University

The trustees of Stanford University are the general members of the SRI corporation and elect the Institute's Board of Directors. The chairman of the Institute's Board of Directors is elected by the general members. However, the Institute is physically separate from the University and operates independently of it. SRI has its own research facilities and equipment and, except for a few staff members with joint SRI-University appointments, it maintains a separate full-time staff.

## Staff Qualifications

Of the approximately 1500-man full-time professional staff, 375 have Ph.D. or equivalent degrees and 500 others have their Master's. Training and professional experience of the staff include physics, chemistry, metallurgy, ceramics, biology, botany, mathematics, meteorology, engineering sciences, industrial and development economics, business management, operations research, systems analysis, behavioral sciences, and many other fields.

## Number of Projects

Since its founding in 1946 the Institute has completed or has in progress about 6500 projects, representing contracts for about \$400 million. Of this

## Research Programs

### Physical Sciences

Ablation Materials, Processes, Evaluation  
Acoustics and Sonics  
Adhesion  
Aeronomy  
Agriculture  
Air Pollution  
Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry  
Atomic and Molecular Collision Processes  
Atomic and Molecular Physics  
Biomedical Polymers  
Biophysics  
Catalysis  
Ceramics, Coatings, and Composites  
Combustion  
Composite Materials  
Corrosion  
Detonation, Deflagration, and Explosion  
Electrochemistry  
Electrochemical Catalysis  
Electronic Materials  
Electroorganic Synthesis  
Energy Sources, Storage, and Conversion  
Engineering Mechanics  
Entomology  
Explosive Welding  
Fast Reactions in Chemical Systems  
Fats and Oils  
Fibers and Textiles  
Fine-Particle Technology  
Free-Radical Chemistry  
Geophysics  
High-Energy Fuels

High-Pressure Physics and Chemistry  
High-Temperature Materials and Processes  
Hydrodynamics  
Hypervelocity Techniques  
Inorganic Structure and Synthesis  
Insect Infestations  
Interface and Surface Chemistry  
Ionosphere Reaction Kinetics  
Ionospheric Models  
Low-Energy Physics  
Low-Temperature Physics  
Marine Biology  
Materials Synthesis  
Membrane Development and Processes  
Metallurgy  
Microencapsulation  
Molten-Salt Thermochemistry  
Natural-Product Utilization and Modification  
Nuclear Physics  
Organic Photochemistry  
Organic Synthesis  
Organometallic Chemistry  
Oxidation of Organics  
Plant Growth Regulation  
Plant Nutrition  
Plant Sciences  
Polymer Chemistry and Physics  
Polymer Synthesis and Development  
Process Engineering  
Propellant Development and Industrial Applications  
Propulsion Research  
Reaction Kinetics  
Rheology

Shock-Wave Propagation and Measurement in Solids, Liquids, and Gases  
Soils Chemistry and Physics  
Solid-State Chemistry and Physics  
Space Sciences  
Statistical Mechanics of Liquids and Solids  
Structural Dynamics under Impulsive Loads  
Surface Physics and Chemistry  
Thermodynamics of Ionized Gases  
Trace Components in Natural Organic Materials (Flavor, Pheromone, and Similar Components)  
Water Improvement and Utilization

### Life Sciences

Allergies and their Therapy  
Behavioral Sciences  
Biochemistry  
Biology  
Cancer Etiology  
Chemotherapy and Chemotherapeutics  
Synthesis  
Clinical Studies  
Dental Research  
Environmental Health  
Food Sciences  
Hepatitis Etiology  
Marine Biology  
Medical Instrumentation  
Mental Health  
Microbiology  
Molecular Biology  
Neurophysiology

Nutrition, Human and Animal  
Pharmaceutical Chemistry  
Pharmacology  
Psychology  
Smog Effects on Mammals  
Space Biosciences  
Toxicology  
Virus Studies

### Engineering

Aerophysics/Meteorology  
Air and Missile Defense  
Air Navigation and Traffic Control  
Air Traffic Control  
Applied Mathematics  
Arms Control  
Astronautics  
Atmospheric Electricity  
Bioengineering  
Civic Facilities Research  
Command and Control  
Control Systems  
Cost-Effectiveness  
Data Processing Systems, Storage, Access, Input, Output, and Information Transmission  
Display Devices and Techniques  
Electromagnetic Phenomena  
Electromechanical Devices  
Electron and Solid-State Devices  
Electronic-System Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis, and Integration  
Electrostatics — Including Printing and Facsimile Reproduction  
Fluid Dynamics  
Fluid Logic and Control



total, about 30 percent was done for business organizations, foundations, and other private clients. There are about 775 research projects under way at any given time.

### Associates Plan

The SRI Associates Plan is a means by which companies and individuals contribute tax deductible funds to aid in the development and over-all effectiveness of the Institute. Associate funds are used to provide new and improved research facilities and to support basic research. About 170 companies and individuals have become SRI Associates since the plan was started in 1950.

### International Membership Plan

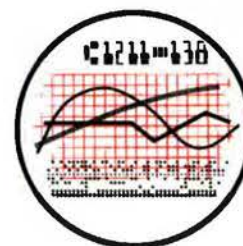
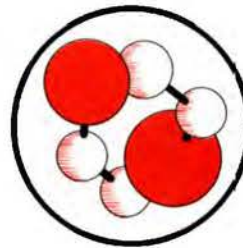
The International Membership Plan makes it possible for companies and individuals with international interests to maintain a continuing affiliation with the Institute. The affiliation includes several benefits to Members made possible by the international scope of the Institute's research interests and operations.

Graphic Sciences  
Information Storage and Retrieval  
Intelligent Automata  
Lasers and Lidar R&D  
Logical Design and Coding  
Magnetic Components and Systems  
Man-Machine Information Systems  
Mathematical Statistics  
Medical Electronics  
Meteorology  
Microminiaturization  
Microwave Technology  
Missile and Satellite Information  
Naval Warfare Research  
Operational Gaming  
Operations Research  
Pattern and Character Recognition  
Plasma Physics  
Radar and Lidar Techniques  
Radiation Systems and Radio Propagation  
Radio and Radar Astronomy  
Radio Communication  
Radio Navigation  
Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Navigation  
Rocket Instrumentation  
Self-Adaptive Systems  
Signal Environment and Analysis  
Simulation and Gaming  
Special-Purpose Computers  
Speech Research  
Systems Engineering  
Tactical Combat Field Experimentation and Analysis

Ultra High Vacuum  
Unconventional Warfare  
Underseas Technology  
Weapon-System Analysis and Evaluation

### Economics, Management Sciences, and System Sciences

Agricultural Economics  
Automotive Economics  
Aviation Economics  
Behavioral Sciences  
Chemical Process Industries Economics  
Civil Defense  
Corporate Earnings and Financial Analysis  
Corporate Strategy  
Data Processing  
Economic Development  
Education and Manpower Development  
Electronics and Automation  
Energy Economics  
Food-Industry Economics  
Forest-Products Economics  
Health Economics  
Highway-Safety Planning  
Housing Economics  
Housing Production Systems  
Housing Technology  
Industrial Engineering  
Industrial Operations Research  
Information Services  
Chemical Economics Handbook  
Directory of Chemical Producers  
Process Economics



International Industrial Economics  
International Telecommunication  
Land-Use Economics  
Logistic Systems  
Long Range Planning Program  
Management Systems  
Marketing and Distribution Economics  
Mechanical and Construction Industries Economics  
Metals Industries Economics  
Military Operations Analysis  
Nuclear Economics  
Nuclear Systems Analysis  
Operations Analysis  
Operations Planning Research  
Petroleum and Gas Industries Economics  
Plant-Location Studies  
Production Economics  
Public-Policy Research  
Public-Works Systems  
Radiological Systems Analysis  
Recreation and Cultural Economics  
Regional Development  
Resource Industries Economics  
Retail and Community Facilities Research  
Small Industries Research  
Systems Analysis  
Systems Economy Research  
Theory and Practice of Planning (TAPP)  
Transportation Economics  
Urban Development  
Water Resource Economics



## Representative SRI Research Projects

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE has about 775 research projects under way at any one time. The following are typical of current research at the Institute:

Development of an on-line file manipulation computer program  
Visual perception at low light levels  
Tactual and visual reaction time  
Present problems and future trends in the newspaper industry  
Optimum control of reactive power flow  
Logic design techniques for propagation-limited networks  
Short-term optimization of gas pipeline networks  
Selection of dominant features of word recognition  
Man-computer communication  
Adaptive control-system design  
High-density information-storage surfaces  
Instrumentation for research on the effects of laser radiation on ocular tissue  
Laser radar studies of the upper atmosphere  
Forecasting clear air turbulence  
Analyzing and forecasting tropical weather  
Auroral wavelength dependence  
Instrumentation for 1967 Mariner to Venus  
Evaluation of US strategic force alternatives  
Static discharge system for jet aircraft  
Plasma diagnostics with electrostatic probes  
Tropical radio communications  
Ballistic missile defense analysis  
Assessment of the effects of sonic booms  
Tactical aircraft survivability

Decision analysis in industrial planning  
Analysis of counterinsurgency in Southeast Asia  
Quantitative criteria for local government decision-making  
Evaluation of reconnaissance and surveillance systems  
Satellite communication system studies  
Advanced point defense systems analysis  
Maintenance management for public works and other facilities  
Comparative analysis of approaches to technology forecasting  
Structure and dynamics of the research and development industry  
Technical-economic aspects of ocean resources  
Traffic safety  
Supersonic transport routing  
Urban passenger transportation systems  
Banking information systems  
Time-sharing business data processing  
Total management information systems  
Planning, programming, and budgeting systems  
Enzymatic hydrolyzation of organic compounds  
Repellency and attractiveness of man to mosquito bites  
Low levels of NO<sub>2</sub> with regard to emphysema  
Isolation, identification, and synthesis of the sex attractant of the carpet beetle  
Chemical finishing of textiles  
New products from fats

Alpha-olefin reactions  
Development of methods to minimize the undesirable effects of drugs  
Behavioral and physiological correlates of experimentally produced uremic states in primates  
Metabolism of well-known drugs by subhuman primates  
Chemical kinetics of solid propellants  
The dynamics of surface-catalyzed atom and free-radical reactions  
Cryogenic magnetometer development  
Structure and reactivity of radicals and molecules  
Investigation of olfactory techniques  
Chemical origin of the Venusian clouds  
Heterogeneous catalysis  
Atmospheric carbon monoxide  
X-ray flux and spectral measurements  
Development of a miniaturized velocity gage  
Stresses in the vicinity of a growing crack  
Irradiation of mice  
Investigation of anomalous radiation-induced electron pulses in organic liquids  
Electron irradiation of coated aluminum  
Seismological data processing  
Nearfield and farfield properties of incoherent noise sources  
Compendium of uranium host rocks  
Transducer evaluation  
Increased-speed facsimile system  
Modern optics—instrumentation design and development



### Stanford Research Institute

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Scall

29

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disposed of prior to trial, primarily by dismissal; 626 are awaiting trial. Of the 1133 misdemeanor cases filed, 733 were found guilty, 81 were acquitted, 184 dismissed and 135 are awaiting trial.

The police and Sheriff's Department have long known that many members of gangs, as well as others, in the south central area possessed weapons and knew how to use them. However, the extent to which pawn shops, each one of which possessed an inventory of weapons, were the immediate target of looters, leads to the conclusion that a substantial number of the weapons used were stolen from these shops. During the riots, law enforcement officers recovered 851 weapons. There is no evidence that the rioters made any attempt to steal narcotics from pharmacies in the riot area even though some pharmacies were looted and burned.

Overwhelming as are the grim statistics, the impact of the August rioting on the Los Angeles community has been even greater. The first weeks after the disorders brought a flood tide of charges and recriminations. Although this has now ebbed, the feeling of fear and tension persists, largely unabated, throughout the community. A certain slowness in the rebuilding of the fired structures has symbolized the difficulty in mending relationships in our community which were so severely fractured by the August nightmare.

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son complaints were  
department officials  
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burglary and theft.  
6 for burglary and  
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only or convictions  
1 "major" criminal  
90 days). Of the  
before; 212 had a  
inal record. Of the  
states whereas the  
he juveniles arrested  
liary jail which had

tice — judges, pros-  
ndation for the steps  
ibility thrust on the  
endards and making  
d Municipal Courts  
processing the cases  
November 26, the  
8 felony cases filed  
acquitted; 641 were





THE EVIDENCE. The extensive sniping and looted weapons were a major problem as this collection of seized guns (top) vividly illustrates. The overturned cars (bottom) show the fury of the riot at its peak.  
*Photos Copyright The Los Angeles Times*