

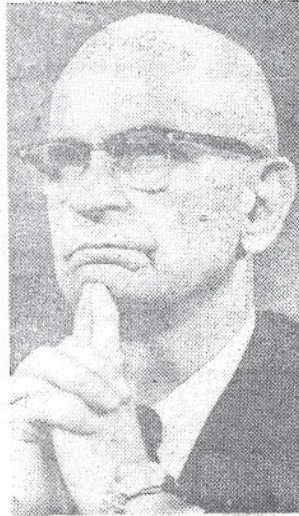
The Gun-Dealing General Indicted on Arms, Taxes

Washington

Retired Major General Carl C. Turner, 58, once the Army's top law enforcement officer and chief of United States marshals until he resigned under fire, was indicted yesterday for unlawfully obtaining firearms and for income tax evasion.

A federal grand jury in Richmond, Va., charged Turner with five counts of unlawfully soliciting gifts of 423 firearms from the Chicago Police Department and misrepresenting that they were for government use.

He also was charged with four counts of evading pay-



GENERAL TURNER
Ex-Provost Marshal

ment of \$16,679 in taxes from 1965 through 1968. During this period, the indictment said, Turner understated his income by a total of \$46,647.

SHOTGUN

Other charges in the 13-count indictment included embezzling two firearms donated to the government by a private individual; possessing an unregistered sawed-off shotgun, two machine guns and a submachine gun; converting 124 firearms owned by the government to his own use, and keeping a .45-caliber pistol owned by the government.

The charges against Turner grew out of hearings in October, 1969, in which a Senate subcommittee investigating the operations of clubs by servicemen on military bases throughout the world.

The time span covered in the probe was between July, 1964, and March, 1968, when Turner was Army provost marshal.

POLICE

During his testimony, Turner said he obtained confiscated handguns and other weapons from police departments in Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., but he said it was with the understanding the weapons were for his own use.

He acknowledged that he realized about 6800 dollars from the sale of these guns and did not pay income tax on the proceeds.

Police officials from Chicago and Kansas City testified under oath that they believed they were turning the weapons over to the government.

CLUBS

Following the hearings, Senator Abraham Ribicoff (Dem-Conn.) accused Turner of covering up racketeering activities of a group of Army sergeants operating the service clubs.

Ribicoff also accused Turner of lying and asked the Justice Department to investigate after the Army said its own probe produced "insufficient evidence" to prosecute. The Army subsequently stripped Turner of the Distinguished Service Medal it had awarded him when he retired.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who announced the Turner indictment, actually brought the retired major general into the Justice Department early in the Nixon Administration.

KEY

Turner served as chief of U.S. marshals from March 5, 1968, until he resigned Sept. 2, 1969, after learning he would be a key witness in the Ribicoff investigation.

He was recommended to head the U.S. marshals by the FBI, with whom he had worked while Army Provost Marshal. Turner was interviewed and recommended to Mitchell by Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst.

The maximum penalties for offenses cited in the indictment are 5 years in prison and \$5000 fine on each count of unlawfully soliciting firearms; 5 years and \$2000 fine for possessing unregistered firearms; 10 years and

Times-Post Service