

questioning without compliance when the suspect is in custody regardless of where he may be. It would be possible to set up a mobile interrogation room, if that would relieve the enforcement officers of the responsibility of obtaining a waiver before commencing the questioning.

I will conclude with a brief statement of what I believe has been the effect of the Miranda decision on wildlife and forestry law enforcement in Missouri.

We lost ten cases in 1966 because of the decision. About half that many were dismissed in 1967, but I do not believe this is a proper yardstick for measuring the outcome. It is my opinion that we have failed to take into account the probable effect on the officers that attempt to enforce our laws. It may be that some will take a defeatist attitude and fail to undertake interrogations with the positive attitude that is necessary to win the confidence of the subject being questioned. It may well be that less experienced or weaker officers may use these decisions to justify lack of effort in investigations. I do not believe that the number of cases lost in court in Missouri will be significant, but I am of the opinion there has been a reduction in the number of convictions obtained through investigation and interrogation. In other words, the Miranda ruling may be adversely influencing the persistent investigative efforts that ordinarily are a predominate characteristic of efficient enforcement officers.

One of our fine magistrates in Missouri made the following statement when we were discussing the Miranda case. "I have no intention of applying this decision to misdemeanors. I am going to continue as I have in the past. If they want to appeal, let them appeal." This, however, is not the thinking of the majority of our judges.

We must adopt a positive attitude in our thinking when we are speaking of the adverse decisions. Investigators of the armed forces have for many years been required to advise a suspect of his Constitutional rights before interrogation. So far as I know, they have been reasonably successful in their enforcement efforts. If these seeming handicaps cause us to be more careful in our interrogations, then perhaps the lesson in Constitutional law was timely and beneficial.

The fact remains that seldom can you convict a man on his own testimony. There is no substitute for material evidence.

WHAT DOES THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DO UP TO AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

*By Leonard C. New, Chief Enforcement Division
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission*

A few short years ago I came to Baltimore for the same reason we are assembled today — to receive the award for the "outstanding agent" for the year.

No one felt more highly honored than I did at the time. As years passed I found that I had gone to the top and I am now Chief of the Enforcement Division. As Chief from Louisiana I stand very proud with the man who has been selected this year as "outstanding". More especially to stand with my good friend and fellow officer — Harold Schexnayder.

My talk will be based around our activities in Louisiana, but I am sure they will parallel yours. Our agents enforce all the laws pertaining to wildlife and fisheries. They are expected to know about the activities of the other Divisions in order to tell the general public the wildlife story of Louisiana.

We send our agents to special schools when possible to learn of the problems other Law Enforcement agents are faced with. We conduct in-service training programs to bring our people abreast with any and all changes. We have in the past year had all our agents Pass the National Rifle Assoc. Hunter Safety Program and are qualified instructors. They are conducting at this time hunter safety programs with youth groups such as Boy Scouts, 4-H, F.F.A., etc. They also go into the schools with programs of various types.

Our people are trained to work in any state-of-emergency such as hurricanes, floods, etc. We have helped people in distress in every hurricane for the past fifteen years. Our agents have been credited with saving many lives and much property.

We have letters and documents on file bearing this out.

In times like these our agents never gripe about the overtime or having to miss a meal. I have stood with these men, wet, tired and hungry, when we would get the "all clear" that the emergency was over. We would go to our respective homes with the satisfaction that we had helped our fellow man.

We have been called on to help the State Police and other Law Enforcement agencies during some of the marches in Louisiana. This is a story all its own and I won't dwell on it now, but we were there.

The Agents of the Enforcement Division of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission represent a closely-knit, fast-moving and highly-trained task force operating in every parish of the State. Though their basic job is enforcing fish and game laws, they must spread themselves "thin" to enforce all the laws.

The scope of any enforcement agent's activities is much greater than the average person would believe.

As mentioned before, in many instances, the agent has the dual task of enforcing the laws pertaining to wildlife and fisheries and at the same time carrying the message to the people of what the Commission is doing to improve and perpetuate these resources.

The feeling is statewide among agents that this work with young people will serve a long range program to the importance of wildlife resources. In turn, they will have more respect for the fish and game laws as they grow older.

And, besides all these activities another important function of the agent is to foster safety in boating. Most any given day you can find the agents talking "boat safety" to various groups as well as individuals in his normal day of "patrol duty".

To the agents of the Southeastern States our challenge is great, and never ending. I challenge each agent to put forth his very best efforts at all times.

As Chief of the Enforcement Division from Louisiana I trust that I will always be able to look into a wayside mud puddle and see something besides mud and filth, that I can listen to the moans of an old man and see much good in his past, that I can hear the cry of a small child and see great things for him in the future.

I challenge all the Chiefs from the Southeastern to call our men into a huddle — when we call the "play", I am positive our agents will execute it perfectly and all the people from our respective States will be better off to have had the agents around.

THE ROLE OF UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS IN CONSERVATION LAW ENFORCEMENT PAST PRESENT & FUTURE

By Gerald D. Kirkpatrick, *Assistant Chief*
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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Mr. Chairman, Conservation Commissioners, fellow wildlife administrators and officers, it is my pleasure to represent the Pennsylvania Game Commission and specifically our Division of Law Enforcement. I have been asked to speak on the subject — "The Role of Undercover Investigations in Conservation Law Enforcement Past, Present and Future."

To give you a picture of my background of the subject at hand, I wish to call your attention to the fact that *I lived with the wildlife criminal for six years*. I point this out not as any special accomplishment, but rather for the purpose of pointing out factual conditions as they truly exist. Prior to my service as a Special Investigator, I served as a Pennsylvania Game Protector for several years.