

MINUTES OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
January 14, 1983

The meeting of the House Judiciary Committee was called to order by Chairman Dave Brown at 8:00 a.m. in Room 224A of the Capitol. All members were present. Brenda Desmond, Legislative Council, was present.

HOUSE BILL 150

REP. PECK, sponsor, stated House Bill 150 would grant to justices' courts jurisdiction over first offenses of criminal possession of marijuana and to alter the penalty. The bill is at the request of the Health Committee on Long Range Planning in Havre. The parents in Havre believe this legislation will enforce the penalties of marijuana usage.

The penalty would be changed from a fine of \$1,000 to \$500 and from imprisonment for a period of one year to imprisonment for six months.

Under the current statute, a person aged 18-21 is presumed to be entitled to a deferred sentence. The sponsor felt this was a mockery of justice. That clause in the law, therefore, is deleted in this bill. Under Section 45-9-201 the district court has exclusive trial jurisdiction. The purpose of the bill is to allow a defendant to obtain a fair, speedy trial when being prosecuted for first offenses of possession of marijuana. The sponsor felt the usage of marijuana is widespread.

REP. PECK also stated Deputy County Attorney Rice and the Attorney General's office had considered proposing legislation of this nature.

MARC RACICOT, County Attorneys, was in favor of the bill. He stated the County Attorneys were considering introducing a bill of this kind. If a violation of the law is not a misdemeanor, then it is handled in district court. However, drug offenses including misdemeanor drug offenses, are handled in district court, which results in a great deal of work. As a result, many misdemeanor marijuana cases are not processed properly. If jurisdiction of first offenses of criminal possession of marijuana is given to justice court, the cases will proceed more rapidly.

RACICOT further stated the national drug industry is an \$80 billion industry, of which \$29 billion is marijuana. The County Attorneys feel we should stop a lot of people from getting involved in dangerous drugs by admitting it is a serious problem.

RACICOT proposed an amendment that enforcement officers can possess or transport dangerous drugs while acting within the scope of their duties.

There were no further proponents.

There were no opponents.

REP. PECK, in closing, stated the district courts tend to dismiss possession of marijuana cases because of the delay. In Havre a suspect was arrested for selling marijuana on the school grounds. The case was delayed and eventually dismissed.

REP. KEYSER asked about page 3, lines 8-10. What provision concerning deferred sentences would there be for people under the age of 21? REP. PECK responded it would be the same as in other areas of criminal law.

REP. RAMIREZ asked about how minimum mandatory sentencing works. RACICOT replied many people between the ages of 18 and 21 make some judgemental mistakes with dangerous drugs. This mistake could hurt their career in the future. He felt the first offence should be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days or more than six months. The minimum fine and jail sentence may be imposed as conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence but may not be suspended or deferred entirely. RACICOT gave the committee EXHIBIT A, a proposed bill the County Attorneys would like enacted on this matter. Amendments to HB 150, Exhibit B, were also given by RACICOT.

REP. CURTISS asked if guidelines are necessary for officers to transport the drugs. RACICOT felt it would be within the scope of their employment.

REP. JENSEN asked if this law had been amended to include the presumption of entitlement to deferred sentence in the 1981 session. RACICOT believed it has been in the law since at least 1976.

REP. ADDY asked if an educational program about drugs should be placed in the criminal justice process. RACICOT believed it would be helpful. REP. PECK stated teachers are required to take a drug education class. Montana schools usually have a class in drugs in science courses.

REP. JENSEN asked if the result of children being taught the effects of drugs would be that their use of them would increase or decrease. REP. PECK stated it could be argued

either way.

REP. DAILY asked if section 5 were removed from the bill would deferred sentencing still be allowed. It was replied yes. However, RACICOT felt the section should not be removed.

The hearing on House Bill 150 closed.

SENATE BILL 14

SENATOR MAZUREK, sponsor, stated Senate Bill 14 is a Code Commissioner Bill. The Legislative Council discovered a mistake in the statutes concerning the termination of the parent-child relationship. This bill would remedy that situation.

There were no proponents.

There were no opponents.

The hearing on Senate Bill 14 closed.

HOUSE BILL 139

REP. EUDAILY, sponsor, stated House Bill 139 is to provide whenever a vehicle is witnessed illegally passing a school bus, there is a rebuttable presumption that the registered owner committed the violation. REP. EUDAILY stated he received a letter from the Office of Public Instruction, requesting he sponsor legislation of this type. The letter stated we need something in the law that would help reduce people running the red flashing lights of school buses. In most cases it is hard for the bus driver to make a positive identification of the driver. If a law that is similar to Minnesota law was passed in Montana, perhaps we could save some children from injury or death.

TERRY BROWN, Pupil Transportation Safety Specialist from the Office of Public Instruction, was in favor of the bill. BROWN read from EXHIBIT C.

WAYNE BUCHANAN, Montana School Boards Association, was in favor of the bill. Anything that will protect children is worth consideration.

BUCHANAN stated as a former bus driver he knows the difficulty faced by a bus driver in obtaining a complete description of an offender. As a parent whose son was hit at a school crossing in Wyoming, he totally supports the bill.

COL. R.W. LANDON, Highway Patrol, supported the bill as he felt it would improve safety for the children.

JIM KOKE, East Helena Schools, was also in support of the bill. He has been a school administrator for 22 years. During that time, bus drivers have frequently reported to him, the problem they have with drivers not obeying the stop sign and flashing lights of school buses. During that time only one person has been convicted.

JESSE LONG, School Administrators of Montana, supported the bill.

There were no further proponents.

There were no opponents.

In closing, REP. EUDAILY stated that when he first looked into this problem, he sent a letter to the State of Minnesota concerning a similar law, with the questions: What is the biggest reason for changing the law. It was replied that as in most states, violations for passing a school bus were never tried. In Minnesota cases that were brought were usually dismissed because a positive identification of the driver could not be made. Who would oppose this type of legislation? The Minnesota authorities did not know of any organization that would. The final question REP. EUDAILY asked the Minnesota authorities was what method and argument would be used to get the law passed. The reply was that enactment of the law would better protect our children.

REP. J. BROWN asked if her son was driving a car and ran through the flashing lights of a school bus how could she refute she was not driving. It was replied she could simply alibi where she was without turning her son in; or she could turn him in.

REP. KENNERLY asked if there have been any deaths in the last five years from drivers disobeying the flashing red lights. TERRY BROWN replied in Bozemen about six years ago a child was killed. In Townsend a few years ago a child was hit and thrown approximately 40 feet. He suffered a broken leg. Statistics concerning bus accidents are kept in the Office of Public Instruction. Information, however, is not kept when a child is injured by an oncoming vehicle. TERRY BROWN was not aware of whether the drivers had been convicted in the instances mentioned.

TERRY BROWN further stated bus drivers are becoming reluctant to report violations because so often nothing happens to the offenders.

The hearing on House Bill 139 ended.

The committee went into Executive Session

EXECUTIVE SESSION

HOUSE BILL 139

REP. KEYSER moved House Bill 139 DO PASS. REP. JENSEN seconded the motion.

REP. FARRIS asked if the owner of a vehicle would always be responsible for the vehicle when it is on the road. CHAIRMAN BROWN stated if you own the vehicle, you are responsible for it.

REP. RAMIREZ felt the bill is trying to get someone to take action. The police cannot take action if only a license number is given. The bill will shift the burden to the owner. If the owner cannot explain where he was and what he was doing, he will be prosecuted. The owner does not have to incriminate himself.

REP. KEYSER stated while he was a highway patrolman, he gave each bus driver a checklist to mark down indentifying features of the violator. If the bus driver obtained the license number, REP. KEYSER went to the owner of the vehicle and discussed the violation. Only one violation of this type was prosecuted while he was on the highway patrol. If the driver denied passing the bus, he could not be prosecuted. As a highway patrolman, REP. KEYSER had the authority to speak with the alleged offenders.

The motion of DO PASS passed unanimously.

SENATE BILL 14

REP. KEYSER moved SO PASS, seconded by REP. JENSEN. As all were in favor of the motion, Senate Bill 14 received a DO PASS recommendation.

REP. EUDAILY moved Senate Bill 14 be placed on the Consent Calendar. All were in favor of the motion.

HOUSE BILL 44

REP. JENSEN moved House Bill 44 be TABLED. REP. SPAETH seconded the motion. It was stated that the sponsor of the bill, REP. HARPER, requested the bill be tabled because

there are provisions in existing law that cover the problem intended to be resolved by the bill. CHAIRMAN BROWN stated that if further problems developed the bill could always be taken off the table.

All were in favor of the bill being TABLED. REP. EUDAILY, who was also in favor, voted by proxy.

HOUSE BILL 150

REP. SEIFERT moved DO PASS, seconded by REP. KEYSER.

REP. RAMIREZ moved the committee adopt the amendment RACICOT presented to the committee during the hearing. The committee decided to delay action on the bill until copies of the amendments had been made.

The committee then went in to regular hearing.

REGULAR HEARING

HOUSE BILL 130

REP. STOBIE, sponsor, stated this bill is intended to prevent the manufacture, possession, sale and advertisement of imitation dangerous drugs. The Montana Medical Association had planned to introduce similar legislation. REP. STOBIE became aware of this problem from a paper his daughter did in college.

REP. STOBIE stated that a letter from the Board of Crime Control (EXHIBITS D and E) states most people who have been caught selling imitation dangerous drugs are also known for selling dangerous drugs; most advertising for these drugs originates out of state but material containing imitation drug advertisements is readily available in most newstands, headshops, etc. It is likely that those in Montana who will go to prison for this crime if this bill is passed, will be found to have prior felony convictions.

The problem is pills are being manufactured to look like the real thing. Imitation drugs that are sold on the street are presented for sale as illegal dangerous drugs such as "Brown Betty" or "Black Beauty".

Thirty-eight states have legislation similar to this bill. This bill was modeled after the North Dakota law. A Statement of Intent was given to the committee. EXHIBIT F.

REP. PAVLOVICH, Butte, was in favor of the bill. The bill is similar to a bill he sponsored last session. In the Senate it was amended to include 45-9-106-Fraud obtaining dangerous drugs. When a violator is arrested under this act, the judge often applies Section 45-9-202, Alternative Sentencing Authority and sends the offender to a rehabilitation program rather than to prison. This bill would amend that section of law. REP. PAVLOVICH would like this bill enacted as law but would not want it to affect the law his bill made.

CHUCK O'REILLY, Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers, was in favor of the bill. He read to the committee a memo from Detective Sam McCormack concerning the "look alike" drugs. EXHIBIT G.

O'REILLY stated drug users take three or four of the "look alike" drugs to obtain a high. A problem arises because the "look alikes" are so similar to real drugs that it is difficult to distinguish between them. Therefore, when someone takes three or four of the real pills, thinking they are "look alikes", the user may end up in the hospital in a coma.

O'REILLY showed the committee advertisements for the imitation drugs and showed samples of imitation drugs.

Under current statute the seller of imitation drugs can only be charged with consumer fraud.

MARC RACICOT, County Attorneys, supported the bill. The imitation drug industry is a big business. Approximately 30 million dosage units a week are being sold nationally. Extensive advertising is used to sell the drugs. EXHIBITS H through K. The advertisements usually just give a phone number to call for the drugs.

RACICOT read from the bill the definition of imitation drug: "a substance that is not a dangerous drug which by dosage unit, features including color, shape, size or markings or by express or implied representations appears to be dangerous". The problem created by this definition is that there are some common antihistamines sold over the counter that look like controlled substances. RACICOT illustrated his point by showing some photographs of controlled substances from the Physicians Desk Reference. RACICOT felt the definition of "imitation controlled substance" found in the Colorado statute would make the bill clearer. EXHIBIT L.

VERN SLOULIN, Montana Department of Health, was in favor of the bill. He felt the bill would not interfere with the Federal Food and Drug Law. He further stated some of the large plants that manufacture imitation drugs in other parts of the country have been shut down.

BILL WARE, Montana Chief of Police Association, supported the bill. He felt, however the language should be counterfeit drugs instead of look alike drugs.

STEVE KING, Shodair Hospital, was in support of the bill. He felt there is a drug epidemic among young people. The manufacturers of imitation dangerous drugs have introduced young people to the drug culture. It is impossible for a drug user to tell by looking if he has the real thing or not. This leads to inadvertent overdose when the person believes he is taking an imitation drug but is actually taking a real one. KING feels the bill is a small step toward resolving the problem. It is time the people of Montana admit there is a problem

C.A. BRANDON was in support of the bill. He stated his 16 year old daughter is an alcoholic. He is convinced that when you start with one drug you are likely to move to another in order to obtain a longer and better high. His daughter's problem has made him look at his own drinking habits.

DR. JEFF STRICKLER, American Academy of Pediatrics, was in favor of the bill and urged the committee to support it.

MIKE MEREDITH, Helena High School, also supported the bill. His concern is that look alike drugs lead to more usage of drugs, both imitation and real.

SHIRLEY THENSEN, Montana Nurses Association, supported the bill.

There were no further proponents.

There were no opponents.

In closing, REP. STOBIE stated there was a recent "Quincy" television program that brought this problem to national attention. He further stated he was not opposed to the rewording of the bill's definition of "imitation dangerous drugs".

REP. DAILY asked how serious the problem is. O'REILLY replied there are many imitation drugs sold in this area. Pushers deal in real and imitation drugs, however, only

they can only be prosecuted for the selling of real drugs.

REP. VELEBER asked about the usage of look alike drugs and marijuana in the schools. MEREDITH replied students take the drugs for a psychological high - they think they are taking the real thing, and therefore, tend to act that way. The sponsor added students that have a big imagination can change their behavior.

EXHIBITS M through P were also given in support of the bill.

The hearing on House Bill 130 ended.

The committee went back into Executive Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

HOUSE BILL 150

REP. RAMIREZ moved that House Bill 150 be amended by reinserting lines 8 through 10 on page 3, (concerning deferral of sentences) and by adopting the amendments as in EXHIBIT A. He felt the minimum sentencing is an excellent tool. A deferred imposition would still be possible.

REP. JENSEN asked if officers would be protected under the law if they took drugs while acting within the scope of duty, for example undercover agents. REP. KEYSER stated undercover agents are protected by law already. RACICOT stated they are currently protected under case law only. There is no provision in statutory law concerning this situation.

REP. DAILY stated if the bill states a person convicted under this bill cannot have his sentence entirely suspended or deferred, then the sentence is not really deferred because it would be on his record. RACICOT stated when someone is arrested he has an arrest record. If he is convicted, then he has a conviction record. If the sentence is deferred he would still have an arrest record. However, if he serves time under a deferred sentence, the record of all but the arrest would later be expunged.

REP. RAMIREZ made a substitute motion to withdraw his previous motion and to amend the bill as follows: insert the language "one day or six months minimum shall be imposed." REP. RAMIREZ stated the minimum fine would be as is in the bill.

REP. JENSEN asked what the effect of this bill would be on the Yellowstone County Jail. REP. RAMIREZ stated there would probably be some impact. However, the bill should not be killed just because there is not physical room in the jails. RAMIREZ did not feel the Justices of the Peace would decide a person is not guilty because there is not room in the jails.

REP. JENSEN was concerned with the Justices of the Peace's authority. Most of them do not have a legal background. REP. KEYSER stated JP courts are now allowed to fine up to the limits provided for in this bill.

REP. RAMIREZ felt the purpose of the bill is to have this type of hearing in JP court now. BRENDA DESMOND stated if this bill is passed it would give JP courts jurisdiction over an offense that is comparable to DUI offense. The JP courts should be able to handle this fairly well.

REP. SPAETH agreed stating the bill reduces dangerous drugs to the JP court level and also sets up a rehabilitation program. It would give offenders a "taste" of jail.

REP. RAMIREZ withdrew his motion of the amendment. He then moved to amend the bill on page 3 by reinserting lines 8 through 10. REP. EUDAILY seconded the motion. All were in favor of the motion except REP. KEYSER, REP. DAILY and REP. HANNAH, all voting no.

REP. RAMIREZ moved his previous amendments, seconded by REP. JENSEN.

REP. BERGENE stated the bill would establish a good rehabilitation program.

All were in favor of the amendments except REP. D. BROWN.

REP. KEYSER moved to amend page 3, line 10, inserting "one" and striking "a". The motion was seconded by REP. CURTISS. REP. DAILY supported the amendment. REP. IVERSON felt the amendment was not needed, as the intent is the same.

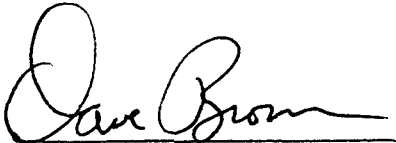
REP. KEYSER withdrew his motion.

REP. RAMIREZ moved the bill be amended to protect officers transporting drugs while in the scope of their employment. All were in favor of the motion. It was moved by REP. RAMIREZ that the title be amended to reflect the various passed amendments. The motion carried unanimously.

Judiciary Committee
January 14, 1983
Page 11

REP. ADDY moved DO PASS AS AMENDED, seconded by REP. CURTISS.
All were in favor of the motion except REP. D. BROWN and REP.
JENSEN.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.



DAVE BROWN, Chairman


Maureen Richardson, Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 14,

83

19.....

MR. **SPEAKER:**

We, your committee on **JUDICIARY**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **139**

..... reading copy (.....)
Coler

**A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT WHENEVER A
VEHICLE IS WITNESSED ILLEGALLY PASSING A SCHOOL BUS, THERE IS A
REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION THAT THE REGISTERED OWNER COMMITTED THE
VIOLATION."**

Respectfully report as follows: That..... **HOUSE** Bill No. **139**

DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 14, 19 83

MR. **SPEAKER**

JUDICIARY

We, your committee on

having had under consideration **SENATE** Bill No. **14**

Third reading copy (Blue)
Color

**A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CLARIFY THE LAW RELATING
TO THE TERMINATION OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP; AMENDING
SECTION 41-3-603, MCA."**

Respectfully report as follows: That **SENATE** Bill No. **14**

DO PASS (CONSENT CALENDAR)

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

(1 of 2)

January 14,

19 83

MR. **SPEAKER:**

We, your committee on **JUDICIARY**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **150**

First reading only (**white**)
Color

**A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GRANT TO JUSTICES' COURTS
JURISDICTION OVER FIRST OFFENSES OF CRIMINAL POSSESSION OF
MARIJUANA AND TO ALTER THE PENALTY; AMENDING SECTIONS 3-10-303
AND 45-9-102, MCA; REPEALING SECTION 45-9-201, MCA."**

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** Bill No. **150**

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "PENALTY;"

**Insert: "AND TO EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS CRIMINALIZING POSSESSION
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE
OF THEIR DUTY;"**

2. Page 2, lines 15 through 17.

Following: "and" on line 15

Strike: line 15 through "imprisonment" on line 17

**Insert: "shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more
than \$500 and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than
1 day or more than 6 months. The minimum fine and jail sentence
must be imposed as conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence"**

XXXXXX
XXXXXX

January 14, 19 83

3. Page 3, following line 10.

Insert: "(5) A person of the age of 21 years or under convicted of a first violation under this section shall be presumed to be entitled to a deferred imposition of sentence.

(6) Law enforcement personnel acting within the scope of their duties are exempt from this section."

Renumber: subsequent sections

AND AS AMENDED
DO PASS

1/14/83

BILL NO. _____

INTRODUCED BY _____

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING THE DRUG LAWS; PROVIDING FOR JUSTICE COURT JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN OFFENSES; AMENDING SECTION 45-9-102, MCA; AND REPEALING SECTION 45-9-201, MCA."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 45-9-102, MCA, is amended to read:

45-9-102. Criminal possession of dangerous drugs.

(1) A person commits the offense of criminal possession of dangerous drugs if he possesses any dangerous drug, as defined in 50-32-101.

(2) Any person convicted of criminal possession of marijuana or its derivatives in an amount the aggregate weight of which does not exceed 60 grams of marijuana or 1 gram of hashish is, for the first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year or both such fine and imprisonment. shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 and by imprisonment in the

county jail for not less than 5 days or more than 6 months. The minimum fine and jail sentence may be imposed as conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence but may not be suspended or deferred entirely. A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this subsection is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year or in the state prison for a term not to exceed 3 years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) A person convicted of criminal possession of an opiate, as defined in 50-32-101(8), shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 5 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except as provided in 46-18-222.

(4) A person convicted of criminal possession of dangerous drugs not otherwise provided for in subsection (2) or (3) shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 5 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both, punished by a fine of not less than \$300 or more than \$50,000 except as provided in 46-18-222 and by imprisonment for not less than 30 days in the county jail or more than five years in the state prison. The minimum fine and jail sentence may be imposed as conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence but may not be suspended or deferred entirely.

(5) A person of the age of 21 years or under convicted of a first violation under this section shall be presumed to be entitled to a deferred imposition of sentence.

(6) Ultimate users and practitioners and agents under their supervision acting in the course of a professional practice, as defined by 50-32-101, are exempt from this section.

Section 2. Section 45-9-201, MCA is hereby repealed.

Exhibit B
HB 150
1/14/83

House BILL NO. 150

Bob Smith, Chairman, Robert G. Baker, Bill Smith, Chairman

1 INTRODUCED BY
2
3
4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GRANT TO JUSTICES"
5 COURTS JURISDICTION OVER FIRST OFFENSES OF CRIMINAL
6 POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA AND TO ALTER THE PENALTY; AMENDING
7 SECTIONS 3-10-303 AND 45-9-102, MCA; REPEALING SECTION
8 45-9-201, MCA."
9
10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
11 Section 1. Section 3-10-303, MCA, is amended to read:
12 "3-10-303. Criminal jurisdiction. The justices' courts
13 have jurisdiction of public offenses committed within the
14 respective counties in which such courts are established as
15 follows:
16 (1) Jurisdiction of all misdemeanors punishable by a
17 fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 6
18 months or both such fine and imprisonment—excluding
19 jurisdiction in cases commenced under title 45, chapter 9,
20 except—except—examining—and committing courts—and to
21 conduct preliminary hearings—provided in subsection (4);
22 (2) Jurisdiction of all violations of fish and game
23 statutes punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or
24 imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both;
25 (3) concurrent jurisdiction with district courts of

shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 5 days or more than 6 months. The minimum fine and jail sentence may be imposed as conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence but may NOT be suspended or deferred entirely. all misdemeanors punishable by a fine only not exceeding \$1,500; and

(4) Jurisdiction to act as examining and committing courts and for such purpose to conduct preliminary hearings."

Section 2. Section 45-9-102, MCA, is amended to read:
"45-9-102. Criminal possession of dangerous drugs. (1) A person commits the offense of criminal possession of dangerous drugs if he possesses any dangerous drug as defined in 50-32-101.

(2) Any person convicted of criminal possession of marijuana or its derivatives in an amount the aggregate weight of which does not exceed 60 grams of marijuana or 1 gram of hashish is, for the first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment. A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this subsection is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year or in the state prison for a term not to exceed 3 years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) A person convicted of criminal possession of an opiate, as defined in 50-32-101(18), shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more

1 than 5 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except
2 as provided in 46-18-222.

3 (4) A person convicted of criminal possession of
4 dangerous drugs not otherwise provided for in subsection (2)
5 or (3) shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term
6 not to exceed 5 years or be fined an amount not to exceed
7 \$50,000 or both

8 15) A person of the age of 21 years or under convicted
9 of a first violation under this section shall be presumed to
10 be entitled to a deferred imposition of sentence
11 (6) Ultimate users and practitioners and agents

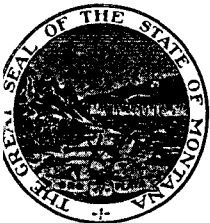
12 under their supervision acting in the course of a
13 professional practice, as defined by 50-32-101, are exempt
14 from this section."

15 NEW SECTION. Section 3. Repealer. Section 45-9-201,
16 MCA, is repealed.

-End-

New Section Law enforcement
Personnel while acting within
the scope of their employment
are exempt from this section.

→ punished by a fine of not less than
\$300 or more than \$50,000 except
as provided in 46-18-222 and by
imprisonment for not less than 30
days in the county jail or more
than 5 years in the state prison.
The minimum fine and jail sentence
may be imposed as conditions of
a suspended or deferred sentence
but may not be suspended or
deferred entirely.



OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
(406) 449-3095

Ed Argenbright
Superintendent

Exhibit C

HB 139

1/14/83

January 13, 1983

To: House Judiciary Committee

From: Terry Brown, Specialist *T. Brown*
Pupil Transportation Safety

Re: HB 139 Supporting Testimony

The Superintendent of Public Instruction feels that HB 139 will increase the protection of school children while they are boarding or departing a school bus. Children have been killed and many have been injured because motorists have passed school buses while children were loading or unloading. The legislature can help eliminate these situations by passing this bill. HB-139 will help law enforcement agencies obtain convictions against motorists who run the red lights of school buses. As the law now stands there must be positive identification of the individual driving the vehicle. When a school bus driver observes this violation it is difficult to get all information needed for a positive identification, (i.e., male or female, age, color of hair). As a result, a conviction in court is nearly impossible. This legislation will place responsibility on the registered owner of motor vehicles and should make the motor- ing public more aware of the fact that it is unlawful for them to pass a school bus when it is stopped with the red lights flashing to load or unload children.

TB:dg



BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
303 NORTH ROBERTS
SCOTT HART BUILDING
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
TELEPHONE NO. 449-3604

Exhibit D
HB 130
1/14/83

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Rep. Stobie:

Enclosed is a copy of a fiscal impact narrative that we were asked to prepare on your HB 130.

I'm not sure how fast the budget office gets this kind of information to bill sponsors, so I am taking the liberty of sending a copy directly to you.

Incidentally, all law enforcement officials that we contacted regarding this bill thought it would be a very effective tool for criminal justice --

Call if we can be of further help.

Mike Janin



BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
303 NORTH ROBERTS
SCOTT HART BUILDING
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
TELEPHONE NO. 449-3604

Exhibit E
HB 130
1/14/83

January 12, 1983

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM

TO: Susan Bloom, Budget and Program Planning
FROM: Marvin Dye, Chief, Grant Administration *MD*
SUBJECT: Impact of HB-130

In accordance with your request concerning HB-130, I was able to put together what I feel are some valid numbers and conclusions. I do however want to qualify the results by saying that they were not the product of a scientifically sound survey.

Due to a lack of any statistics at the state level (because this is not the law now) and the amount of time to generate this information, my first step was to contact the Laboratory of Criminalistics at Missoula.

Arnold Melnikoff told me that the lab had analyzed and issued 430 reports (separate incidents) of imitation dangerous drugs in calendar year 1982. He said these analyses were statewide, from the smallest to the largest counties and he indicated that the problem on the streets in Montana is considerable. He was not aware of any being manufactured in Montana. He also indicated that to his knowledge all advertising originated out of state.

I next contacted law enforcement agencies in six Montana jurisdictions with a population total of 182,760. I used the information from them to project statewide totals. When considering these totals one must realize that:

The totals are based on cases that law enforcement thought would be successfully prosecuted; and

Law enforcements' opinion on what the sentencing judge would do.

Susan Bloom
Budget and Program Planning
January 12, 1983
Page -2-

The results of the survey are as follows.

Statewide there would be approximately 167 cases of sale of imitation drugs successfully prosecuted yearly under this Bill. There would also be 194 cases of possession of imitation drugs successfully prosecuted each year. Of those successful prosecutions approximately 57 would go to prison.

Some other interesting facts determined from those that I surveyed are as follows.

It was unanimous among all law enforcement that most people who have been caught selling imitation dangerous drugs, are known for selling dangerous drugs also.

Most advertising originates out of state but this material is readily available in most newstands, headshops, etc.

Almost all of those that would go to prison as a result of this Bill also had prior felony convictions.

No one was aware of any imitation dangerous drugs being manufactured in Montana. They are all imported.

MD:pmw

Exhibit F
HB 130
1/14/83

STATEMENT OF INTENT
_____ Bill No. _____ [LC 292]

A statement of intent is required for this bill because it gives the Board of Pharmacy the power to adopt rules authorizing persons to possess or sell imitation dangerous drugs.

It is the intention of the Legislature that the Board should, as it determines necessary, adopt rules authorizing such persons as school administrators and state officials to possess or sell imitation dangerous drugs while acting within the scope of their employment. The rules should authorize possession or sale only by those persons who have bona fide teaching, testing, or other functions and should not purport to excuse otherwise criminal activity of any type.



LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY

HB130

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

15 N. Ewing P.O. Box 1685

Helena, Mt. 59624

406-443-1010 Business

406-442-7880 Emergency Only

Exhibit G

HB130

1/14/83

CHUCK O'REILLY, SHERIFF

January 12, 1982

TO: Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly

FROM: Det. Sam McCormack

Det. Richard Hammerbacker

Criminal Investigations Bureau

In regard to our conversation regarding "look alike" drugs and the ever increasing problem we are having with them in Helena and Lewis and Clark County, we have put together the following information.

As members of the American-Canadian Drug Enforcement Task Force, we have had occasion to discuss this problem with officers from different areas of Montana, North Dakota and Canada. All are experiencing similar problems with the appearance of these look alike drugs.

We have included advertisements taken from different tabloids and magazines available in Montana. The large color ad from Mid South Pharmaceutical Inc. was received through the mail by a respectable Helena resident who did not request such information.

Most of the stimulant-type pills contain ephedrine sulfate, caffeine or other non-controlled stimulants which are designed to give the effect of amphetamines or "speed". The analgesics or "downers" usually have Doxylamine succinate or salicylamid, again non-controlled, non prescription drugs designed to give the effect of controlled depressant-type drugs.

The price of these look alikes are stated in the advertisements, but on the streets, in the Helena area, the "Black Beauties" a stimulant are selling for three dollars each, while the cross-tops, a stimulant, are selling for about twenty-five cents each.

We find these two particular look alikes to be very popular with high school and junior high students. These youngsters believe that they are buying real amphetamines. It is not unusual for a person to take three or four of these look alikes to gain a desired effect.

The real danger is when one of these users happens upon genuine amphetamines or depressants. If either of these are taken in any quantity it can result in serious health problems or even death.

GOOD VIBRATIONS!

Give your favorite person the VIP treatment with this flexible, multi-speed vibrator. It has all the best features. It's flexible and textured. And now it's variable speed! A quick twist at the base adjusts the vibrator from a low tingle to a powerful throb. Made of pliable rubber, it yields to body contours, a full 8" long. Only \$9.95. If you are not completely satisfied your money will be refunded in full.



FREE PHOTO BOOK!

To introduce you to Adam & Eve's exclusive line of sexual bestsellers we're making an unprecedented introductory offer. A FREE 176-page book bursting with dozens of explicit close-up photos of the most arousing sexual positions you've ever seen! Send just \$2 for postage and handling and we'll rush your free photo book plus illustrated 48 page catalog.

101 SEXUAL POSITIONS

That's right! Over 100 illustrated sexual positions are included in this all-new photo book of sexual love. In 101 Sexual Positions, you will learn techniques handed down through the ages and lavishly illustrated in dozens of never-before-published photos. 176 pages. Introductory price, only \$4.98.



SAVE! Get Both Books For Only \$5.98!

CONDOMS BY MAIL!

Your choice of the best men's contraceptives, including Trojans, ribbed Texture Plus, the imported "ZERO-O", plus Nuda and Stimula. For men who prefer a snugger fit, we offer Slims — the condom that is 5% smaller. Choose from 36 brands of condoms, including natural membrane, textured and colored. Plain attractive package assures privacy. Sample pack: \$3.

Send your name and address along with your check or money-order to:

Adam & Eve PO Box 900, Dept. H-34
Carrboro, NC 27510

Please rush under your money-back guarantee:

<input type="checkbox"/> #7A Multi-speed Vibrator	\$ 9.95
<input type="checkbox"/> #FB2 Free Photo Book (P&H Only)	\$ 2.00
<input type="checkbox"/> #9L 101 Sexual Positions	\$ 4.98
<input type="checkbox"/> #KK7 Both Books	\$ 5.98
<input type="checkbox"/> #C5 Condom Sampler	\$ 3.00
<input type="checkbox"/> #13D All 4 Products	\$13.95

ROCK CRYSTAL INCENSE \$4.95/2.5 gr.

Contains Procaine HCL. WARNING: If inhaled or ingested, may cause stimulation, excitement, or other toxic reaction. Not intended for drug use. Void Where Prohibited By Law

MORNING GLORY SEEDS

Untreated Heavenly Blue.

\$4/oz. \$14/4 oz.

BABY HAWAIIAN WOODROSE

\$3/20 seeds

The Ultimate Incense!

ULTRACAIN

\$9.95/1 gr.

OPIMUM POPPY CULTIVATION

Plus 55¢ postage & handling.

FREE SEEDS!

The Complete Growing Guide

\$4.50

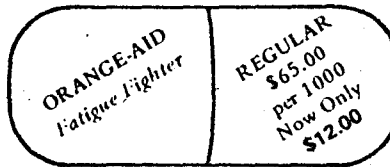
Fertile Seed Sample with each book order.

Send your order to: REAL CONCEPTS,
P.O. Box 30554, Seattle, WA 98103

- Price list of many hard-to-find, exotic products sent with first order.
- Minimum \$8. Money order for fastest delivery.
- Dealer inquiries welcome.

CLEARANCE PRICES

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL



FREE FLYER

ON OUR

COMPLETE PRODUCT LINE

- CAPSULES
- TABLETS
- INCENSE
- AROMAS
- DIET-AIDS

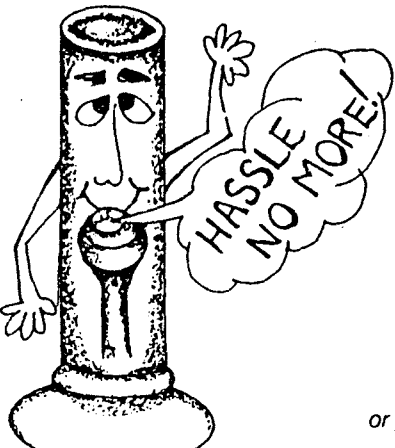
CALL TO ORDER

(919) 762-1531

M-F

ISLAND BRAND DIST., INC.
Box 2189, Wilmington, NC 28402

MASTERCARD • VISA • C.O.D.



Now you can purchase rolling paper, pipes, clips, snuff supplies, bongs, and much, much more through our mail order catalog.

Send \$3.00 for our catalog and receive 4 FREE packs of rolling papers.

FANTASY HIGHLAND

P.O. Box 1271 Dept. H
Northbrook, IL 60062

or Credit Card Holders Call 312/966-7878

DOMESTIC GROWERS SUPPLY Our 5th Year

OUTDOOR SUPPLIES

High Pressure (50 & 100 psi) 12 Volt D.C. Water Pumps
Collapsible Back Pack Sprayer...Hand Pumps
17 Lb. Gas Engine (Kawasaki) Water Pump...138" head
Collapsible Nylon Water Tanks...275 to 1,340 Gallons
Battery Operated Water Valve...Irrigate Automatically
Drip Irrigation Supplies...Fertilizers Proportioners
4-24-12-15 Gallon Poly Gro-Bag Containers
3L 16 1/2" wide X 13" deep...Use over again!

AMERICA'S LEADING SUPPLIER OF INDUSTRIAL INDOOR/OUTDOOR GROWING EQUIPMENT

NEW 1982 CATALOG

INDOOR SUPPLIES

Hydroponic Nutrients...Pumps... Liquid Level Controls
pH...Soluble Salts...Light and Temp. Recording Instruments
CO₂ Greenhouse Carbon Dioxide Generator
"Fertilize the air for higher yields"
Electric Soil Sterilizers—Humidifiers
Continuous Duty (1800 RPM) Diesel Power Plants
4,000 to 50,000 Watts... Air or Water Cooled

Vis. Hard orders by phone (503) 592-3615
p.p.p. shipped U.S. Parcel Post, B&A

44 Page Catalog...\$1.00 (\$2.00 First Class)
Send for: DGS Box 809-81, Cave Junction, OR 97523

BULLSHIT

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LEMMINGS (LEMMING AID)

A concentration of concerned citizens concentrating on concerning concerns! (BULLSHIT) What can the lemmings do for you? A lot! With your membership you will receive a high quality shirt with unusual lemming logo, membership card, poster, bumper sticker, button and a 6 month subscription to the LEMMING JOURNAL. Which includes humorous, exciting satirical cartoons, editorials, letters to Ann Lemming & updates on lemming projects. ORDER NOW! Start your own local chapter. Send only \$25 plus 2.45 for postage & handling to:

THE LEMMING SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1905
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

72701

Please include name, address, shirt size (S,M,L,XL) Ark. residents - 3% sales tax (4 to 6 weeks F) YOU TOO CAN BE A LF

Order Now!

HIGH TIMES VIDEO MAGAZINE

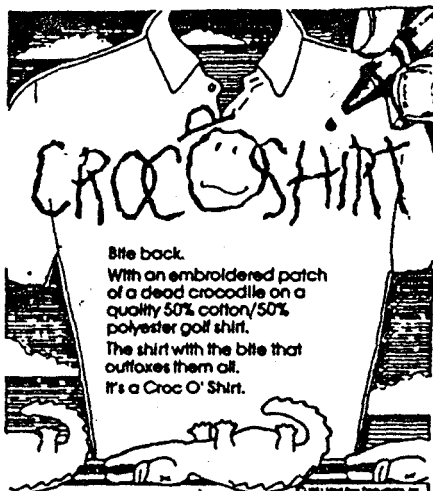
HIGH TIMES magazine is proud to announce the premiere issue of the HIGH TIMES VIDEO EDITION. That's right! The one and only HIGH TIMES for your home video recorder.

And the best news of all is that we want YOU to contribute. Whoever you are. Wherever you are. Whether you are into video or just into being HIGH. Show us your buds! Or anything else you think might fit into the video version of HIGH TIMES—features, flashes, interviews, news, local events, cartoons, centerfolds...

Send us your videotapes in whatever format you use: Betamax, VHS, Technicolor, 3/4 U-Matic, or 1 inch. They could even be home movies transferred to videotape. We'll watch anything! If we choose yours, you'll receive a free copy of the HIGH TIMES VIDEO EDITION it appears in.

To contribute to the premiere issue of the HIGH TIMES VIDEO EDITION, send tapes to: HIGH TIMES, P.O. Box 330709, Coconut Grove, FL 33133

Remember: All material must be submitted on videotape. It will only be returned if accompanied by SASE.



Croc O' Shirt
P.O. Box 157, Richmond, VA 23201

HT

I know a good thing when I see it! Send me _____ Croc O' Shirt(s) as indicated below. I am enclosing \$_____ or \$12.95 plus \$1.50 postage and handling for each shirt (VA residents add 4% sales tax). I'm impatient but I will allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Light Blue _____ S M L XL Red _____ S M L XL

White _____ Navy _____

Yellow _____ Navy _____

EXOTIC UNTREATED GARDENING SEEDS!

★ BABY WOODROSE SEEDS

(ARGYREIA NERVOSA)

2 Grams (20 Seeds) \$3.00 1/2 oz. (140 Seeds) \$16.00 1 oz. \$26.00 2 oz. \$43.00 18 Grams (540 Seeds) \$3.00 1/4 Lb. \$13.00 1/2 Lb. \$22.00 1 Lb. \$36.00

HOPS SEED (Humulus Lupulus) 1.6 Grams (400 Seeds) \$3.00 1 oz. \$17.00 1/4 Lb. \$46.00

SAN PEDRO CACTUS ★ (Trichocereus Pachanoi) 5 in. cutting \$8.00 / 10 in. \$15.00

WILD LETTUCE SEEDS (Lactuca Scariola & Virosa Mix) 1.6 Gram (2400 Seeds) \$3.00

★ CLUB ORGANIC RICE PAPERS

CLUB GLUELESS (SINGLE-WIDE) BOX OF 60 PACKS \$20.95, 1/2 BOX \$11.95

CLUB CABARET (DOUBLE-WIDE) BOX OF 25 PACKS \$11.95

CLUB PROFESSOR T-SHIRTS (BLACK, RED OR TAN) 100% COTTON S-M-L \$7.95 EACH

NEW CATALOGUE AND BULK HERB LIST - 35¢

ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING! M.O. OR CASH GETS 1 DAY PROCESSING!

HISTORICAL AND GRADENING INFORMATION INCLUDED!

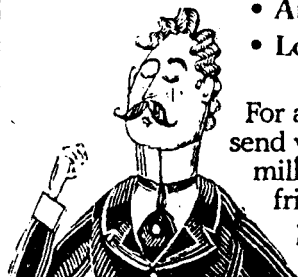
★ ITEMS NOT FOR SALE TO MINORS! FREE WILD LETTUCE SEEDS WITH \$10 PURCHASE!

TEXAS RESIDENTS PLEASE ADD 6% SALES TAX

CASH, CHECK OR M.O. - SWAMP FOX HERBS, P.O. BOX 66133 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77266-6133

Put your personal message in High Times

- Birthdays
- Love Notes
- Anniversaries
- Harvest
- Long Lost Friends
- Announcements



For as little as \$40 you can send your message to over 2 million people. Surprise your friends and loved ones with a personal note or greeting. See page 89 for order blank.



TO STOP CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR MARIJUANA, YOU MUST WRITE YOUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES LETTING THEM KNOW HOW YOU FEEL

When was the last time you sat down and wrote your congressman to tell him that you want to see marijuana legalization? Say NEVER?? Well let THE PEOPLE'S LOBBYIST do it for you. Your letters will tell of your desire to - End POTHibition * Legalize the cultivation of Cannabis * Stop putting Americans in jail for possession of marijuana * To direct the government to collect reasonable sales taxes to help fund social problems.

ONE LETTER CAN'T DO MUCH, BUT A LOT OF LETTERS FROM A LOT OF PEOPLE CAN'T BE IGNORED.

★ ★ ★ ★ LIMITED INTRODUCTORY OFFER ★ ★ ★ ★
12 LETTERS ONLY \$12.00

1 ea. - President of U.S., both Senators, and your Representative - every 60 days X's 3.

Name (alias OK) _____

Address (if confirmation desired) _____

City/State/Zip _____

U.S. Representative _____

CASH - CHECK

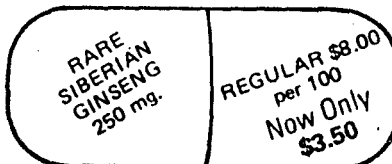
OR

MONEY ORDER

THE PEOPLE'S LOBBYIST BOX 66523, LOS ANGELES, CA 90066

CLEARANCE PRICES

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL



- CAPSULES
- TABLETS
- INCENSE
- AROMAS
- DIET-AIDS

CALL TO ORDER

(919) 762-1531

M - F

FREE FLYER,
ON OUR
COMPLETE PRODUCT LINE

ISLAND BRAND DIST., INC.
Box 2189, Wilmington, NC 28402

MASTERCARD • VISA • C.O.D.

Now Spiral Bound —

MARIJUANA GROWER'S GUIDE

Marijuana Grower's Guide by Mel Frank and Ed Rosenthal is the most advanced, most complete guide to growing. For the smallest or largest scale grower. Sections on indoor and outdoor cultivation, breeding, grafting, sinsemilla, drying, curing and Cannabis botany and chemistry tell you everything you need to know to grow crop after crop of primo pot indoors or out. Contains 350 pages, introduction by Keith Stroup, a dramatic 16-page color section, and over 150 b/w photos. Discloses secrets of master grass farmers. Detailed instructions for supplying and curing a constant flow of superior quality smoke. **\$14.95**

Also Available:

Sinsemilla by Richardson and Woods. Beautiful photographic study of the changing rhythms of the marijuana plant. Tells how to grow your own. 120 full-color photographs. 96 pages. **\$12.95**

132 Ways to Earn a Living Without Working for Someone Else by Rosenthal and Lichty. If your job is a drag, you need this book. Shows everything you need to become independent. 300 pages. **\$5.95**

Marijuana Botany by Robert Connell Clark. Information from government researchers and master California growers. Details on propagation & cloning, breeding & hybridizing, sexing & sinsemilla techniques. The newest book on cultivation. 220 pages. **\$7.95**

The Sinsemilla Technique by Kayo. Insightful description of the method and evolution of Sinsemilla. Detailed descriptions of effects of stress, microclimates, hybridizing to improve quality and yields, propagation techniques to increase yield and profit. Presents inside information from cultivators and law enforcement officials on concealment and security. Beautiful b/w and color photos of sinsemilla gardens, farms and greenhouses from throughout the U.S. 134. **\$9.95**

Marijuana Grower's Guide T-shirts & jerseys — Limited edition 4 color "Grow American" design. Hand silk screened on 100% cotton USA made shirts. Beautiful — you'll love 'em! S,M,L,XL T-shirt **\$7.95**/Jersey **\$11.95**

Add \$1.00 postage and handling. Calif. residents add 6% sales tax. **SAVE!** Order 2 or more items and we pay the postage. Order 3 or more items and deduct \$2.00 from your order. **QUICK TRADING CO.** Dept. H-13, PO Box 477, San Francisco, CA 94101. Wholesale inquiries invited. Send \$1.00 (refundable with 1st order) for catalog.



CALL TOLL FREE NATIONWIDE

(800) 227-1617, ext. 232

California Only (800) 772-3545, ext. 232

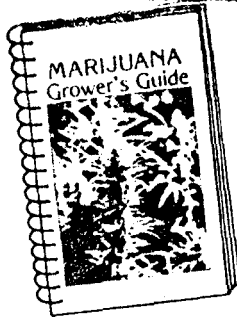
to charge by phone (\$20 minimum phone order)

VISA & MasterCard Only or send check or money order. No C.O.D.

Quick Trading Co.



Serving you since 1976.



High. All that concussion by played holy bob with your innards, my friend, and your outwards ain't very pretty, either. Here, Sambo, lemme stitch that one.

Maclehearn gently pinched the top end of a marvelous crimson wound that arced around the left quarter of Connie's breadbasket, and ran a suture through it without drawing a speck of extra blood. "Now, you don't want to know how fucked up you are, Connie," he said conversationally. "Your job now is, you just lay back and let us carry you home. Don't think about nothing unless'n it's pussy and air-conditioning, okay?" He looked up from his amazingly precise stitch work and rattled off a string of Hmong at a couple gooks chopping up the bamboo with machetes. "We're gonna make you a nice poncho stretcher and carry you straight on home, all the way home, like an Abyssinian prince on his imperial palanquin. You just think about that, my man."

Abyssinia was a pleasant thing to think about, to take a person's mind off his horrible injuries. It was high up in Africa, Connie had heard somewhere; they called it Abyssinia because the mountains were so high. High and cool and dry. Abyssinia was a fine, cool place to think about, instead of being all crushed and bunged up and bloody in this jungle sumphole. He would like to visit Abyssinia. In fact, he could dream himself there, with no effort at all.

Every time Connie started to come down out of it, over the day and a half it took them to get him to a Medevac unit, the spook Maclehearn fixed him up with another dose of Doc Dai's Number Four. Once, at night, he realized that they were under fire, because of the fascinating musical patterns, exquisitely meaningful in their regular irregularity, created by the incoming and the outgoing. "It's another kind of singing together," he told Maclehearn. "It really is another way people have of singing with each other. Can you understand that, Maclehearn?"

"Sure, Connie. It's a big old boy-scout jamboree." Maclehearn slung off another rocket into the jungle, and someone started screaming. "That fucker just turned into a soprano, Connie. Give us E over high C, slope!" And he flung another rocket into a different place.

The Medevac orderly tried to fix him up with Demerol, but Maclehearn wouldn't hear of it. "This boy's on a special prescription from Doctor Dai in Saigon, my man. He got so fucked up on the Trail, he deserves nothing but the best."

"But he's got no special—"

"Shut your hole, friend," Maclehearn said in an easy voice that would have shut up Lyndon Baines Johnson himself. It was the last thing Connie ever heard him say and remembered. Once they got him to the marine base, they started giving him something different, something that took his memory clean away, and filled his head with weird animals and ghostly noises.

continued on page 88

MIDWEST PHARMACEUTICAL

You've Seen Them!
You've Bought Them!!
You've Paid Too Much!!!

The Highest
Quality Available
LET'S MAKE A DEAL!!!

Please inquire for all the new lines:
MIDWEST PHARMACEUTICAL, INC.

P.O. BOX 3544
OMAHA, NE 68103-0544
PHONE: 1-402-346-4929

HT 7151

The collaborations with Wonder are the most experimental extensions of reggae Third World has recorded. In fact, "Try Jah Love" is a hot dance number, toe-tapping disco as only Wonder can make it, with Stevie grooving along on piano for good measure.

Commercial success has not meant entirely good news to Third World. They have been criticized for not playing "pure" reggae, but the band feels they have been true to their own musical ideas. "No music can stay in one era," says "Cat" Coore. "Like a baby walking, he learns to move, creep, walk and then run. There must be development."

Carrot sees no contradiction with reggae principles in this development. "With Third World it is commonplace," he explains. "It is not something that we borrowed. It's something that we are born with, that we grew up with. My father is a jazz musician, my brother is a jazz musician, Cat's mother is a classical pianist. Ibu's aunt is a classical pianist. We are used to this environment, so what we play is what we feel. A lot of musicians borrow music so as to enhance their thing, sometimes you hear them playing it and you know it's not commonplace. We play what we really feel and a lot of people don't understand that, they say we sell out. They say that we're not playing roots music. But roots music is a particular type of music, what we play is another type of music. We all belong. There is no superior or inferior one in any of us."

Carrot is one of the members of the band who practices Rastafarianism without smoking the sacred herb, marijuana. "The Rastafarians believe that it is a way of life," he reasons, "something that makes them more aware of God. Some Rastafarians like myself have used it. In my case, I found that when I used it, it taught me what I had to learn from it and now I can do without that teaching. It was a transition for me, and I'm not saying that I'll never use it again—smoking it, that is—but I know I can do without it. Suits me better to do without it. I eat it and drink it but not smoke it. And that is just occasional, when I feel I need to get a little cleansing. Only that can bring that about."

Coming from a middle-class background has given Third World an unusual perspective on Rastafarianism. "In my immediate family I am the first Rastafarian," says Carrot. "I was exposed to it in my society and it was very remote. Society always put a black cloud or gloom on the Rastaman. The blackheart man was always the man who would take away kids. When I used to go to school my mother would tell me to make sure I got straight out of the classroom and straight home, 'cause a blackheart man would come for you and take out your heart."

"I became exposed to it in a remote way. I listened to all the teachings in the school. I grew up in the Roman Catholic church. Rastafarian culture was very removed. It was through a mystical incorporation that I conceived Rastafari. Most musicians who started out as what are called 'baldheads.' Did you ever see Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? Once he gets involved in the music he has consumed so much of the faith that he starts sprouting locks, starts looking like a Rastafarian. It's an automatic thing."

Carrot tugs at a lock and smiles. "It's a good job, reggae music." **HT**

SPECIAL MAIL ORDER OFFER

10 FREE

PURE NITROUS CHARGERS

MIX COOL NITROUS WITH WARM SMOKE. Buzz Bomb® is an N₂O carburated pipe equipped with a precision adjustable control valve to regulate fast or slow output. **IT IS NOT A ONE HIT BALLOON INFLATOR.** Buzz Bomb® also separates into (1) a pocket size nitrous dispenser and (2) into a slick smoking pipe. It is available direct from the manufacturer with a special mail order offer of 10 FREE PURE N₂O CHARGERS.



Buzz Bomb®

SEND FOR YOURS NOW!!!
 Cashiers check or money orders shipped immediately.

TOTAL \$ _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 VISA/MC* _____ Expires _____
 Signature _____

Send _____ Buzz Bombs*
 @ \$20.00 ea. and _____ extra
 boxes of 10 chargers
 @ \$4.50/box.
 Postage and handling
 \$1.50/Buzz Bomb*, 50¢/box
 of chargers. Calif. residents
 add 6% sales tax.

Send to: PREMIUM INDUSTRIES, 125 Larkspur, San Rafael, CA 94901



HEALTH AIDS

(Containing Caffeine)

Call For Information

Midwest Pharmaceutical
 P.O. 623
 Flint, MI 48501

\$3.00 to \$5.00 per 100
\$18.00 to \$25.00 per 1000

Several Different Kinds

313-234-6964

VISA

MasterCard

Coloesso
Exhibit L 18-5-512
48130

1/14/83

PART 3

FRAUDULENT AND DECEPTIVE SALES AND BUSINESS PRACTICES

18-5-301. Fraud in effecting sales.

(1) (f) Repealed, L. 79, p. 730, § 11, effective July 1, 1979.

18-5-306. Counterfeit or imitation controlled substances. (1) As used in this part 3, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Controlled substances" means any drug or other substance or an immediate precursor which is declared to be a controlled substance under part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S. 1973.

(b) "Counterfeit or imitation controlled substances" means any substance which is not a controlled substance, but which is expressly or impliedly represented to be a controlled substance and which is of such nature, packaging, or appearance as to lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance.

(2) Except as authorized by law, any person who sells, manufactures, dispenses, or distributes or who possesses with intent to sell, manufacture, dispense, or distribute a counterfeit controlled substance commits a class 4 felony.

(3) In any prosecution under this section, it is no defense that the accused believed the counterfeit or imitation substance to actually be a controlled substance.

Source: Added and (1)(a) amended, L. 81, pp. 995, 2031, § § 1, 46.

PART 5

OFFENSES RELATING TO THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

18-5-504. Concealment or removal of secured property.

This section applies to any valid security interest, perfected or not. People v. Armijo, 197 Colo. 91, 589 P.2d 935 (1979).

18-5-512. Issuance of bad check.

Applied in People v. Attebury, 196 Colo. 509, 587 P.2d 281 (1978).

ARTICLE 5.5

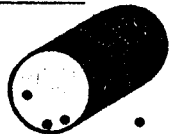
Computer Crime

- 18-5.5-101. Definitions.
- 18-5.5-102. Computer crime.

Exhibit A
HB 150
4/14/88

H I G H *Desk* I M E REFERENCE

AMPHETAMINE LOOK-ALIKES



CHARGES: Look-alikes hamper enforcement efforts against the illegal distribution of scheduled and controlled drugs and promote both indiscriminate and confused drug misuse. They can be confusing to emergency medical treatment and poison-control-center staff who are trying to provide treatment and antidotes for overdose and medical complications. In large doses, the amphetamine look-alikes can be life threatening.

NATURE AND USE: Although look-alikes, as their name implies, are made to resemble prescription amphetamine preparations, they contain no scheduled or illegal drugs. The look-alikes generally are a mixture of such nonprescription drugs as caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (a nasal decongestant and appetite suppressant) and ephedrine (a decongestant). These drugs are advertised as general performance enhancers and safe, legal means of getting high. Sales promotion is aimed at a middle-class, drug-unsophisticated, nonstreetwise population. When diverted into the street, these concoctions are sold as amphetamines, becoming drugs of deception. According to John Morgan, M.D., and Doreen Kagan, M.S.,¹ over 90 percent of street amphetamines actually contain little or no amphetamine, but are made up of the same ingredients as look-alikes.

HAZARDS AND LIABILITIES: Reactions to these drugs can include nervousness, insomnia, drowsiness, sharp rises in blood pressure and body heat, cerebral hemorrhages and temporary hypertensive episodes. Anyone used to real amphetamines would be inclined to overuse look-alikes trying to reach an amphetamine high. Real amphetamines might be mistaken for their doubles and taken to overdose. There is a danger, especially with street speed, of dangerous additives and impurities. Be aware of the potential dangers from abuse of these compounds. They represent more than consumer fraud. Finally, pushed at a young and vulnerable population, these drugs, like chocolate cigarettes, reinforce a cultural reliance on drugs that in part differentiates abuse from use.

FIRST AID PLUS: We are presenting the minimal first aid that is possible, and a description of the clinical steps that could be taken by a medical emergency room, clinic, or poison-control center. At low doses, the stimulant effects of phenylpropanolamine (PPA), ephedrine and caffeine, the

Medical advice by David Smith, M.D.

Written by David Smith and Rick Seymour

aka: speed, uppers, alternate energy source, black beauties, pink footballs, Dexatrim, OTC, diet aids, etc.

primary ingredients of the legally manufactured over-the-counter diet aids, look-alikes and street amphetamine drugs of deception, are relatively mild. The therapeutic ratio of these stimulant compounds, however, is narrow in that the dosage required to produce euphoria is very close to a toxic dose. If one takes several of these look-alikes in order to achieve a stimulant euphoria, one can also have stimulant toxicity, commonly producing acute anxiety, i.e., "being overamped." These compounds produce a good deal of physical peripheral stimulation and will produce increase in pulse rate, cardiac arrhythmia, elevated body temperature and elevation in blood pressure. With a massive overdose, these cardiac stimulant effects are potentially fatal. These require medical management, including the use of beta adrenergic blocking agents such as propranolol (Inderol), which blocks these acute stimulant effects, plus other medical life-support measures.

MASSIVE OVERDOSES: When individuals die from massive overdoses, either accidentally or in a suicide, it is usually the result of cardiac arrhythmia or hyperpyrexia (greatly elevated body temperature) and convulsions. A massive stimulant overdose represents a medical emergency and requires immediate medical attention.

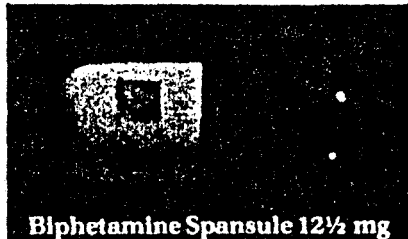
STIMULANT PSYCHOSIS: If an individual uses high dosages over a long period of time, a stimulant psychosis may develop. The most extreme manifestations are characterized by paranoia with ideas of reference and auditory and visual hallucinations similar to those seen in the high dose, prolonged amphetamine or cocaine abuse. These require antipsychotic medication such as haloperidol (Haldol), drug counseling, and often short-term psychiatric hospitalization. Lower-dose dependency usually doesn't require medication, but rather drug counseling.

ACUTE ANXIETY: Simple anxiety reactions with no physical symptoms can usually be managed with reassurance and the use of a sedative compound administered by mouth, such as diazepam (Valium). □

¹ Morgan, John, P., M.D., Kagan, Doreen, M.S. "Street Amphetamine Quality and the Controlled Substance Act of 1970." *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, Vol. 10 (4), 1978.

1/14/83

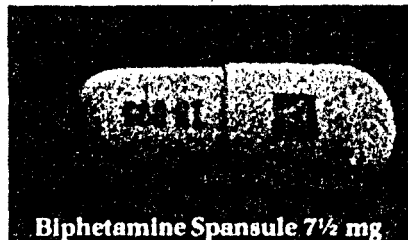
Nobody needs to be told that scoring street crank can be risky business. Pictured below are the most common kinds of amphetamines, as found in the High Times Encyclopedia of Recreational Drugs. Most, if not all, ripoff boots will be modeled on one of these ups. Of course, short of sending your stash out to a lab, there's no way to know for sure what you're getting; we hope, though, that this chart can help.



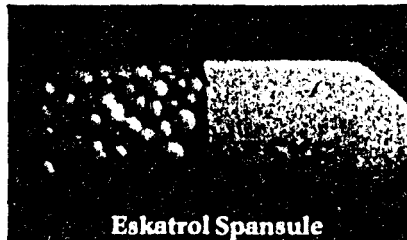
Biphetamine Spansule 12½ mg



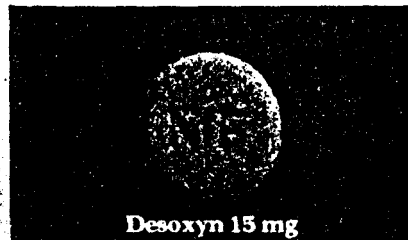
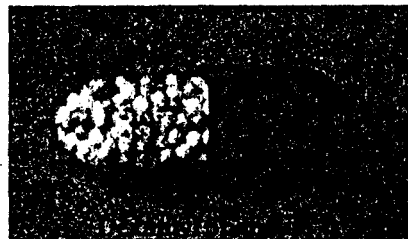
Biphetamine Spansule 20 mg



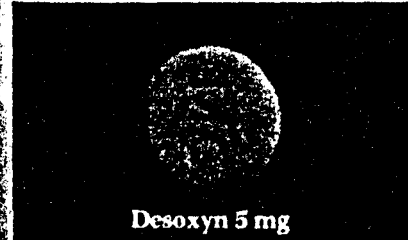
Biphetamine Spansule 7½ mg



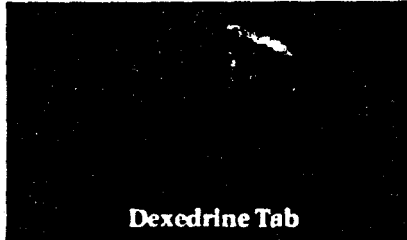
Eskatrol Spansule



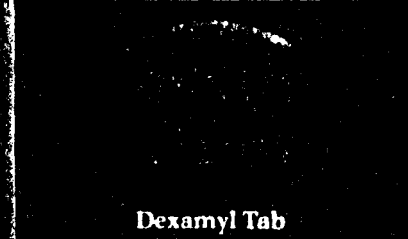
Desoxyn 15 mg



Desoxyn 5 mg



Dexedrine Tab



Dexamyl Tab



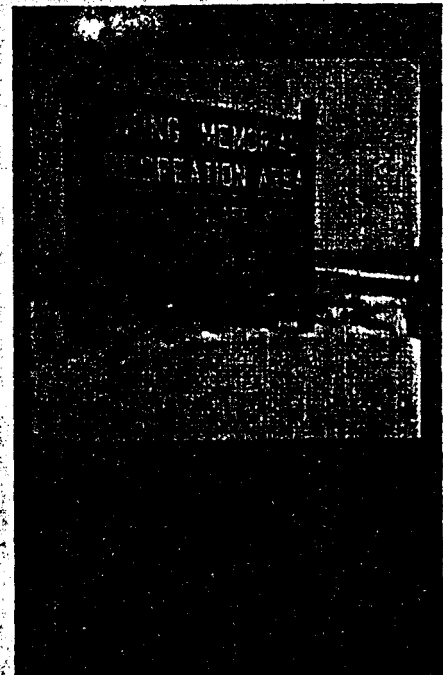
Benzedrine Tab 5 mg

Babylon Blues

I don't know what sort of drugs your writers use, but no chalice raised to my lips ever made I forget that those around I are still human beings. It's a bad trip you all take. Listen: El Salvador is not a joke. Rastas are not biz-zaro figures toting guns. (Where are the faces, the voices, the humanity in Trench-town USA.) Quit titillating the suburban whites with this stuff, or maybe you're placating their parents, I wonder. I and I are human beings too. In closing I resent spending \$2.50 to be depressed. Times is now crucial—either grow up or shut up when dealing with I and I. Save yourselves while there is still time, and Perrier and hot tubs won't put out the fire.
—I-Marie
Address withheld

Marie: Missing a Big Thing?

The big news out of *Ladies' Home Journal*: Marie Osmond's announcement that she is in fact a virgin. A mere generation ago, when virgins ran wild and free in the land and it was not uncommon to see a half dozen of them or more gathered at the salt lick, an announcement like this would not, we grant you, have been particularly big news to speak of, but these days there are of course very few remaining virgins, not to mention fewer yet who admit to it in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and a verified virgin sighting warrants reporting. Fortunately this endangered species is now protected by stern federal law—in South Carolina, for example, a single stand of virgins has shut down an Army Corps of Engineers hydroelectric project for the past six months—and officials are cautiously optimistic that in due time the herd will replenish. Marie's





Insert: DEA/Registrant Facts, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1982

Comment

The Model Imitation Controlled Substances Act incorporates by reference certain definitions in the applicable State Controlled Substances Act, but does not attempt to incorporate or amend the definition of "*counterfeit substance*" in the State Controlled Substances Act. DEA believes it would unnecessarily confuse the issues to attempt to amend the definition of "*counterfeit substance*" in the State Controlled Substances Act. Therefore, the Model Act uses a new term of "*imitation controlled substance*" as the key to the Model Act.

DEA believes that many of the existing and draft State Acts which have sought to reach the look-alike problems have placed too much emphasis on the representations made by the seller of the substances. Hence, the DEA Model Act seeks to place emphasis on the "*look-alike*" nature of most of the substances involved to sustain the burden of proving a violation. The portion of the DEA Model Act which deals with "*representations made*" by the seller is not really intended to reach look-alikes in tablet or capsule form, but rather, is intended to reach those cases where powder or liquid is represented to be controlled substances. Most cases related to powder will involve alleged cocaine or heroin and most cases related to liquid will involve alleged PCP or other hallucinogenic drugs.

The sections of the Model Act which deal with penalties, advertisement, forfeiture, and severability are framed from the pattern used in the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act, drafted by DEA in August 1979. As of October 1981, the Model Paraphernalia Act has been enacted by 23 states and many localities, and has been upheld at the state level by every Federal District Court and Appeals Court that has considered it. As in the Model Paraphernalia Act, the Model Imitation Controlled Substances Act leaves to each state the specific penalty to be inserted as a sanction for each of the criminal offenses proscribed by the Act.

Model Imitation Controlled Substances Act

Drafted by the
Drug Enforcement Administration
of the
United States Department of Justice
October, 1981
With Comment

Section 1. Definitions

- a. The term "controlled substance" means a substance as defined in (insert appropriate citation for definition of "controlled substance" in State Controlled Substances Act).
- b. The term "distribute" means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer, delivery, or dispensing to another of an imitation controlled substance.
- c. The term "manufacture" means the production, preparation, compounding, processing, encapsulating, tableting packaging, or re-packaging, labeling, or relabeling, of an imitation controlled substance.
- d. The term "imitation controlled substance" means a substance that is not a controlled substance, which by overall dosage unit appearance (including color, shape, size and markings), or by representations made, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. Nothing in this Act shall apply to a noncontrolled substance that was initially introduced into commerce prior to the initial introduction into commerce of the controlled substance which it is alleged to imitate. In those rare cases when the appearance of the dosage unit is not reasonably sufficient to establish that the substance is an "imitation controlled substance" (for example in the case of powder or liquid), the court or authority concerned should consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following factors as

Exhibit O
AB130
1/14/83

related to "representations made" in determining whether the substance is an "imitation controlled substance":

- (1) Statements made by an owner or by anyone else in control of the substance concerning the nature of the substance, or its use or effect.
- (2) Statements made to the recipient that the substance may be resold at a price substantially higher than the usual and customary price for the substance.
- (3) Whether the substance is packaged in a manner normally used for illicit controlled substances.
- (4) Evasive tactics or actions utilized by the owner or person in control of the substance to avoid detection by law enforcement authorities.
- (5) Prior convictions, if any, of an owner, or anyone in control of the object, under state or Federal law related to controlled substances or fraud.
- (6) The proximity of the substances to controlled substances.

Section 2. Offenses

- a. *Manufacture or distribution*—It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, an imitation controlled substance. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than _____, fined not more than _____, or both.
- b. *Distribution to a minor*—Any person 18 years of age or over who violates Section 2a by distributing an imitation controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of an aggravated crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than _____, fined not more than _____, or both.

- c. *Possession*—It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, an imitation controlled substance. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than _____, fined not more than _____, or both.
- d. *Advertisement*—It is unlawful for any person to place any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication, or to post or distribute in any public place, any advertisement or solicitation with reasonable knowledge that the purpose of the advertisement or solicitation is to promote the distribution of imitation controlled substances. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than _____, fined not more than _____, or both.
- e. *Immunity*—No civil or criminal liability shall be imposed by virtue of this Act on any person registered under the Controlled Substances Act who manufactures, distributes, or possesses an imitation controlled substance for use as a placebo by a registered practitioner in the course of professional practice or research.

Section 3. Forfeiture

(Insert designation of state civil forfeiture section) is amended to provide for the civil forfeiture of imitation controlled substances by adding the following after paragraph (insert designation of last category of forfeitable property):

"() all imitation controlled substances as defined by (list appropriate citation for this Act in the state's statutes).

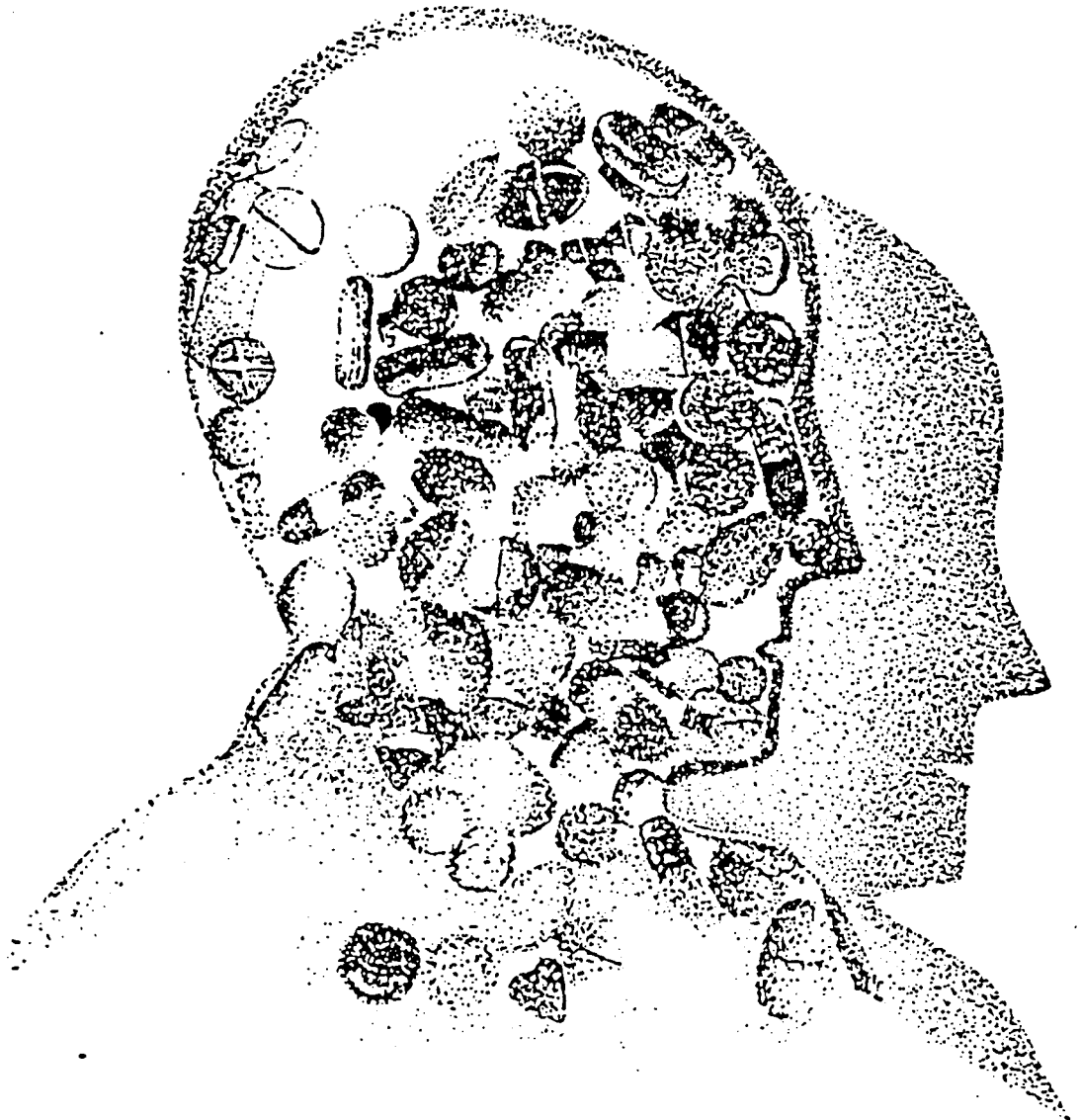
Section 4. Severability

If any provision of this Act or the application of the Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.



Trafficking in Look-Alikes ; an Update

Exhibit P
HB 130
1/14/83



Trafficking in Look-Alikes; an Update

Recent federal and state actions have seriously affected the rampant trafficking in look-alikes that has been sweeping the country. Look-alike distributors, who began assaulting the nation with a blizzard of capsules and tablets early in 1980, and the manufacturers who supply them have been dealt a series of regulatory setbacks that may portend an end to this multi-million dollar industry.

Look-alikes are carefully designed to resemble or duplicate the appearance of brand name amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and narcotic pain killers in both capsule and tablet form. On the street, they are known by the same names as their dangerous drugs counterparts: Black Beauties, Dexies, Yellows, Christmas Trees, and Rainbows. But look-alikes contain only non-controlled substances such as caffeine, ephedrine, phenylpropylamine, acetaminophen, and other over-the-counter non-prescription drugs.

As the number of mail order and store front wholesale distributors grew from a mere handful in early 1980 to more than 150 outlets by November of 1981, the production of look-alikes was reported to have soared to 30 million dosage units per week. During the past year and a half, the look-alike industry has flooded the nation's campuses and schoolyards with hundreds of millions of these pills. Intelligence derived from local police agencies, hospital emergency rooms, and medical examiners reveals widespread abuse, especially among teen-agers and college age youths.

In marked contrast to the methods used by illicit drug traffickers, look-alike distributors have conducted extensive advertising campaigns claiming their products to be both safe and legal. They have utilized full color brochures, magazine ads, highway billboards, and even television spots designed to appeal to teen-agers and young adults. Using commercial mailing lists, distributors have mailed colorful business cards directly to young recipients.

The easy availability of look-alikes has encouraged a climate of acceptance among many teen-agers and has conditioned them to the daily trafficking, handling, and consumption of these "pharmacal stimulants." In many places, look-alikes have become as much a part of the drug culture as the shopping center head shop and the paraphernalia vendor.

As the abuse of look-alikes grew, the public health dangers of these substances quickly became apparent. It is obvious that the young consumer who thinks that he has been purchasing "speed" or "ludes" and has become used to taking several look-alike

capsules or tablets at a time in order to "get the full effect" runs the risk of serious overdose or death if one day he ingests the same number of real controlled substances. In addition to this danger, the look-alikes, themselves, can have serious damaging effects. The number of emergency room incidents attributable to these drugs has risen dramatically in the past year. More than a dozen deaths caused by look-alikes have been reported from around the country. More deaths from caffeine overdose and emergency room hypertensive incidents from severe reactions to phenylpropanolamine may have occurred but have gone unreported.

Although trafficking in look-alikes is not prohibited by the federal Controlled Substances Act, the Drug Enforcement Administration considers that the distribution and sale of look-alikes, as of drug paraphernalia, encourages and contributes to drug abuse and drug profiteering. The look-alike problem is one more facet of the nation-wide drug abuse problem. For these reasons, the DEA has undertaken a six-point program against look-alikes. Briefly stated, the six points are:

1. Drafting of a Model Imitation Controlled Substances Act¹ for concerned states to adopt.
2. Preparation of documentation describing the problem, distribution patterns and practices, and other information to be used in support of the Model Act.
3. Fostering intergovernmental agency cooperation and providing active support to other agency efforts.
4. Enlisting the support and voluntary cooperation of the legitimate pharmaceutical industry.
5. Publicizing the DEA initiative and encouraging the support of parent and community groups.
6. Targetting of states heavily involved in look-alike distribution and manufacture to encourage legislative action.

More than a dozen states have enacted or are considering legislation targetted against the manufacture and distribution of look-alikes. States with legislation now on the books include Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and South Dakota. Some cities, such as Independence, Missouri, have passed local ordinances prohibiting storefront look-alike sales. In other state action, the Attorney General of Illinois has filed complaints against 39 look-alike distributors. To date, he has obtained verbal agreements from 15 distributors to cease and desist selling in the State of Illinois and he has obtained temporary restraining orders against three others.

¹Copies are available upon request from the Dangerous Drugs Section, Office of Intelligence, Headquarters, DEA.

The legitimate pharmaceutical industry also has been cooperating in efforts to eliminate the look-alike problem. The Eli Lilly Company, one of the largest manufacturers of gelatin capsules, has, since July 1981, refused to sell capsules to look-alike manufacturers. Other capsule manufacturers also have indicated a willingness to cooperate in this effort. The resulting lack of capsules already has begun to affect the look-alike distribution chain and some distributors say they can no longer obtain "Yellows" and "Black Beauties."

Recent actions by federal government agencies are having salutary effects on the problem too. During the past several months, the U. S. Postal Service has filed complaints against 39 look-alike distributors. To date, the Postal Service has concluded consent agreements with nine distributors and has obtained False Representation Orders against nine others. The False Representation Orders require postmasters to stop the delivery of all mail to the subject distributors.

The most significant federal action yet taken occurred on September 30, 1981, when the Food and Drug Administration filed counterfeiting and mis-labeling complaints against nine manufacturers of look-alike drugs. With the assistance of U. S. Marshalls in five states, seizures of equipment, materials, and finished products were effected at the following locations:

BT Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Tampa, Florida

Pharmadose, Inc.
Bohemia, New York

Frye Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Birmingham, Alabama

Standard Pharmacal Corp.
Elgin, Illinois

Jerome Stevens Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Central Islip, New York

LNK International, Inc.
Hauppauge, New York

Valley Run Pharmaceutical
Milroy, Pennsylvania

VIP Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Pearl River, New York

Newtron, Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Coram, New York

An inventory of seized items includes: 15 million filled capsules, 800,000 tablets, 20 million empty capsules, and over one million dollars worth of equipment including offset rollers, capsule printers, tablet punches and dies, and tablet presses. The FDA felt that its case against a tenth manufacturer, Ketchum Laboratories of Amityville, New York, was inadequate to support any enforcement action at that time.

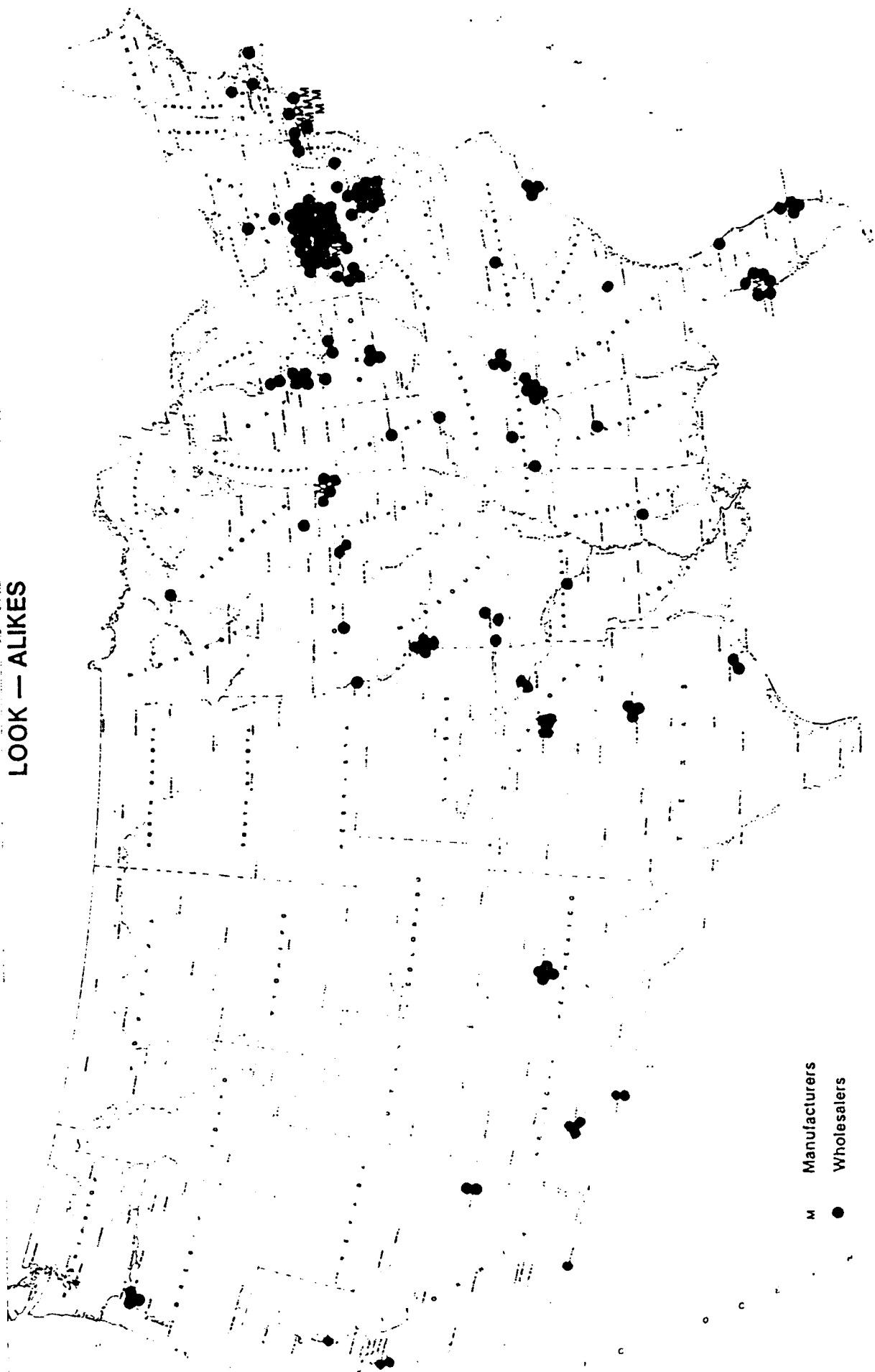
As a result of the FDA actions, one of the manufacturers has already signed a consent agreement to cease and desist production of look-alikes, and two more companies are also negotiating consent agreements. Information on responses by the other manufacturers was unavailable as of the date of this report.

The actions described above comprise a promising start toward ending the nation-wide trafficking in look-alikes. It is too early to make an accurate evaluation of the overall damage suffered by look-alike traffickers, but there is room for some optimism. Continuing action by federal agencies, state and local governing bodies, the pharmaceutical industry, and the public will be required to eliminate the look-alike problem from this country.

Laurence B. Golden
Office of Intelligence
November 2, 1981

UNITED STATES

LOOK — ALIKES



VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE

BILL House Bill 130

DATE 1/14/83

SPONSOR Rep. Stobie

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE

BILL House Bill 139

DATE 1/14/83

SPONSOR Rep. Eudaily

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.