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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

LAW ENFORCEMENT, by the very nature of its responsibilities, has always been a handy scapegoat for those who resent law and order and those who seek public sympathy on controversial issues. As a frontline representative of government, law enforcement often bears the brunt of criticism—just or unjust—leveled at constituted authority.

Admittedly, law enforcement has its shortcomings, as do all professions. Contrary to some viewpoints, however, it is not responsible for all the grievances with which it is charged. Furthermore, wholesale harassment of law enforcement is not an antidote for all the troublesome issues facing communities throughout the country.

A questionable move currently being championed in some localities is the establishment of civilian review boards to hear complaints against law enforcement officers. To a large degree, these panels would consist of appointed individuals who are generally inexperienced and uninformed in law enforcement and police administration.

When carefully considered, it is clear this drive for external boards is an ill-advised maneuver. It amounts to the usurpation of authority rightfully belonging to the police commander. It is a practice which could damage effective law enforcement and reduce the orderly processes of community life to petty bickering, suspicion, and hatred. The police executive cannot become a mere pawn of bureaucratic committees. He must have full responsibility for the performance, discipline, and control of his officers.

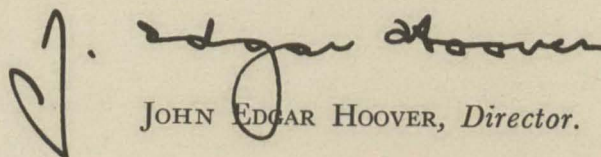
Valid objections to external review boards are too numerous and extensive to be shunted aside. Such panels represent a backward step for law enforcement toward ineptness and mediocrity.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Moreover, one of the major weaknesses of these boards is their inherent political overtones. In many instances, appointments will be made for political expediency rather than merit, and every faction, clique, group, and organization which has an ax to grind will demand representation. If there is one thing career police executives have learned over the years, it is that politics has no place in effective law enforcement.

The average law enforcement officer today is already saddled with greater responsibilities than he can fully comprehend and capably discharge. Society demands of the officer total compliance with the mandates of the law; however, it has yet to give him a clear-cut picture of what the law demands and what it forbids. Even those learned in the law cannot agree with certainty what powers the police officer possesses. Many times, his actions are adjudged wrong by the thinnest of margins in split decisions by the highest courts. He should not be subjected to public ridicule and penalized in salary, promotion, and personal career based on decisions reached by outside overseers to whom professional law enforcement and public protection may be of secondary interest.

Experience has shown that high selection standards, outstanding training, realistic pay scales, and advancement based on merit are fundamental principles of good police service. It is a pity that the efforts being wasted in promoting impractical review boards could not be applied to these proven elements.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JANUARY 1, 1965

Shipping Accidents Involving Radioactive Materials

F. L. BRANNIGAN*

Safety Engineer, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.

Contrary to popular public opinion, accidents involving the transportation of radioactive materials are rarely hazardous. An Atomic Energy Commission official tells why and recommends a course of action for law enforcement officers who might be faced with the responsibility of investigating such an accident and controlling activities at the scene.

SINCE WORLD WAR II, the applications of radioactive materials for peaceful as well as national defense purposes have increased tremendously. With few exceptions these applications in many different fields are a direct benefit to mankind. The attainment of these increased beneficial effects, however, creates increased requirements for the shipment of radioactive substances to more places, over more lanes of transportation, and through more shipping points. Despite strict regulations designed to insure the safe handling and shipping of such materials, accidents do occur. There is the distinct possibility that any law enforcement officer may find himself at the scene of an accident involving radioactive materials.

**Mr. Brannigan is a safety engineer in the Industrial Safety and Fire Protection Branch of the Division of Operational Safety of the AEC. His experience in the practical problems of emergencies goes back to World War II when he commanded a Navy firefighting school. He has lectured at the New York City Police Academy and many other public safety training schools. He is the author of numerous publications explaining radiation to the layman and is the lecturer in several AEC training films.*

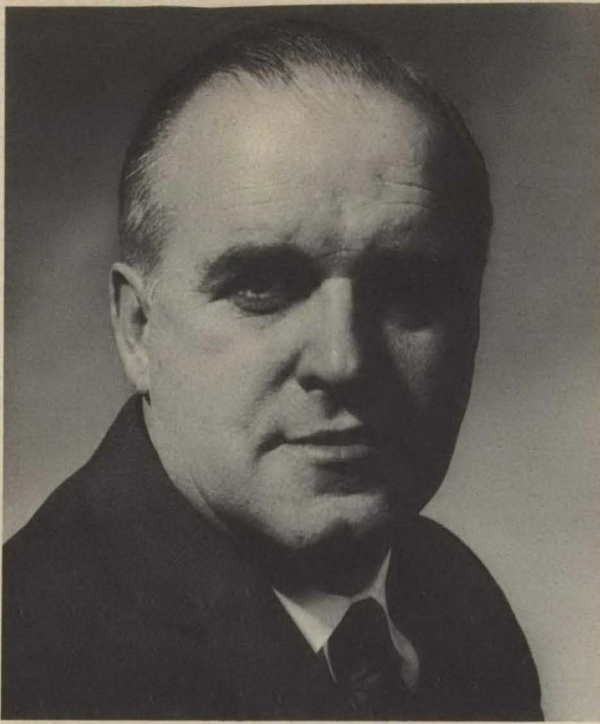
Proper action by the officer on such an occasion can go a long way in preventing fear and hysteria.

In major accidents, particularly those involving traffic, an important responsibility of police departments is the control of the scene, the removal of those injured and killed, and the opening of the highway to traffic. Police officers are understandably concerned about special complications which might be caused by the presence of radioactive materials in such accidents.

Radioactive materials shipped in interstate commerce are shipped under regulations promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the development of the regulations, which include requirements for *packaging, labeling*, and in some cases *placarding* of vehicles, the possibility that a shipment may be involved in an accident is very realistically taken into account.

Hazard Minimized

Compared to other hazardous materials shipped over our highways, radioactive materials in shipment present a minute hazard. While the number



Mr. Brannigan.

of shipments made may be stated as upwards of 100,000, by far the vast majority of this number consists of medical isotopes which will be administered to human beings. A shipment of radioactive material which is going to be swallowed by a person with a suspected thyroid deficiency obviously presents no hazard.

There is another important difference. Unlike other hazardous material, such as flammable liquids or explosives, radioactive materials do not contain within themselves the seeds of a catastrophe. They represent no problem to the police officer unless or until something happens to the container. An undamaged package of radioactive material presents no hazard. If found, it should be returned to the owner.

The difficulty arises from exaggerated fears of radiation hazard and out of a common belief that any radiation accident presents the worst imaginable catastrophe. In fact, radiation accidents, like all other accidents, range in degree from the trifling to the very serious, with the trifling predominating.

The basic hazard of radioactive materials is expressed in the sentence, "Radioactive materials emit energy which can damage living tissue." This sentence sounds fearsome by itself, but we must realize that we and all of our ancestors have

been exposed to radiation from a multitude of sources since time immemorial. Literally, the human race has learned to live with radiation.

The effects of radiation can be divided into those which directly affect an individual and those which affect the human race as a whole, the so-called genetic effect. The problem of genetic effects of radiation has no bearing on the accident situation whatsoever, because the genetic problem is a total population problem and cannot be related to any specific cause-and-effect situation. Whatever genetic disabilities the population as a whole may suffer from radiation are the results of the sum total of the genetic radiation received by all of our ancestors.

We need, therefore, only concern ourselves here with those situations likely to prove injurious to an individual. The exposure levels at which really damaging effects of radiation might be suffered by an individual are well known.

Safety Factors Considered

It is important to realize that there are tremendous safety factors between the normally permissible radiation levels and the dangerous levels, many thousand times greater than the corresponding levels for other hazards. For instance, a truck overloaded to three or four times its rated capacity will certainly collapse and only the sturdiest construction would resist such abuse. If we breathe 15 times the normal permissible concentration of carbon monoxide gas for 1 hour, we are in serious danger of death. On the other hand, the dangerous level of radiation is many thousands of times the normally acceptable level.

When dealing with the problem of transportation of radioactive materials, we are dealing in all cases with a physical substance which may be a solid, a liquid, or a gas, and which is emitting radiation. The basic radiation protection question is, "Where is the radioactive material in relation to the human body?" Some radioactive materials present a problem primarily if they are outside the body; others can present a problem only if they get into the body; and still others may present a problem in either case. Protection against those which represent an external (outside the body) hazard is based upon the interrelationship of time, distance, and shielding.

Shielding is extensively used to protect shipments which represent an external hazard in order to reduce radiation levels near the outside surface

to those which would have no serious effect on a person even if he were exposed for an extended time. In order to provide the maximum safety, the shipping label indicates that no person should remain unnecessarily within a few feet of the shipment. This precaution goes far beyond the injury hazard and is concerned with the general principle of limiting routine exposure.

If the principal radiation hazard results from the radioactive material getting into the body, then the principal protection is the provision of a container designed to retain the contents even though a serious accident should occur. The hazard of getting serious quantities of radioactive materials into the body is primarily a long-term industrial problem. The only people ever injured by radioactive materials in the body were radium dial painters who, day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, literally ate radium as they pointed up the paint brushes between their lips. Many people who worked in these plants and who had as much radium in their bodies as some of those who die of cancer did not die of cancer but lived out normal lives and died of other causes.

Radiation in Fires

Probably the only real hazard of injury from radiation in a transportation accident would come about when a relatively large high-level external radiation source (gamma radiation emitter) became unshielded and persons remained in the radiation field not knowing of the hazard. The most likely way this could happen is in an intense fire. The probability that this accident will occur is extremely low because of several factors:

1. Very few high-level sources are shipped.
2. The higher the level of the source, the heavier the radiation shield. An intense, long-sustained fire would be required to destroy the shielding.
3. Extremely high-level sources would, because of the weight of the shielding, not be found in general cargo shipments and, therefore, are very unlikely to be subjected to the intense heat of a fire.
4. Should we put together all of the unlikely occurrences, the heat of fire sufficient to melt down the shielding of a large radiation source would keep people away during the fire.

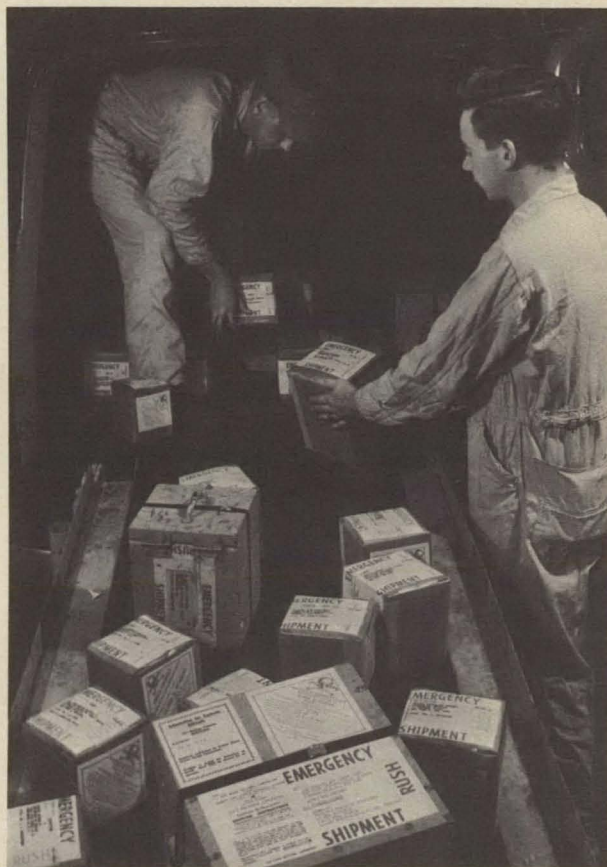
The problem of really serious injury from radiation practically resolves itself to closeup work after a very intense fire involving one of the very few shipments of relatively high-level gamma radiation sources. Even in this instance, the lead

shielding would have had to incur serious destruction or damage. Placarding, labeling, information from the truck driver, and the presence of large quantities of lead in the shipment may all give clues to the existence of the hazard.

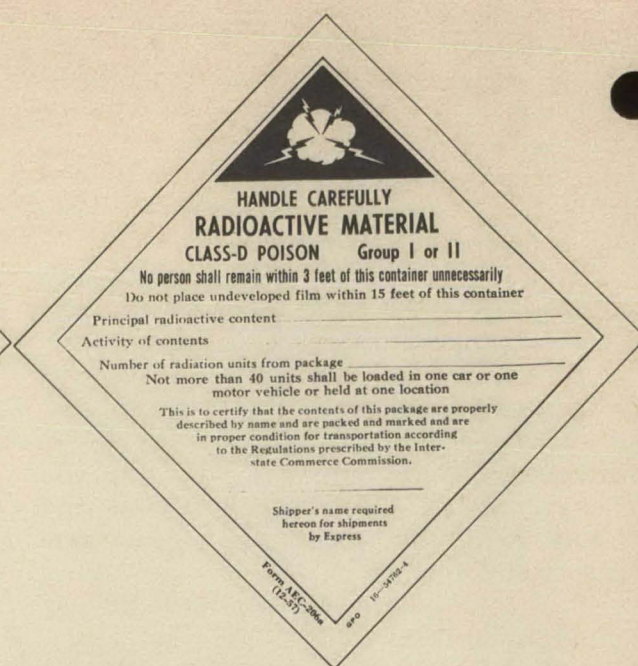
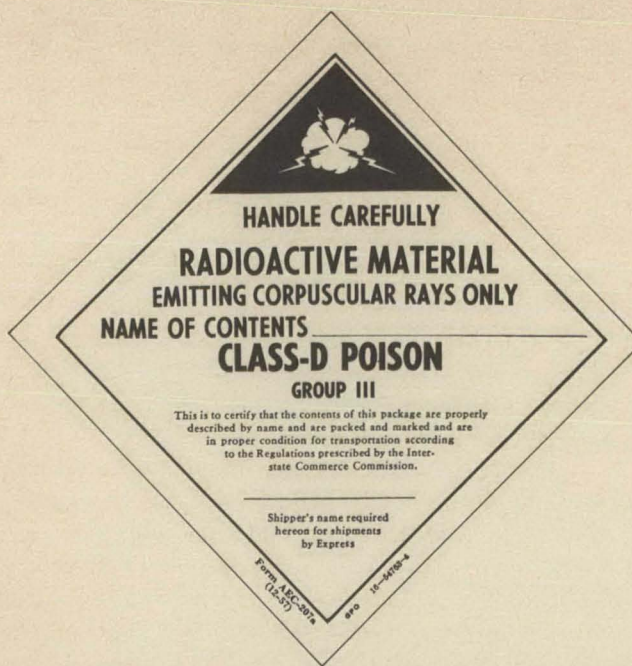
Detecting the Hazard

There is, however, one unfailing method of detecting the gamma radiation hazard. Unlike other common hazards, the gamma radiation hazard betrays itself by constantly sending out radiation signals which can be detected. We, therefore, come to this basic recommendation:

After any fire in a transportation facility, and this includes trucks, truck terminals, express warehouses, etc., in which radioactive materials in transit may be located, if the nature of the contents is not fully known, a radiation survey should be made with a high-level radiation instrument (an ionization chamber, not a Geiger-Muller counter) in order to determine whether or not in fact a radiation hazard exists.



Typical radioisotope shipments.



Typical ICC labels on shipments of radioactive materials.

The hazard of breathing any radioactive material should be guarded against by avoiding the fumes or smoke at the scene of an accident. Persons who must enter fumes should wear self-contained masks. However, the possibility of real injury from breathing in radioactive materials during short-term exposures is so unlikely that this risk can be undertaken in order to save human life by any person willing to take the risk of attending an accident. Some radioactive materials in close contact with the body may cause burns, or may be taken into the body from the skin. Therefore, any foreign material should be promptly washed off the body.

Radiation Contamination

When radioactive materials are spread around at locations where they are undesirable, radiation contamination is said to have occurred. Radiation contamination is not like bacteria. Rather, as the contamination is spread, the hazard is in fact lessened. The public relations problem, however, may be greatly increased. For this reason, every reasonable measure should be taken to prevent the spread of radioactive materials. Any material blowing around should be covered; liquid materials should be held with any available absorbent. The number of people in the area should be kept to a minimum, and any personnel who

have been in the radiation area should be kept near the scene until they can be checked out. If it is 5° below zero and snowing at the scene of the accident, it is hardly sensible to protect people against the possible long-range effects of radiation at the probable cost of getting pneumonia. People should, if practical, remain at the nearest police station, fire station, or similar structure so that if they have been contaminated, the area contaminated will be reduced to a minimum. If the highway must be opened, use a hose to wash any spilled material to the shoulders of the road. Keep the wrecked truck at the scene.

Safety Measures

Small radiation sources, such as those used for civil defense training, which might get mislaid are tagged:

"Danger, Radioactive Material—Do Not Handle—Notify Civil Authorities If Found."

If such a source is found and cannot be left where it is until a qualified person arrives, it should be picked up with a 3-foot instrument (such as a shovel or broom) and removed to a location about 10 feet away from people. These simple precautions include more than enough safety factors to reduce any hazard to zero.

(Continued on page 20)

Secret Criminal Societies in Singapore

TAN JEE BAH

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Scholars of criminality and organized crime in the United States will be quick to note the ring of familiarity in this presentation by Mr. Tan on secret criminal gangs in Singapore. The history and development of these societies in his country closely parallel the organizational structure and growth of organized crime in America.

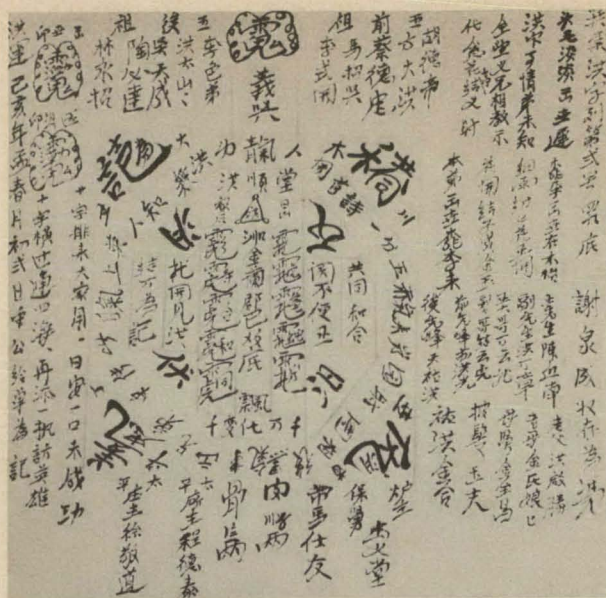
SECRET SOCIETIES CAME into existence in Singapore over a century ago. Since then they have undergone certain changes, and a secret society today, in many respects, is not quite the same as its counterpart of the olden days. Many of the traditional rituals, qualifications, and practices have been abandoned or simplified to suit modern conditions, and it is therefore not surprising to find a secret society member today who knows next to nothing about the history of his gang. Nevertheless, secret societies as a whole still flourish, and, in spite of police action, there is no sign of their eradication.

When one gang is smashed, another gang springs up, and the problem goes on. The apparent indestructibility of these societies is attributed to the fact that they originated from well-established Triad Societies which had rooted themselves in the lives of the Chinese patriots in the days of the Manchu Dynasty. Since those days, the secret society influence has been handed down from generation to generation. Stories of secret society martyrs and the intrigues of the Triad organization and their noble cause have much to do with the tenacious and persistent existence of the gangs today.

The Triad Society in China is the organization from which the present-day gangs emerged. It was originally known as the "Hung League" or the "Tien Ti Hui" (Heaven and Earth Society). The term "Triad" implied Heaven, Earth, and Man. The "Hung League" was formed for the sole purposes of overthrowing the Manchu rulers and restoring the Ming regime to power, as the Manchu rulers were then regarded as foreign invaders in the country. The motto of the League was, "Overthrow the Ching and restore the Ming," and their symbol, two dragons contending for a pearl. This symbol is still used by the present-day secret societies as one of their insignia.

Early History

The starting point of the League was in a monastery known as the Shao Lin Monastery. Toward the end of the 17th century, the Abbot of the monastery trained 108 monks in the art of self-defense with a view to using them to fight against the Manchu rulers. Before the plan could be carried out, the monastery was destroyed by the Manchus through the treachery of one of the monks who



Triad certificate of membership.

was called Monk Number 7, or "Ah Tsat" (in Cantonese). During the siege of the monastery, 36 of the 108 monks managed to escape. Subsequently, owing to further persecutions by the Manchus, only five of these monks survived. They were known as the five ancestors or founders of the "Hung League."

Following an eventful journey, these five monks finally arrived at a city known as the Muk Yang City in China. Here they were joined by others, including two prominent officials of the Ming regime named Chan Kan Nam and Wang Yun Lang. Assisted by these two officials, the monks organized an army called the "Hung League." Chan Kan Nam was elected the Grand Master, and Wang Yun Lang, the Commander of the Army. In order to insure loyalty among the members of the League, Chan Kan Nam carried out a ritual, which is now known as the Triad Initiation Ceremony. After the death of Wang Yun Lang in a battle against the Manchus, the League members dispersed and carried on the spread of the Triad Society into the five main provinces of China, including Kwangtung and Fukien.

Migration

During the 19th century, because of difficult conditions in South China, the Chinese from Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces migrated in large numbers to southeast Asia and the Malay Archipelago. They not only brought with them their religions

and customs but also their Triad tradition. The early immigrants settled in groups, and, in order to protect their interests and maintain their communal integrity, they revived the practice of forming the Triad Society. This practice flourished and the society grew in strength. New immigrants found that they could not obtain assistance in ways other than by joining the society and, therefore, most of the early settlers, the forefathers of the present Chinese community in Singapore, had secret society connections.

As the population grew, the Triad Society began to set up protection rackets. They gave protection to gambling farms, vice dens, and smuggling syndicates in return for monetary remuneration. Other society members grouped themselves together and monopolized certain trades or industries, such as stevedoring, transporting, or mining. Disputes and differences arose, and fights often took place. This led to the breaking up of the Triad Society into different gangs. Though each gang still followed the Triad principles as closely as its rival, the disintegration was never patched up. From the different factions thus formed there emerged the secret societies of today.

Three Main Groups

In the early part of the 20th century, there were only three main secret society groups on Singapore, namely the "Gin Hin," the "Gi Hok," and the "Goan Seng." These three groups were factions of the original Triad Society, and they continued to practice the Triad rituals. These eventually broke up into smaller factions. Today in Singapore all secret societies may therefore be classified as belonging to any one of the six groups, namely the 18, 24, 36, 108, 8 or Independent Groups. Under each group there are a number of secret society gangs. Each gang has a strength of active members varying from a handful to a hundred or so.

To insure the loyalty of the members toward the society and to foster a tight bond of brotherhood among the members themselves, a Triad initiation ceremony is performed. There are two types of ceremony, one of a full-scale nature and the other a simplified form. The full-scale ceremony, called "Tua Hi" (big theatrical performance), usually caters for 36 or more recruits, and the small-scale ceremony, called the "Po Te Hi" (puppet show), is carried out when the number of recruits is less than 36.

"Hung" warrant Reference "Hung" character No. 2 base 49 to be detained by Chia Chuan Beng as proof.

hair is sparse because I was born late. I do not know the affairs of Hung family. I earnestly hope that sworn elder brother will teach me, in consideration of the time we pledged brotherhood at the Flower Pavilion.

The Five Former Founders
Hu Teck Ti
Fng Tai Ang
Chua Teck Tiong
Mah Chao Heng
Lee Sik Khai

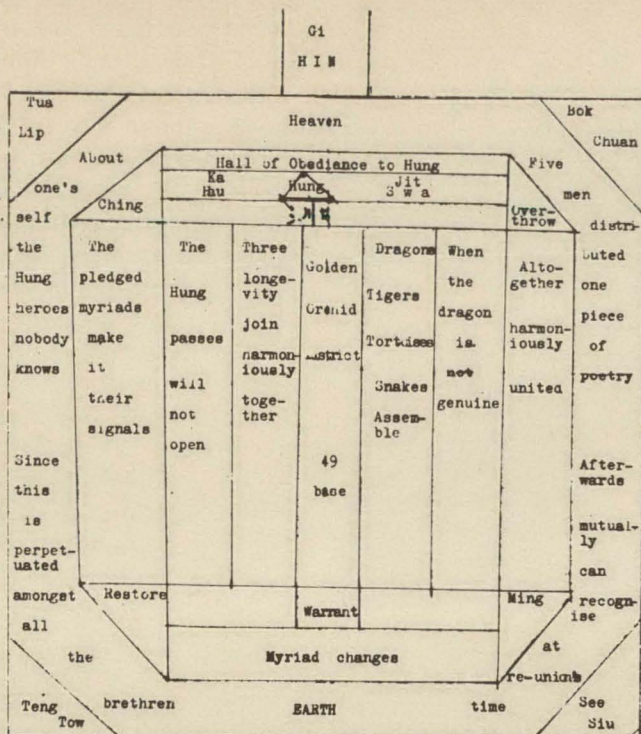
The Five Later Founders
Lee Sik Tee
Ang Tai Suay
Goh Tian Seng
Thow Pit Tak
Lim Eng Chao

Seal of birth

Seal of ?

The peach and plum were born at Bok Thai. When the rain drizzles the flowers are beginning to blow. The blossoming flowers bear seeds forming into gold and jade. I was born into the world as peach and plum.

Master Tan Kun Nam
2nd master Hung Ban Cheong
Elder brother Ban Hoon Leong
2nd elder brother Kiat Hoon Hor
Front vanguard Goh Hung Kwong
Rear vanguard Thian Yu Hung
Old father Hung Khi Shing
Old mother Lady Kim
Maternal uncle Kim Chuan Cheong
The dishevelled ones Geok Hoo
Yu Hung Kim Hak



Censer master	Maternal uncle	Horse leader	Flesh	Base	Peaceful Hall Master	Peaceful Village Master
Hall of Loyalty & Righteousness	Su Yew	3.5 taels	1.8 taels	Thia Teck Thye	Chu Keng Tow	

Openly issued on the 2nd day 1st moon of Ki Hai Year

Translation of Triad certificate.

As stated earlier, the word "Triad" implies Heaven, Earth, and Man; hence its original name of "Tien Ti Hui" or "Heaven and Earth League." In all probability, the symbol of sworn brotherhood formed by the three legendary heroes, Kwan Ti, Lu Pei, and Chang Fei, has much to do with the coining of the Triad name. The Triad Society may be defined as a secret society which practices the Triad ritual and custom.

The officials and members of the Triad Society are divided into two bodies, the Governing Body and the Cell Members. At the head of the Governing Body is the "Black Rod" who is in control of the whole society. Next comes the "Grand Master," who has under his charge five "sin-sehs" Masters of Ceremony. The sin-seh is a teacher.

The methods of recognition among members of the Triad Society are taught during and revised after the initiation ceremony. Of the various methods, the most popular are the "hand signals," the peculiar way in which articles are handed, the "catch phrases," usually adopted from or referring to incidents in the ritual, and the Triad slangs. When a member contacts a person whom he believes to be a member also, the pass sign is made by stretching out the five fingers of the right hand. If the other person is a member, he responds by doing likewise. If a member is asked where he was born, his answer would be that he was born under a peach tree in the Red Pavilion. When a member mentions the word "hong" (wind), he means the police or strangers. There-



Altar showing precious censer and the picture of the three legendary heroes: Kwan Ti, Lu Pei, and Chang Fei.

fore, when a member hides himself from the law, he is said to be shielding himself from the wind. "To enter the circle" means to join the gang; "to shoot a partridge" is to rob a person. An informer is referred to as "No. 7." "Water" means reinforcement, and a revolver or pistol is referred to as a "dog."

Gang Discipline

Because it was originally formed for political purposes, the Triad Society is very strict in keeping discipline. Breaches of certain rules carry the death penalty, and the "Black Rod" has the power to pronounce the death sentence on any of its members. On the other hand, a member in distress can always find shelter and protection from other members even though he may be a stranger. All that he needs to do is to prove his membership conclusively by returning the sign challenges or verses directed at him. The penalty for each type of offense being known to every member, there is very little risk of one member's failing in his obligations towards another.

The dangers which a Triad Society poses towards the peace and well-being of the State are obvious. In brief, the Triad Society may be said to run its own government. For a member to rob a fellow-member is an offense, but for him to rob a nonmember is no sin. Differences between members are settled justly by the society elders, but differences between a member and a nonmember very often result in the latter's conviction with disastrous consequences. However, in order to keep up its reputation, Triad Society leaders often deplore acts of wantonness and unnecessary show of strength by their members, particularly towards the weak and defenseless. This little show of humanity is perhaps the only quality that may be said in favor of the Triad Society. I have deliberately brought up this point as a mark of comparison between the Triad Society and the present-day secret society whose activities will be described later on in this article. Another point worth mentioning is the fact that an initiated member cannot withdraw his membership from the society without running the risk of being killed. A member may become inactive, but his loyalty to the society must never fade.

Present-Day Form

Today in Singapore there are very few people well versed in Triad Society matters. This is because old members are dying out and the risk of arrest by the police has made initiation ceremonies extremely difficult. Added to this is the lack of facilities created by the growing population. Secret Society factions have therefore to adjust themselves to suit the changing conditions. Several secret society groups came into existence in the years around 1920. Some had Triad connections, while the rest were the products of local ideas. Since then some weaker ones have been absorbed by the more powerful groups, and today all the gangs in Singapore may be categorized as belonging to one of the six groups mentioned before. The group numbers have been chosen because they refer either to Triad figures, or to Chinese legends. For example, the 8 group bears reference to the 8 Immortals, the 108 group derives its name from the 108 monks of Shao Lin Temple, while the 36 group bears significance to the 36 Triad oaths.

Under each group, there are a number of gangs—about two hundred or so under all six groups. The gangs belonging to a particular group are supposed to be allies to one another, but in practice

this need not be so. Bitter gang fights have taken place between gangs of the same group, resulting in murders and grievous injuries to both sides. Each gang operates in its own area, and extension of operation into another's territory invariably results in fights. Such is the relationship between the gangs.

Gang Structure

Each gang has a headman who controls the members and its activities. Sometimes there are two headmen in a gang, known as the "Dark" Headman and the "Light" Headman. The "Dark" Headman is usually one who has become so well known to the police that he cannot afford to reveal his secret society participation, or one who has passed his prime in physical prowess, but is intelligent and resourceful. In this way, while the "Light" Headman leads his gang in open battles and openly acknowledges his position, the "Dark" Headman remains in the background and plots strategy or gives advice behind locked doors. The powers of both the Headmen are equal, but the "Dark" Headman is usually the more crafty of the two.

The Working Gangs

Although all the secret societies in the state belong to one or the other of the six groups, they can be divided into two separate categories, the working

gangs and the criminal gangs. In normal times, the working gangs are nothing more than what the name implies. They go about their legitimate profession as laborers, boatmen, stevedores, and the like. They do not collect protection money and therefore do not have any protected members. The maintenance of the gang is sustained by subscriptions from their own members. They are a peaceful lot, but only when they are given what they feel is a fair deal. For example, when a gang loses the monopoly of performing a certain work, owing perhaps to a change of employer, the gang is ready even to commit murder in order to retain the monopoly. If perhaps a member of the gang has been bullied by another gang, the group of peaceful workers is capable at a moment's notice of turning into a band of ruffians for the sake of their colleague. From time to time, on account of trade disputes these gangs have given the authorities a great deal of trouble.

The Criminal Gangs

The criminal gangs consist mostly of youths in their late teens or early twenties, the majority of whom are unemployed. They monopolize or control an area and extort protection money from hawkers, shopkeepers, and residents within that area. The irony of the protection racket is that the fee is given to the protector more for protection against the protector himself than against other

(Continued on page 15)



Tattoo marks of the San Ji Group, an independent group.

A Report on Highlights of 71st IACP Conference

HERBERT T. JENKINS

Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga., IACP President

Chief Jenkins, the new elected president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., gives a report on the 71st conference recently held in Louisville, Ky.

THE 71ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held at Louisville, Ky., on October 24-29, 1964, was one of the most interesting conferences in the history of this organization. Attendance was excellent with well over two thousand registrants, many from foreign countries, participating in a very constructive and educational program.

Highlights

An outstanding highlight of the conference was an address by Dr. Billy Graham, world-renowned evangelist, who declared there must be a reevaluation of American principles and a closer cooperation between police and the courts. Dr. Graham stressed the necessity to rebuild the home and the family unit. He said we must teach morality and spirituality, and he called for a radical change in our educational philosophy in this respect. Dr. Graham condemned pornography and sex-filled, brutal films, and he said respect for authority must be reestablished, noting that today there is a general rebellion against police, especially among the young. Dr. Graham declared there is an urgent need for a change in the heart of man.

Another highlight of this conference was an address by the Hon. Tom C. Clark of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Clark told the chiefs, "As for the role of law in a democratic society, I feel no person has a right to violate the law in what he believes is the pursuit of his legal rights. Rather, it must be remembered that there is a bill of duties that accompanies the Bill of Rights. I believe that liberty will cease in our country unless we give sanction to our corresponding duties that go along with our rights." The Supreme Court Justice encouraged questions from the floor and gave some enlightening explanations of recent Supreme Court decisions which were of interest to all police.

Seminars and Workshops

The special training seminars and workshops were all of compelling interest and well attended. They touched upon such subjects as mass behavior and governmental breakdown in major disasters, modern-day electronic data processing systems and what they can do for police agencies, recent developments in the selection, education, and training of police officers, and various training techniques and field training programs.

In the workshop on "Checks and Balances," panelists, including Judge Warren E. Burger of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., discussed the divergencies between the theoretical separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of Government in the light of impact of recent appellate court decisions on American law enforcement.

In his remarks, Judge Burger stated that "Apart from the imperative need to end the unwholesome, bitter, and futile controversy over some manifestations of the Suppression Doctrine and the need to improve law enforcement, we all have an added incentive to take some positive steps to change the unhappy image of America as a Nation given to violence and overly tolerant of crime. We cannot remove all human error but our collective responsibility is to reduce the errors to a minimum."

The Mallory Rule and the subject of crowd control also received special attention.

Deputy Chief of Police John B. Layton (now chief), Washington, D.C., in reviewing the effect of the Mallory decision on law enforcement, explained that the Washington Metropolitan Police have placed increased emphasis on training and scientific methods of crime detection in order to

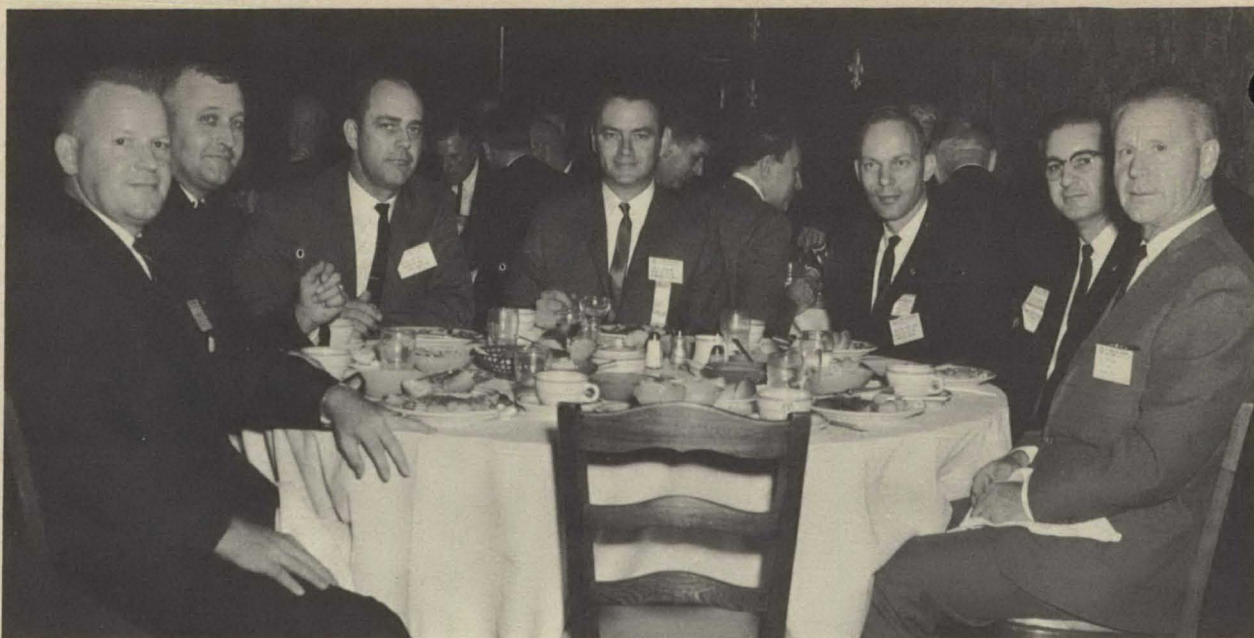
offset the restrictions imposed by the exclusionary rule. "All of these steps have proved helpful in providing a better trained and better equipped police department. It is obvious, however, that in certain cases offenders could not be brought to book by scientific techniques alone, but only by proper, noncoercive interrogation. Proper questioning of suspects will always be an important tool in law enforcement," he concluded.

On crowd control, Cincinnati Chief Stanley R. Schrotel, a past president of the IACP, deplored violence in handling unruly demonstrators and said that police should use every restraint to avoid such acts except when the officer's life is endangered. "Unnecessary violence is a mob release rather than a deterrent," he cautioned. "Leaders should be quickly hustled away by being overpowered rather than clubbed into submission." The Cincinnati chief concluded by saying that "Planned prevention based on adequate intelligence and the proper approach to conditions leading to tension and friction may make it unnecessary to implement crowd control measures."

Of special interest to all chiefs in attendance was the workshop dealing with "Auto Theft Prevention Through Citizen Education." Chief Leonard G. Lawrence of Hamilton, Ontario, Can-



Chief Daniel S. C. Liu, left, of Honolulu, Hawaii, retiring president of the IACP, is shown with Insp. James V. Cotter of the FBI and Chief Herbert T. Jenkins of Atlanta, Ga., the newly elected president.



One of the attractions of the IACP Conference is the annual luncheon for NA graduates sponsored by the FBI. Pictured above are a few of the National Academy graduates enjoying their reunion. They are, from left to right: Chief Howard G. Bjorklund, Beloit, Wis., Lt. Louis G. Schweizer, Jr., Louisville, Ky., Chief Robert E. Brians, Little Rock, Ark., Chief Don R. Dering, Winnetka, Ill., Chief William A. Troelstrup, Lawrence, Kans., Chief Paul B. Cheavens, Columbia, Mo., and Chief Wayne H. Thurman, North Miami, Fla.

ada, the fourth vice president of IACP, moderated this panel which included Ray King, national secretary, National Automobile Theft Bureau (NATB), New York City.

Mr. King pointed out that NATB had found that concentrated local theft prevention programs can reduce automobile thefts. Where similar campaigns under the sponsorship of the police have been conducted, such as in Boston and San Francisco, theft rates have dropped significantly. Chief Lawrence warned that "the continuity of legal interpretations that auto theft is not, in fact, a crime cannot long persist, because if it does, there will be little respect for law and less regard for morality."

On looking back at the conference, it is heartening to know that our organization made effective gains and progress in 1964. In looking to the future, it is anticipated that even more progress will be made and that we can increase services to police departments.

Outgoing President's Message

Of particular interest at this year's conference was the message from the outgoing president, Chief Daniel S. C. Liu of Honolulu, Hawaii. Chief Liu called for the full support of the public

if legally constituted authorities—such as the police—are to maintain security within the framework of traditional procedures. He said the public should assist police in dealing with three vital problems: false charges of police brutality, the demand for civilian review boards, and responsibilities of pretrial publicity.

Chief Liu called attention to the impact of the Warren Commission report on the matter of pretrial publicity and recommended that various news media, the legal profession, and law enforcement representatives "weld together their various philosophies and viewpoints so that we might forge with one another an instrument which will guarantee the right of due process to the accused. As the police are responsible for the first step on the stairway to justice, we trust that our comments may be heard."

Chief of Police Curtis Brostron of St. Louis, Mo., was elected the new sixth vice president, and all other vice presidents advanced one step. Chief of Police Don R. Dering, Winnetka, Ill., was elected sergeant-at-arms. Elected to the post of treasurer was Chief of Police Bernard L. Garmire of Tucson, Ariz.

The association is deeply grateful to Chief of Police William E. Bindner and the fine men of the Louisville Police Department whose outstand-

ing work and hospitality contributed immeasurably to the success of the conference. All the delegates and guests at the meeting were particularly impressed with the splendid manner in which Chief Bindner and his officers handled all arrangements and needs to make the visit to Louisville successful as well as enjoyable.

Miami Beach, Fla., will be the site of the 1965 conference.

CRIMINAL SOCIETIES

(Continued from page 11)

gangs. The gangs also commit robbery, theft, and assault for payment, that is to say, getting themselves hired by people to beat up others, and frequently participate in gang fights against rival gangs in the course of protecting or enhancing their own interests.

Some of the veterans and the more audacious members sometimes group themselves together to commit more serious crimes, such as armed gang robberies for more substantial loot, or warehouse breakings, or even kidnapping the rich for ransom. Others form into pickpocket gangs. They spend their leisure hours in bars, cabarets, or coffeeshops, often not paying for the food and drinks they take. They molest women, bully the weak, and beat up and intimidate other youngsters into joining their gang. In areas where smuggling, prostitution, or gambling are rife, these gangs afford protection to the racketeers and operators. When such protection duties become a regular affair, the racketeer becomes a secret society financier. These gangsters operate in groups for they find courage and safety in numbers.

(This article will be concluded in the February 1965 issue.)

SUBWAY PICKPOCKETS

Professional pickpockets who specialize in stealing wallets from women's purses on crowded subway trains in some metropolitan areas are now concealing their thefts with a small paper bag, generally the type received when purchasing a greeting card.

NEW YORK CRIMDEL,
January 1965 DATED - 7/9/63,
BuFi # 63-4296-34.

Cast of Thieves Sets Stage for Crime

A HANDKERCHIEF, a horn, and a flock of pigeons were the props used by a gang of thieves in a foreign city to make off with approximately \$24,000 (U.S.) in gems.

The backdrop for their criminal venture was the great cathedral in the city square at Como, Italy. Thousands of pigeons fly into the street with a loud flapping of wings when the cathedral bell strikes the hour of noon.

In this city—as in other cities in Italy—a blaring horn and a white handkerchief dangling from a car window signify an injured person is being rushed to a doctor.

Aware of this and turning the available “sound effects” to their advantage, the thieves drove their car up before a jewelry store a few minutes before noon one day. A youth got out and walked to the window. Just as the cathedral bell intoned the hour and the pigeons flew down in a sudden burst of beating wings, the youth broke the shop window with a pistol, swept up the jewelry in the window display, and returned to the car.

All that could be seen as the car raced away at full speed through the crowded streets—the horn blowing loudly—was a white handkerchief one of the thieves was dangling from the car window.

ROME CRIMDEL, DATED 2/17/64,
BuFi # 63-4296-233

“BURGLAR’S ALARM” FOR THE BURGLAR

A police officer on patrol in a Canadian city heard the burglar alarm ringing on the premises of a tobacco warehouse. A quick check of all the doors and windows showed everything to be secure.

The manager was notified, and, upon his arrival, a search of the premises was conducted. A 14- by 18-inch hole was found chopped in the roof. The culprit had used a ladder to get to the roof and another ladder to get from the hole to the warehouse floor. There was no one in the warehouse.

While searching the roof, a metal spool with a small buzzer and wire attached was found. The wire led from the roof to the alley where it was connected to two batteries and a pushbutton switch. Obviously, a lookout had been stationed in the alley to signal his partner of impending danger by means of the “burglar’s alarm.”

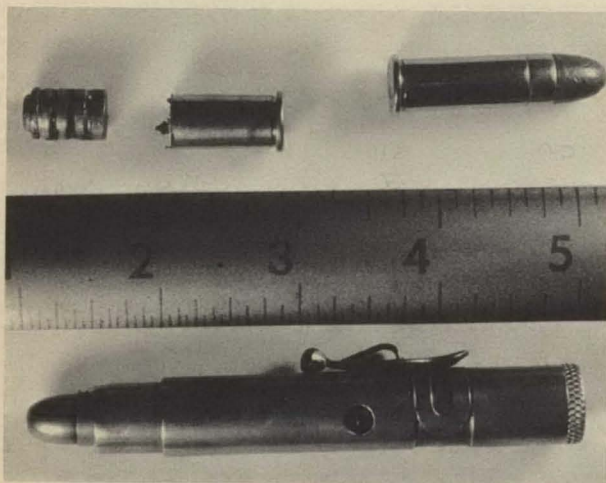
ALBANY CRIMDEL
DATED 4/15/64
BuFi # 63-4296-1.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Tear Gas Gun Adapted to Firing Bullets

A TEAR GAS GUN adapted to firing regular .38 caliber bullets was taken from a cab driver when police arrested him for drinking in public. The weapon was loaded.

Police officers who placed the weapon in a vise and test fired a "wad-cutter" cartridge found that it was capable of firing the bullet not too effectively and not without danger to the holder. A portion of the cartridge shell, which extended beyond the "muzzle end" of the "barrel," was blown off, and the bullet itself was incapable of penetrating a 3/8-inch piece of plywood at a distance of approximately 4 feet.



Tear gas gun adapted to firing .38 caliber bullets.

ANCHORAGE CRIMDEL, DATED 7-1-64,
BuFi # 63-4296-22-379

DOORS ARE SPRUNG FOR EASY ENTRY

Burglars have gained entry into places of business by inserting a hydraulic jack across a door at the level of the lock. The exertion of pressure springs apart the door jambs far enough to release the lock. The safe is then generally removed and forced open at another location.

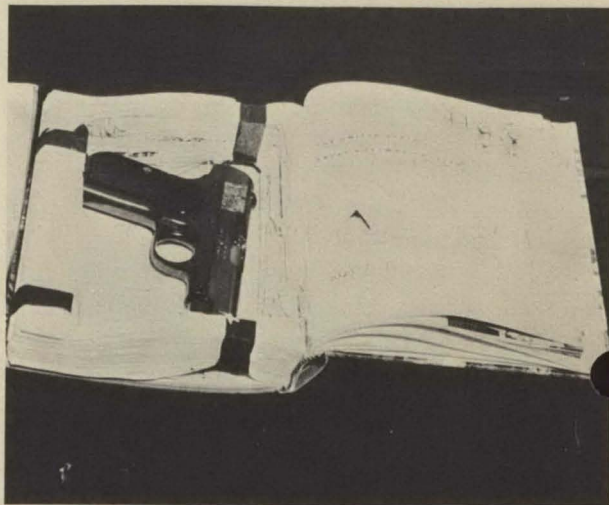
CINCINNATI CRIMDEL

16 DATED 4/14/64,

BuFi # 63-4296-10.

Hollowed-Out Books Conceal Pistols

DURING THE SEARCH of a vehicle used by three individuals arrested for breaking and entering, police officers in a Midwest city found two pistols, a .32 automatic and a .25 automatic, concealed in books which had been hollowed out to fit the pistols.



Books hollowed out to conceal pistols.

DETROIT CRIMDEL DATED 6-2-64
BuFi # 63-4296-15-789

DRY CLOTHING BEFORE SUBMITTING TO FBI LABORATORY

Except items to be examined for flammables, all articles of clothing should be thoroughly dried in air at room temperature before packaging for submission to the FBI Laboratory. Wet or damp clothing, especially when packaged in plastic bags, may mildew during transit. This condition may interfere with a number of examinations including blood, semen, powder residues, and foreign debris, such as hairs, fibers, safe insulation, and paint.

Items to be examined for flammables should be placed in airtight containers or plastic bags as soon as possible after recovery to prevent evaporation.

LAB DIVISION, MR. WILLIAMS

Room 7133,
EXT 353.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

"Refund Reapers" Racket Plagues Retailers

A FLOURISHING RACKET making its appearance in some parts of the country may be bilking retailers of as much as \$250 million a year. Department stores are the principal victims.

Perpetrators of the fraud, working alone or in groups, purchase merchandise directly from a factory, a wholesaler, or an importer. They then "return" this merchandise to a local retail outlet. Stating that the goods were received as a gift or that the sales slip has been lost, these "refund reapers" receive either a cash refund or a credit slip for the full retail price.

In cases where a credit slip is issued, the "reaper" simply uses it to purchase another item from the store and so acquires a sales slip. He passes both the merchandise and the slip along to a confederate who holds them for a day or two then returns them to the store for the full cash refund. The store is still the ultimate loser.

The practice is particularly prevalent immediately following holidays. For instance, one department store in a Midwest city sold 110 electric razors before Christmas and received 135 back in postholiday "returns." Which of the transactions were legitimate returns and which were not was impossible to detect. **SPRINGFIELD CRIMDEL**
DATED 2/13/64 - BOFI - # 63-4296-52

RESOURCEFUL BURGLARS EMPLOY UNDERCOVER TACTICS

Burglars in a European city perpetrated their acts of lawlessness in a manner most deceiving to the casual observer. Two of the men would drive a truck up to the front of a house on a closely built-up and busy residential street and deposit a large crate on the front porch close to the door. The crate was prominently labeled as containing a television console. Ostensibly, it was left on the porch because no one answered the door.

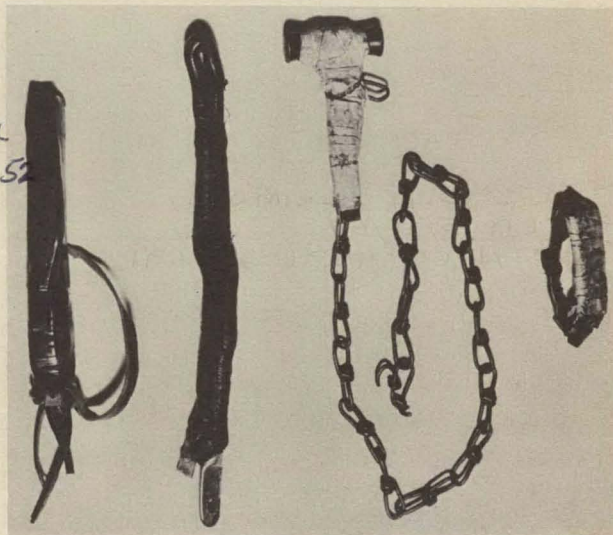
Actually, a third member of the team was hidden inside—who upon being deposited on the porch removed a panel of the crate next to the door and quietly worked on the door lock until he opened it. He then climbed through the opening in the box, entered the house, ransacked it, and re-entered the crate. He was subsequently carried away in the truck by his two confederates.

BONN CRIMDEL
January 1965
DATED 7/30/64
BOFI # 63-4296-232

Homemade Weapons Confiscated by Police

OFFICERS OF THE HOMICIDE DIVISION of the Memphis, Tenn., Police Department recently confiscated a number of homemade weapons shown in the accompanying photograph.

The first blackjack on the left is made from a length of iron tightly bound with adhesive tape and has a leather thong attached. The second blackjack is a battery cable consisting of heavy copper wire. It is flexible and lighter than the others but is as effective as a piece of steel. The blackjack on the right of these two is a steel hammerhead affixed to 18 inches of chain. This weapon can be used as a blackjack by swinging the chain with the hammerhead free, or the hammerhead can be used as a handle to securely hold the weapon while the chain is swung. The brass knuckles were made with a piece of metal wrapped in tape. A thong made of the tape slips across the palm of the hand and holds the knuckles in place.



Homemade weapons can be deadly.

MEMPHIS CRIMDEL, DATED 7-30-64
BOFI # 63-4296-28-708

BLOODSTAINS

When bloodstains are found on wood—such as on flooring—it is necessary to submit a portion of the unstained wood as well as the stained portion for laboratory analysis. **SEPT. 1946 LEB--**
EXCERPT FROM ARTICLE ENTITLED—
"BLOOD ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIONS."

Concealed Pocket in Jacket for Carrying Weapon

TWO 17-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS were arrested in a mid-western city in connection with the murder of a holdup victim. In searching the suspects, police discovered a concealed pocket on the inside back of a leather jacket belonging to one of them. The pocket was handsewed and large enough to carry a gun, a knife, or other weapon. It was noted that, in a routine check of a suspect, a weapon in such a location could possibly be overlooked.



Concealed pocket in back of coat for carrying weapon.

KANSAS CITY CRIMDEL,
DATED 5/5/64
BOFI # 63-4296-23-691,

LEAVE ONE, TAKE TWO

An unknown individual telephoned a garage in Bern, Switzerland, about 10 o'clock one night asking how late the garage would remain open and if he could park his car there for the night.

Shortly before closing time at 1 a.m., the man appeared, parked his car in the garage, and left. The following morning the garage door was found open, and this car, as well as another car which had also been parked in the garage, was missing.

Apparently, when the unknown man parked his car, he smuggled an accomplice into the garage who then let him in during the night by opening the door from the inside. In addition to taking the automobile, the two men rifled a cash drawer in the garage and took some 475 Swiss francs (about \$100). **BERN CRIMDEL**

18 DATED 9/26/63
BOFI # 63-4296-268.

Fake Night Deposit Box Looked Official

POLICE IN A MIDWESTERN CITY believe they have seen the ultimate in do-it-yourself projects with the discovery of a fake night deposit box at a local trust company.

The bogus depository was constructed of plywood, measured some 58 inches in height, and was painted gray. The deposit opening consisted of a weighted metal door which swung back and up when pushed, and closed when released. The word, "DEPOSITORY," appeared above the door. The box even included cutouts near the bottom permitting it to fit neatly over a ledge, covering the genuine box. It blended perfectly into the natural configuration of the building.

Discovery of the fake depository was made by the bank custodian who had seen a man loitering near it. Authorities believe it was spotted before any drops were made. **CLEVELAND CRIMDEL**
DATED 7-8-63,
BOFI # 63-4296-11-491

TIRED TRAVELERS EASY PREY FOR TIRELESS THIEF

A man recently arrested for prowling motel rooms claimed to have had marked success with this type of activity. He would register in a leading motel and during the course of his stay would frequently sit in the lobby watching and sizing up the guests as they entered and registered. His chief interest was to listen for remarks they might make concerning their day's travel.

After spotting a guest who indicated he had traveled a long way and was tired, he would thereafter watch this person's movements. Should the guest go into the bar for several drinks, then have a big dinner, the thief would wait until he thought the guest to be sound asleep, then enter his motel room.

In most cases, the intruder had no trouble or interference in moving about the room taking anything of value he might find.

On two occasions when the guests awakened while he was in their rooms, he feigned drunkenness and pretended to have wandered into the wrong room.

His luck finally ran out when the law caught up with him in one of the western States.

LAS VEGAS CRIMDEL
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

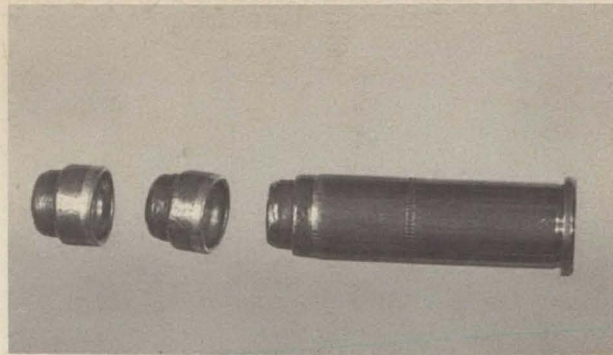
DATED 2/17/64

BOFI # 63-4296-65

"Piggy-Back" Cartridge Has Surprising Results

AN UNUSUAL reloaded .38 caliber cartridge recently came to the attention of the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office Substation at Al Tahoe, Calif. Two extra projectiles were seated "piggy-back" fashion on the bullet loaded into the cartridge case.

The surprising feature of the cartridge is the fast, wide expansion of the projectile pattern when fired. At a distance of 10 yards, the bullet made three clean cut holes in the target, similar to holes made by "wad cutter" bullets, with a spread of approximately 5 inches.



SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL "Piggy-back" cartridge.

BoFi # 63-4296-47-868

IMPOSTOR SUCCEEDS IN BANK LOAN FRAUD

Banks in an eastern city have been victimized by an individual who fills out a bank loan application form on which he furnishes details as to his job, telephone numbers at home and at work, price of his house, bank account, etc. After the bank conducts a background inquiry on the data furnished and checks the credit rating of the individual, the loan is usually made. Later the bank learns that the borrower is an impostor and has used someone else's background data to obtain the loan which he has no intention of repaying.

WFO CRIMDEL, DATED 10-17-63
BoFi # 63-4296-53

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Bad-check passers will be hard pressed in one southern city to carry out their plans for passing bad checks. A poster entitled "A Master Guide for Check Cashing" is being distributed by a local banking firm, in cooperation with the police department, to merchants and others in the area who regularly cash checks. The poster warns of the activities of these perennial parasites and what to do about them.

This master guide sets forth some 50 suggestions and rules to follow, cautioning the merchant on everything from the "Big Name" passer to the "ballpoint bandit"—and supplies the merchant with a formula for refusing to accept a questionable check.

SAC, KNOXVILLE LET. DATED 7/4/64, AND POSTER BY GUIDE
January 1965

PUBLICATIONS, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

DISCRIMINATING THIEF SELECTS CHOICE VICTIMS

In an interview with a jewel thief, police in a southern city report the man boasted of the method he used to determine the identity of wealthy prospective victims. On seeing a person wearing costly jewelry or expensive clothes and driving a car of the luxury class, the thief would carefully note the license number.

He would then make a call to the motor vehicle bureau to falsely report he had just dented the fender of a car bearing the license number and wanted to get in touch with the owner to arrange to pay for repairs. The motor vehicle bureau will generally furnish the identity of the person to whom the license has been issued. The thief, armed with the desired address, proceeded to case the residence and watch for an opportunity to make his strike.

MIAMI CRIMDEL,
DATED 4/15/64. BoFi # 63-4296-29

BURGLARS BRING OWN BEAM

Thieves recently made off with \$1,000 in cash and about \$20,000 in checks from a motor company in a southern city. A rear door of the building was forced and a 12-inch hole burned through the door of the safe.

An electric-eye alarm system protected the building, but no alarm signal was received. Police believe the thieves used a flashlight to supplement the beam of the electric eye.

TAMPA CRIMDEL
DATED 1/30/64

BoFi # 63-4296-64.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

(Continued from page 6)

An accident or fire involving nuclear weapons in transit might result in the explosion of the high explosive portion of the weapon and local radioactive contamination. Safety measures, however, are designed to preclude a nuclear explosion.

From time to time, police officers are assigned to escort shipments of radioactive materials. The purpose of such an escort is to reduce the probability of a traffic accident, because the shipment represents no hazard to the public unless a serious accident occurs.

Things to Know and Do

The color of the radiation label, blue or red, as the case might be, does not necessarily indicate any greater or lesser hazard. The red label merely indicates that the package is emitting radiation which at the surface of the package is up to 200 milliroentgens per hour. The fact that such a package may be legally and safely emitting radiation at a level high enough to drive a Geiger counter off scale is not widely known. This results in much unnecessary alarm at the scene of accidents or emergencies or supposed spills. If spilled or leaked material is suspected of being radioactive, a sample should be taken and measured away from the shipment; otherwise radiation



Tons of normal uranium metal can be transported in much the same manner as iron, copper, and other metals without fear of radiation hazard even in accidents such as this one.

coming from the package may be misinterpreted as coming from the sample.

Persons injured in accidents should be handled and treated with regard to the primary injuries first. If possibly contaminated persons are transported to a hospital, the hospital should be notified, and the ambulance and equipment used should be held aside until they can be checked for possible contamination. Any cuts received by rescue personnel should be reported as possibly contaminated wounds.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of radiation instruments, but we should know that the two basic types are called Geiger counters and ionization chambers. Civil Defense Geiger counters are designated CDV 700. Civil Defense ionization chambers are designated CDV 710 and CDV 720.

Measuring Radiation

Geiger counters measure very low levels of radiation. A radium dial watch can put the needle off scale on the lowest scale. Civil Defense Geiger counters go off scale on the highest scale at 50 milliroentgens per hour, which is only 25 percent of the legal radiation level at the surface of a "red label" package.

Only radiation readings in the roentgen per hour range are significant in evaluating the external radiation hazard in an emergency. These can be read *only* with an ionization chamber instrument.

The presence of any radiation readings above background should alert us to take contamination precautions and to avoid getting any material into the body, but there is not necessarily any hazard. For instance, as much as 200 pounds of uranium metal emitting low level but measurable radiation is used in jet aircraft as counterweights, to elevator surfaces, because it is the heaviest natural element.¹

The readings of radiation instruments can be intelligently interpreted only by those who have an understanding of the degrees of radiation hazard. Sometimes people whose sole training has centered around detection of fallout after nuclear

¹ The radiation hazard from uranium in an accident is practically zero. Uranium is a long-term chemical toxicity hazard to persons who handle it constantly. A popular book about the Presidency speaks of guarding the President from the hazard of "secreted uranium." This is completely erroneous. Uranium cannot deliver external radiation (gamma) levels high enough to be serious in this manner. As a matter of fact, uranium makes an excellent gamma radiation shield.

attack tend to interpret all radiation readings as representative of uniformly serious conditions.

Radioactive material emitting only alpha radiation cannot be detected without special alpha detection instruments. If alpha radiation emitters are our only problem, however, there are no external radiation hazards. The precautions against internal absorption and contamination control are appropriate.

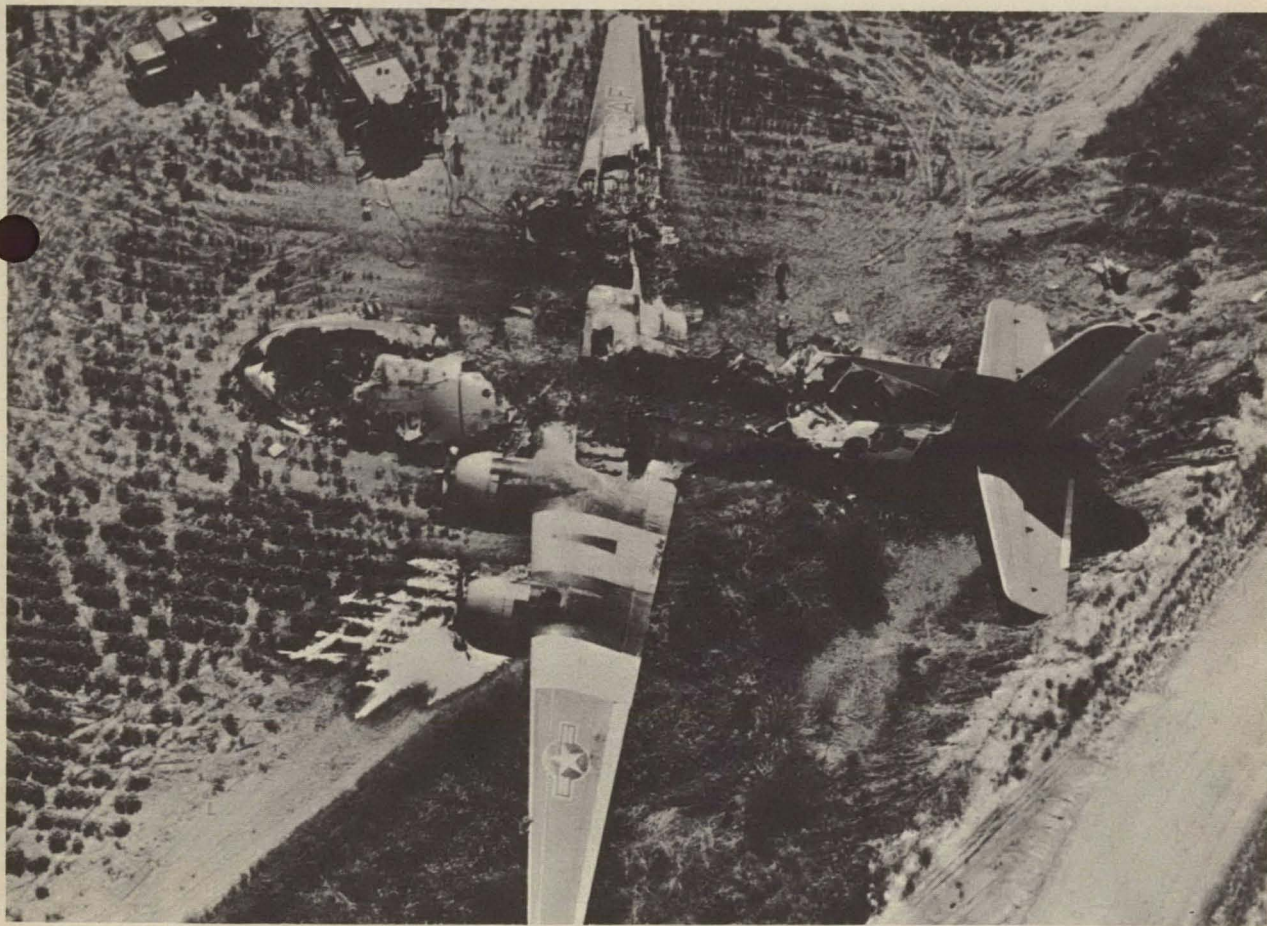
Handling Emergencies

Assistance in handling radiological emergencies is available from many sources, and the local sources of assistance should be known to the police dispatcher. A word of caution, however. Not everyone who has taken a course in the use of radiation detection instruments or has otherwise picked up some knowledge of the subject is qualified to give

competent advice. The selection of your radiological advisor should be made carefully.

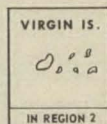
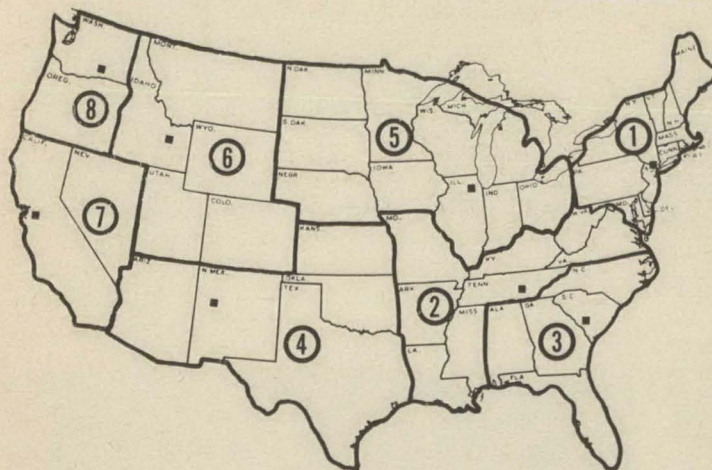
As we have seen, some special problems must be considered in the event radioactive material is involved in an accident. Accordingly, first observers or emergency personnel at the accident scene before Atomic Energy Commission experts arrive should implement the following actions when it is believed that a nuclear weapon or other military explosives may be involved:

1. Give immediate assistance to rescue personnel where possible. Otherwise, keep away from the accident. Even though there has been one or more explosions, there is always the danger of detonation of unexploded pieces of any conventional high explosives.
2. Report the accident as soon as possible to the nearest military authority or Atomic Energy Commission office. First observers, of course, should notify local fire and police departments.
3. Keep sightseers away from the accident area. Get



The nuclear bombs on board this USAF C-124 transport were recovered from the burned-out wreckage shown here. Although the high explosive (HE) portions of the bombs were completely consumed by fire, there was no HE or nuclear explosion. No radioactive contamination hazard resulted from the nuclear material.

REGIONAL OFFICE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE IN INCIDENTS INVOLVING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS



REGION NO. and OPERATIONS OFFICE	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	TELEPHONE for ASSISTANCE	DDD AREA CODE
① NEW YORK	376 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014	YUKON 9-1000	212
② OAK RIDGE	P. O. BOX E OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37831	483-8611, Ext. 7607 or 483-7486	615
③ SAVANNAH RIVER	P. O. BOX A AIKEN, S.C. 29802	N. AUGUSTA, S.C. 824-6331, Ext. 3333 AIKEN, S.C. 649-6211, Ext. 3333	803
④ ALBUQUERQUE	P. O. BOX 5400 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87115	264-4667	505
⑤ CHICAGO	9800 S. CASS AVE. ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439	739-7711 Ext. 2111 duty hrs. Ext. 4011 off hrs.	312
⑥ IDAHO	P. O. BOX 2108 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401	522-4400 Ext. 2345	208
⑦ SAN FRANCISCO	2111 BANCROFT WAY BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704	THORNWALL 1-5620	415
⑧ RICHLAND	P. O. BOX 550 RICHLAND, WASHINGTON 99352	942-1111 Ext. 6-5441	509

Revised: September 1964

Map showing AEC regional office areas.

other witnesses to help in doing this. In the open, an exclusion distance of at least 500 yards should be established to minimize the chance of fatal injuries from the direct blast effects of conventional high explosives. But, even at this range there is a danger of injury from secondary missiles that might be flung into the air by an explosion. If there has been no explosion and it is suspected that a bomb (or high explosive) is involved, there may still be an explosion.

- If there is a fire, stay out of the smoke except for the purpose of rescuing people. Always approach the accident scene from upwind and from uphill, if possible. If the smoke cannot be avoided, use any immediately available method to prevent smoke from affecting your eyes and throat. Although there may be a toxic, caustic, or radioactive material in the smoke, tests have shown that short incursions are not likely to have serious effects on the person exposed. If it has proved necessary to enter the smoke from a fire, report subsequently to the Atomic Energy Commission or military emer-

gency team for radiological monitoring and possible decontamination.

- Do not try to fight a fire, especially if it is believed that explosives may be present.
- Do not permit any one to touch anything unnecessarily or retain as souvenirs any objects found in the accident area.

The Atomic Energy Commission is prepared to render advice and assistance to any public safety organization faced with a radiation problem. If the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission is needed, the request should be directed to the appropriate area offices of the Commission. These same numbers can be used to obtain information in cases where there is a question of whether or not in fact an emergency exists. To obtain the most up-to-date list of phone numbers, a suggested further reading list, and some suggested films, write the author at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545.

AEC BOOKLET

The Atomic Energy Commission has published a booklet which tells what to do if radioactive materials are involved in accidents during shipment. The booklet, in its introductory paragraphs, seeks to place radiological hazards in perspective with other hazards.

The illustrated booklet, entitled "Radiological Emergency Procedures for the Non-Specialist," was prepared for the Interagency Committee on Radiological Assistance. This group is composed of representatives from the following Federal agencies: Treasury Department, Department of Defense, Post Office Department, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Office of Civil Defense.

Copies of the booklet may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for 35 cents a copy.

ROBBERS IMMOBILIZE VICTIM AND HIS CAR

The owner of a supermarket in an eastern city closed his place of business and entered his automobile parked at the curb. In his hand he carried a paper bag containing the weekend receipts—approximately \$30,400.

The car refused to start, as the battery cable had been cut, and the man found himself locked within the car. Silver painted wedges had been inserted under the handles of each door in such a way that he could not open them from the inside.

As he sat helpless behind the wheel of his locked car, another car pulled in behind him and two men wearing butchers' aprons and face masks approached his car. One of the men opened the door on the driver's side and sprayed the victim's face with what was apparently tear gas, reached for the bag of money between the victim's legs, and made his getaway with his accomplice.

NEWARK CRIMDEL
January 1965

DATED 5/21/63

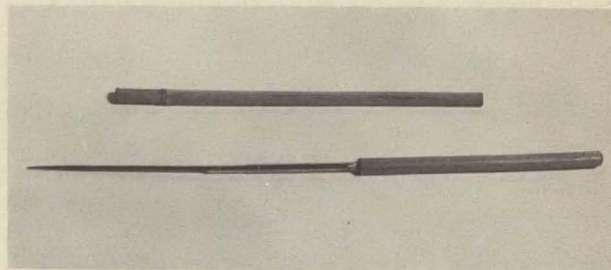
BoF # 63-4296-26

Bamboo Pole Conceals Spearing Device

A 4-FOOT BAMBOO POLE brought to the attention of police in a southern city was found to have been partially hollowed out to house a spearing device which could be used to inflict severe injuries or death.

Two-thirds of the pole had been hollowed out and the remaining portion made into a handle into which an automobile radio antenna was securely fitted. A .22-caliber cartridge case was imbedded in the narrow top portion of the radio antenna, and into this cartridge case was soldered an elongated ice pick from which the handle had been removed.

To conceal the weapon, the hollow portion of the bamboo pole is slipped over the metal components.



Hollowed-out bamboo pole used to house spearing device.

MEMPHIS CRIMDEL, DATED 7-14-64,
BoF # 63-4296-28,

BLIND GIRLS AID POLICE IN CAPTURE OF SUSPECT

In contrast to the reluctance of some members of society to cooperate with authorities in reporting crimes, appearing as witnesses, or assisting law enforcement, two young women, although handicapped by their blindness, fully cooperated with police in the capture of a suspected thief.

A 24-year-old laborer met one of the blind girls on a street when he offered to assist her in the crowded traffic. In gratitude for his assistance, she invited the young man to her apartment to have coffee with her and her roommate, who is also blind. After the young man had left, the blind girl missed some \$28 from her purse.

About a week later the young man called to make an appointment for another social engagement. He was asked to return in the evening. When he entered the young women's apartment, he was promptly arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL
DATED 11/29/63.

BoF # 63-4296-47.

WANTED BY THE FBI

WARREN McKINLEY MILLS, also known as: Warren Poche, McKinley Warren.

Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution—Murder

CHARGED WITH the coldblooded gunshot slaying of his ex-girlfriend, 36-year-old Warren McKinley Mills is currently the object of an intensive FBI manhunt. A Federal warrant issued on June 12, 1962, at New Orleans, La., charged Mills with interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder.

The Crime

On June 3, 1961, Mills brutally shot his ex-girlfriend in a bar at New Orleans, La. The victim was shot four times in the body and once in the face with a .22-caliber revolver. When she died almost a year later, an autopsy indicated that death was caused by the gunshot wounds, and on June 5, 1962, Mills was formally charged with murder.

The Criminal

Mills reportedly has been employed as a railroad worker and has spent considerable time in and around gambling activities. Acquaintances report that he plays cards incessantly. He has also worked as a brickmason's helper, carpenter, laborer, roofer, taxicab driver, and truckdriver. Identifying marks include a scar on his left wrist.

Caution

In view of the fact that Mills is being sought for a murder in which the victim was shot five times with a .22-caliber revolver, this man should be considered armed and very dangerous.

Description

Age----- 36, born July 28, 1928, New Orleans, La.
Height----- 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight----- 200 to 220 pounds.
Build----- Heavy.



Warren McKinley Mills.

Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Brickmason's helper, carpenter, laborer, roofer, taxicab driver, truckdriver.
Scars and marks----- Scar on left wrist.
FBI No ----- 203,650 E.
Fingerprint classification ----- 20 O 32 W OII
I 30 U OIO

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

NUMBERS BETS TRANSPORTED IN SPARE TIRE DECOY

A numbers operator allegedly carries two spare tires in the trunk of his car. One is legitimate and is laid flat on the floor of the trunk; the other is actually a decoy. Although rimmed and mounted, the decoy tire has had a section removed from it, with the cut-out portion placed facing the back seat. The bets the numbers writer picks up are hidden in this cut-out section of the decoy.

WFO CRIMOEL, DATED 3/5/64
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

_____ (Name)		_____ (Title)
_____ (Address)		
_____ (City)	_____ (State)	_____ (Zip Code)

Clear Fingerprints Needed of Unknown Dead

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR of 1964, the FBI Identification Division received the fingerprints of 1,677 unknown dead. Of these, 1,129 (more than 67 percent) were identified. The remaining 548 were not identified, as fingerprints of these individuals were not in the FBI fingerprint files.

One of the major problems today in the Identification Division is created by the receipt of fingerprint cards which must be returned to contributors because of poor legibility of fingerprints. More than 108,000 arrest prints were returned as illegible during the fiscal year 1964. During the same period, 535 illegible dead prints also had to be returned. It would be of great assistance if the simultaneous finger impressions were included on the fingerprint card of deceased subjects whenever possible. This would, in many instances, materially reduce the number of reference searches conducted because of smudged or blurred rolled impressions. Simultaneous impressions would also assure that the rolled impressions were in proper sequence. It is believed this would greatly assist in reducing the number of fingerprints returned to contributors for reasons of illegibility. There is a real necessity for careful review of fingerprint patterns for complete legibility immediately after they are taken.

Officers who maintain files which are relatively small in comparison to the FBI Identification Division files may find it difficult to understand why the poor printing of one or two fingers can affect, to any great extent, the searching or filing of fin-

gerprints. The use of a partial classification is entirely reasonable in smaller files because fingerprint searches are not extensive. In the FBI Identification Division files, however, the use of a partial classification will generally involve the examination of thousands of fingerprint cards. In contrast, the full use of all 10 fingers for complete classification eliminates many sets of fingerprints and frequently confines a search to a small part of one file drawer. An attempted fingerprint search in the FBI Identification Division files without the benefit of the full, correct classification of each finger might be compared to searching for a specific name in a voluminous alphabetical index when only the last name of the subject is known.

The fundamental purpose of the FBI Identification Division is to furnish law enforcement officials and officers the most efficient and informative service possible in regard to individual fingerprint records, and it is only by having complete and legible finger impressions that this can be accomplished. IDENT. DIVISION,
MR. VOELKER, Room 4125 IB.
RECEIVED 10-22-64

IN LINE OF DUTY

The first Agent of the FBI to lose his life in line of duty was Special Agent Edwin C. Shanahan, who was shot and killed by a desperado in a Chicago, Ill., garage on October 11, 1925.

FBI NOTES, OCTOBER 1952,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



This pattern is of interest because of the unusual ridge formation found at the center. In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this impression is classified as a tented arch.