



FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

THE FBI'S SCOPE OF AUTHORITY is neither vague nor complex. Its responsibilities are clearly defined and strictly limited by Federal statutes and Presidential directives. Regardless of these specific provisions, as well as the great effort which has been made over the years to clarify the FBI's role in law enforcement, false information and misunderstandings in the recent past have led to some public confusion.

Many persons—some obviously without facts and others obviously by design—have misrepresented the FBI's work and investigative activities. A few groups, if you are to believe their public comments, consider the FBI to be all powerful—in effect, a police arm of the Federal government to be used to squelch trouble and strife any place at any time. Others persist that we overstep the bounds of our authority and that the discharge of our prescribed duties in certain areas is an invasion of the responsibilities belonging to State and local authorities.

In both instances, emotions and expediency have beclouded the true facts and issues. Time and again since becoming Director of the FBI, I have stressed the exacting limitations within which this bureau operates. These controls have always been honored. The FBI has never overstepped its legal boundaries, nor shall it in the future. On the other hand, we have never failed to vigorously meet the obligations rightfully belonging to us without fear or favor. Suffice it to say, we do not intend to deviate from this practice.

Once again, for the sake of those who do not know and those who choose to ignore the extent of our responsibilities, I should like to state briefly what the FBI is, what it is not, and what it can and cannot do.

- The FBI is an investigative agency. It investigates violations of certain Federal statutes. The facts it gathers are presented without recommendation or opinion to the Attorney General, his assistants, or the

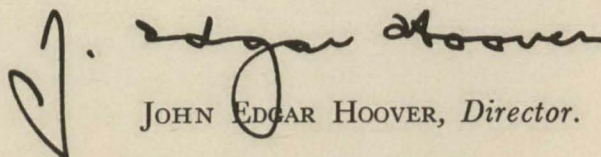
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

U.S. Attorneys who determine if the evidence warrants prosecution. The FBI also performs an intelligence function, particularly in the field of security, to assist this country in preserving its internal security.

- The FBI is a service agency. Its facilities are available without charge to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies. These functions include Uniform Crime Reporting, the Identification Division, the FBI Laboratory, and the FBI National Academy.
- The FBI is *not* a national police force. By law, the FBI cannot go into a State, county, or city and take over or assume the authority of local officials.
- The FBI is *not* a protection agency. It has no authority to protect or guard anyone under any circumstances.
- The FBI is *not* a clearance agency. There is no such thing as an "FBI clearance." When called upon by another Government agency to investigate an individual who is being considered for a sensitive position, the FBI presents the facts and evidence it gathers to the employing agency which must decide whether or not the person is granted a security clearance.

As long as the directorship of the FBI is entrusted to me, this bureau shall never become a lackey to self-serving individuals or pressure groups of any persuasion. Furthermore, the FBI shall discharge its assigned responsibilities with the same dispatch and thoroughness which have characterized its activities in the past.

Let us always remember that in law enforcement, as in all other fields, there are no shortcuts to, nor temporary standards for, justice. Special privilege is not a principle of due process. Let us also remember that in an objective search for truth, heat is a poor substitute for light.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*.

FEBRUARY 1, 1965

What You Should Know About Tattoo Removal

COL. HARRY C. GREEN, JR.

Commander, 7625th USAF Hospital, USAF Academy, Colo.

An Air Force medical doctor has conducted considerable research and study in the field of tattoo removal. In view of the significance of tattoos for identification purposes, it is believed his findings will be of interest to all law enforcement officers.

TATTOOING IS INDEED an ancient art. Existing for over 4,000 years, it has been observed on Egyptian mummies. Today tattoos may be seen in most of our communities, and tattoo parlors can be found in most of our large cities.

The fascination of the tattoo has trapped over 17 million men and 3 million women, counting among these many famous names here and abroad, one of whom allegedly has a schooner on his back and, another, a butterfly on his arm. Tattoos may be spotted in the chorus line at the cheapest club on the strip and on the beaches of the most exclusive resort areas.

While tattoos have been acceptable in many societies, certainly the feeling concerning them in our society is ambivalent, to say the least. The exact percentage of tattoos applied while the inhibitions of the recipient are impaired is not known, but the cold light of dawn frequently brings re-cremination and remorse and a strong desire to have the offending illustration removed.

Law Enforcement Interest

The law enforcement profession has long recognized the value of tattoos as an aid to personal identification of fugitives and criminals. Many

times, a conspicuous tattoo has proved to be the initial break leading to the location and apprehension of a fleeing felon or lawbreaker. Often an officer can inconspicuously, and without revealing his identity as a policeman, pinpoint a suspect by a mere glance at an exposed tattoo. Then there are the dramatized episodes frequently seen on television or in the movies where the villain vehemently denies his true identity until the lawman reaches out and pushes up the man's sleeve, revealing a telltale tattoo which gives lie to the crook's alibi and brings about a confession.

Naturally, wanted criminals are fully aware that an identifying tattoo may endanger their flight from justice. For this reason, many hoodlums who are adorned with the incriminating art attempt to conceal, remove, or destroy it. This can be done with varying degrees of success. Accordingly, law enforcement officers know the apparent absence of a known tattoo on a likely suspect having all other general characteristics of a wanted individual does not necessarily eliminate the person. This is not to say, of course, that fugitives or lawbreakers are the only persons who have tattoos removed or altered.

Since the practice of tattoo removal is not uncommon and has a direct relationship to identifi-



Colonel Green.

cation practices of law enforcement, it is believed that members of the profession would be interested in some of the research and case studies on the subject set out herein.

Removal Attempts

The removal of tattoos is not new. Many methods have been devised, some more successful than others; however, none is capable of removing the tattoo without leaving a trace. Attempts have been made to obliterate tattoos by tattooing over the original pattern with a flesh color. Few persons are brave enough to try this inasmuch as circumstances which motivated the initial tattoo, including their insensibility to pain, are usually different. Also, this method is not too successful. Others have tried to burn the area with acid (fig. 1), usually resulting in a scar as objectionable as the original tattoo.

Many ways of removing the skin containing the tattoo pigment have been tried, with varying degrees of success. These include sandpaper, a rap-

idly revolving wire brush wheel, and actual excision. Actual excision (fig. 2) is more commonly used and almost invariably results in a wide scar. Results of efforts to remove tattoos by any of these methods are readily discernible to the keen observer.

Electric Dermatome

Several years ago, shortly after the introduction of the electric dermatome, invented by Dr. James Barrett Brown of St. Louis, it became apparent to me that this remarkable instrument might be utilized to remove tattoos in the same manner that a skin graft is taken. This instrument has a sharp blade that reciprocates rapidly, removing a predetermined thickness of skin. The thickness can be controlled down to .001 of an inch, and the width of the cut can be similarly controlled. Success with this method is variable, and at no time have all traces of tattoo been removed without leaving some semblance of scarring. However, if we are considering the tattoo only from the standpoint of identification, we may state that occasionally the source of identification has been removed leaving a scar that is discernible only from a short distance.

Illustrative of the highest degree of success is the case of a 35-year law enforcement officer who came to me with tattoos on both forearms. These were 3 to 4 inches wide and required two separate procedures to effect removal. The treatments were 6 to 8 weeks apart and resulted in almost complete elimination of any evidence of the prior existing tattoos. The specimen was removed at .025 inch and the procedure staged to prevent excess removal at the point of overlap. Admittedly, part of the success in this case can be attributed to the fact that the individual tans easily and the hirsute covering of his arms is heavy. Occasionally, excess tissue is removed at the point of overlap of the cut resulting in hypertrophied scarring (fig. 3).

It is not always necessary to have tanning and/or hair covering to assist the appearance of the result. Fig. 4 shows the tattoo removed from the shoulder of a young airman within the recent past, and fig. 5 shows the appearance of the wound at 3 weeks. Small bits of pigment can be clearly seen in the depths of the wound. These have largely disappeared at 6 months (fig. 6) resulting in a scar that would be hardly noticeable a few feet away.

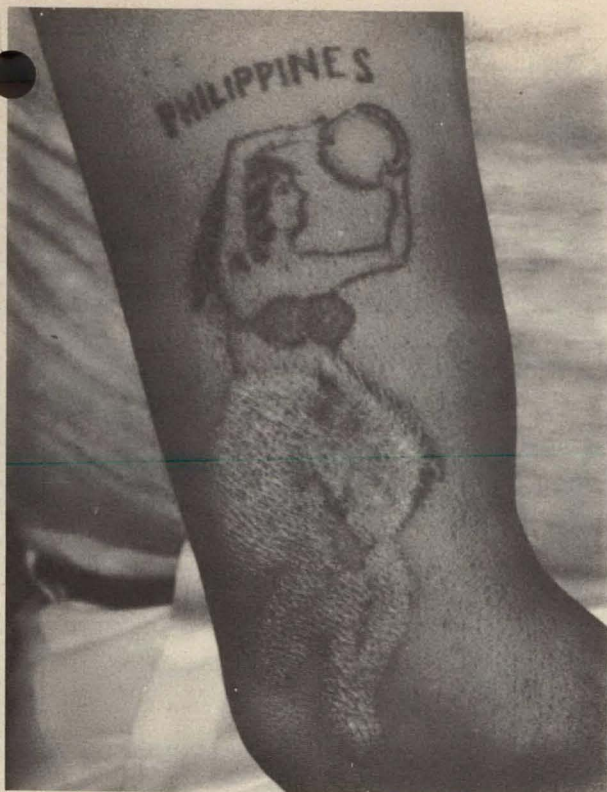


Figure 1. Attempt to remove tattoo with acid.



Figure 2. Excision results in a wide scar.

The most recent effort involved a seasoned veteran of the Armed Forces, who with considerable determination had managed to build a good service record after a mediocre beginning and who desired to eliminate reminders of things past. The letters on the fingers and the anchor on the right hand were removed with a multiple-stage full-skin-thickness excision, while the figure on the wrist was removed with the Brown Dermatome (fig. 7). The appearance at 1 month after all procedures were completed is not perfect (fig. 8), but is a remarkable improvement, and more recently (6 months later), practically all scarring has disappeared. Close scrutiny reveals the scars, but to the law enforcement officer intent on quick identification, the scars would be most difficult if not impossible to spot.

Tattoo Files

There have been multiple examples in police files of criminals apprehended through the identification of tattoos. The Los Angeles Police Department, for example, maintains a file containing photographs of 90,000 tattoos. These are indexed by type and subject matter and cross indexed by

name. Law enforcement officials frequently depend on these, among other things, for identification. They are utilized generally for rapid identification and, as stated before, may often lead to the apprehension of a suspect. Absence of the tattoo, as we have seen, should not allow a suspect to go unchecked, since it is possible to remove tattoos,



Figure 3. Closeup of hypertrophied scarring.



Figure 4. Excised tattoo.

sometimes skillfully. Never can the tattoo be completely removed without leaving some residual scar, however cosmetically acceptable the result may be. The skin excision method described has, on a percentage basis, resulted in less scarring than any other in my experience.



Figure 5. Wound of tattoo 3 weeks after excision.

Since 1949 this method has been tried on approximately 30 subjects. In approximately 50 percent of the cases, the results have been excellent. In an equal number of cases, the results have been less than satisfactory, and in these instances failure is due to the pigment being deeper than .025 inch, the limit arbitrarily set for the depth of the cut. As many as three attempts have been made on one individual (3 months apart), with the second and third try failing to improve the first attempt. This experience has been repeated several times, resulting in a policy of no further effort after the first removal. This results in a faded appearance, and, generally, the subject material is not identifiable, but the collection of pigment can be clearly seen. Attempts to place a .010-inch skin graft over the area following a second cut were again unsuccessful in obliterating the tattoo since the applied graft was quite transparent.

While tattoos rarely serve any useful purpose, they do serve to provide a rapid source of identification. The fact that they may be removed with reasonable success suggests that the law enforcement officer should not rely on this method alone to identify a suspect. If all other means of identification check, close scrutiny of suspected tattooed areas will in all cases reveal that something has been done to eliminate the telltale mark.



Figure 6. Wound of tattoo 6 months after excision.

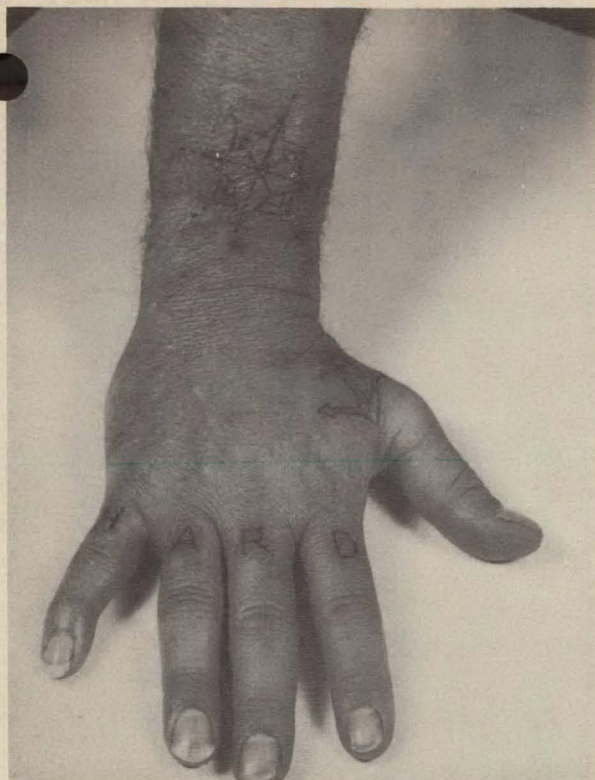


Figure 7. Tattoos before removal.



Figure 8. Tattoos 1 month after removal by electric dermatome.

Let's Not Confuse Sentiment With Reasonableness

HON. SPENCER A. GARD*

Judge, 37th Judicial District, Iola, Kans.

The right of the Government "to search the person of the accused, when legally arrested, to discover and seize the fruits or evidences of crime" has always been recognized under English and American law. In his article, Judge Gard reviews some of the constitutional aspects of scientific procedures which pertain directly to the living, physical body of the person under investigation, rather than to his property or mind.

THE COURTS ARE CONSTANTLY CONFRONTED with constitutional questions arising out of investigative procedures in criminal cases. Such questions most commonly arise in connection with confessions and the searching for and seizure of property, the possession of which is incriminating.

This article will be devoted to a different but closely related field, that of the constitutional aspects of scientific procedures which directly invade the living, physical body, rather than the property or the mind, of the person under investigation.

**Judge Gard practiced law for 28 years in Kansas City, Mo., and Iola, Kans., before taking judicial office in 1950. He authored 5th edition of "Jones on Evidence" (1958), "Illinois Evidence Manual" (1963), "Kansas Code of Civil Procedure, Annotated" (1963), and various law review articles on the subject of evidence. For 15 years he served as a member of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and was chairman of the special committee of that body which drafted the Uniform Rules of Evidence. In the summer of 1964, he served on the faculty at the National College of State Trial Judges at the University of Colorado, teaching the subject of evidence.*

Thus we must eliminate from consideration here such personal things as the lie detector and hypnosis, which delve into the mental processes, and such impersonal things as ballistics, handwriting comparisons, and chemical analysis of inanimate objects and materials.

The acquisition of samples of body fluids and tissues from living persons for chemical examination provides a most fruitful source of difficulty. Immunity from compulsion to submit to the extraction of such samples (when such immunity exists) must rest in constitutional guaranties which forbid encroachment on personal rights. Let us examine these guaranties to discover to what extent they may apply.

Self-Incrimination

The fifth amendment to the United States Constitution and the several State constitutions provide that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself on a criminal charge. This is generally construed to be a privilege against t

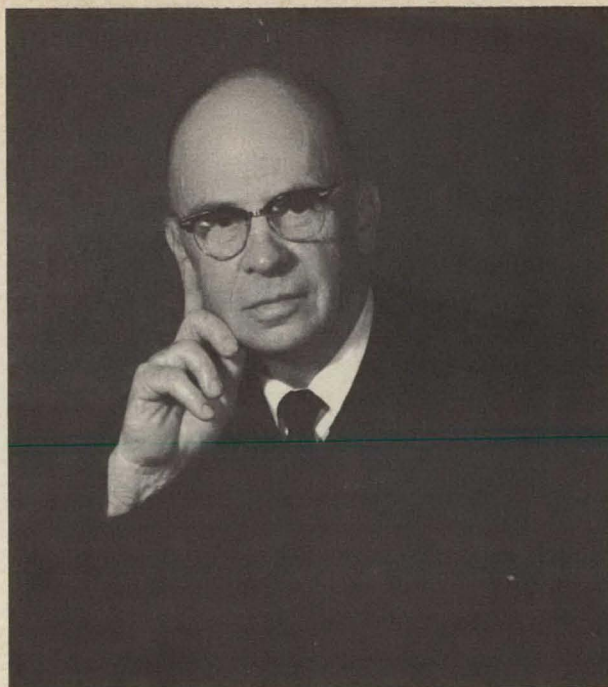
making of a statement or the doing of an act which would have testimonial effect. Ordinarily, it does not protect a person in refusing to submit to fingerprinting, photographing, X-ray, or other physical examination for the discovery of those characteristics which speak for themselves and tell their own story, inasmuch as no testimonial act is involved. A man carries the evidences of his identity upon his features, his fingerprints, the scars or tattoos on his body, the peculiarities of his gait, his mannerisms and resemblances; and often the evidences of his physical condition in his body substances, his pulse beat, his flushed complexion, his unsteady gait. These are physical characteristics to which no testimonial statement, either by way of admission or denial, adds anything to the proof.

So we may say, with some degree of certainty, that if the right against self-incrimination is not violated by the taking of a man's fingerprints against his will, it follows that this constitutional privilege is not infringed upon by taking a sample of his saliva, urine, or blood to determine the alcoholic content of his blood, and the like. By the same token, to take a more extreme example, the use of a stomach pump would not violate the right against self-incrimination any more than pricking the finger or requiring a man to spit. But we must remember that there are other constitutional rights which may have a greater impact.

It should be pointed out that in such decisions as *Gouled v. United States*, 255 U.S. 298 (1921), it has been held that the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination is violated where the evidence has been procured in the course of an *unreasonable* search and seizure. This is an unrealistic tying together of two constitutional concepts which really have no relationship to one another. Nowadays, when illegally obtained evidence is excluded without resort to the self-incrimination concept, such a strained combination is unnecessary to undergird the Court's desire to exclude it on general principles.

Dissenting Opinions

The position taken in this paper is with full awareness of the judicial pronouncements of some U.S. Supreme Court Justices in dissenting opinions to the contrary, as in the case of *Rochin v. California*, cited later herein, where Justice Douglas said in his dissent, "I think the words taken from his lips, capsules taken from his stomach, blood taken from his veins, are all inadmissible pro-



Judge Gard.

vided they are taken from him without his consent." The same Justice in the same case also said, "Of course an accused can be compelled to be present at the trial, to stand, to sit, to turn this way or that, and to try on a cap or coat." These latter things involve conduct testimonial in character and possibly are more susceptible to objection as being self-incriminating than the taking of a sample of blood. To arbitrarily place physical evidence, whether intrinsic or extrinsic to the physical person of the accused, in the same category with verbal statements seems to this writer to be based on nothing but sentiment.

A simple illustration will help in understanding the difference between the testimonial type of conduct and that which bears no relationship to compelled testimony. It should be quite proper, for example, for the police to measure the foot of a person lawfully arrested for the purpose of making their own comparisons with footprints found at the scene of the crime. The mere ascertainment of physical facts of this character which are indisputable does not involve self-incrimination. On the other hand, it would be a violation of the privilege against self-incrimination to require the suspect, against his will, to place his foot in the footprints at the scene, as to do so would amount to the same thing as requiring him to testify that the footprints were his, as in *State*

Personal Security

The fourth amendment to the United States Constitution, and similar provisions in State constitutions, grants protection against *unreasonable* searches and seizures of persons and their property. The key to this constitutional right lies in the word "unreasonable." A search of person or property may be justified as a legitimate exercise of police power if it is reasonable. So far as property is concerned, we ordinarily test the reasonableness of the search by whether or not the officer had a search warrant to search the premises of the suspect. With respect to the search of the person of the suspect, the test of reasonableness generally turns, in the first instance, on whether the person has been legally arrested.

As stated in *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U.S. 383 (1914), the right of the Government "to search the person of the accused, when legally arrested, to discover and seize the fruits or evidences of crime" has always been recognized under English and American law.

Lawfulness of Arrest

The search may be made as incidental to the arrest. The lawfulness of the arrest turns, of course, upon whether it was made upon a warrant in the hands of the officer, or upon the observation of the officer of the commission of a misdemeanor, or upon reasonable grounds for the arresting officer to believe that a felony has been committed by the accused. Under any of these circumstances, where there has been an arrest, the right of search exists. See *Ker v. California*, 374 U.S. 23 (1963).

But even though the suspect is arrested and there is a right of search, the question remains as to just how far the search may go and still meet the standards of reasonableness. Must the officer stop with a search of clothing or the body for firearms, narcotics, and the like—things extrinsic of the body of the accused—or may he further invade privacy by demanding a sample of the blood, saliva, urine, or contents of the stomach for chemical or other analysis?

Common sense and reason would seem to indicate that since one of the main purposes of the search, and the public policy behind it, is to find incriminating evidence, the search may extend

to the taking of samples of body fluids or tissues so long as the safety of the individual is protected and his health or life not endangered.

Absent, however, the fact of lawful arrest, generally no right of search of the person exists in police procedure, and, accordingly, there would be no right to make a blood or other test without the consent of the person involved.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to consider whether reasonableness of search may be present to support the compulsory taking of blood samples in civil cases, as in actions to determine paternity, where no arrest is involved. Reasonableness, in such cases, must rest on considerations of public policy within the exercise of the police power but not related to prosecution for crime.

Due Process of Law

The third constitutional protection which must be considered is that of due process of law. It is clear that a conviction may not rest on evidence, the manner of procurement of which subjects the person to unconscionable treatment. In other words, the treatment to which the suspect is subjected may not bring it within the scope of self-incrimination or a denial of security from unreasonable search and seizure, but yet may, from the very manner in which the investigation is conducted, amount to a denial of due process of law, because of disregard for the health, safety, liberty, or life of the person affected, and the subsequent conviction resulting from such abusive conduct.

This very basic principle rests in common decency and explains the judicial attitude toward involuntary confessions [*Jackson v. Denno*, 84 S. Ct. 1774 (1964)], illegally obtained articles or documents [*Weeks v. United States*, 232 U.S. 383 (1914); *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961)], and illegally obtained evidence through the unreasonable invasion of one's physical person.

Invasion of One's Person

The U.S. Supreme Court decision which most clearly explains the principle of due process of law as applied to search and seizure in the invasion of one's person is that of *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165 (1952). This is the famous case where the officers broke into the defendant's room without a search warrant. The defendant swallowed two capsules of narcotics. He was handcuffed and taken to a hospital where a doctor

under the direction of the police, forced an emetic into the defendant's stomach which caused him to vomit the capsules. The Court said:

The proceedings by which this conviction was obtained do more than offend some fastidious squeamishness or private sentimentality about combating crime too energetically. This is conduct that shocks the conscience. Illegally breaking into the privacy of the petitioner, the struggle to open his mouth and remove what was there, the forcible extraction of his stomach's contents—this course of proceeding by agents of government to obtain evidence is bound to offend even hardened sensibilities. They are methods too close to the rack and the screw to permit of constitutional differentiation.

It should be noted also that in the Rochin case there was nothing on which to base a reasonable search and seizure, so that under the present state of the law the evidence would have been excluded, even in the State court, as being in violation of the fourth as well as the fifth amendment.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that investigating officials must be alert: (1) not to

require of the suspect affirmative, assertive conduct or statements testimonial in character which would amount to involuntary self-incrimination, (2) to require samples of body fluids or substances only where there has been a lawful arrest, and then only such as are relevant to the grounds of arrest, and (3) to provide adequate safeguards of professional medical and technical assistance to protect the health and safety of the person affected.

One can never be sure what the future course of judicial decision may be with respect to these matters, particularly in view of the present trend to immunize the guilty from conviction in the name of constitutional liberty, without at the same time providing a remedy for infringing the constitutional rights of the innocent. For an analysis of the scope of this trend from the point of view of one of the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, see the dissenting opinion of Justice White in *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 84 S. Ct. 1758 (1964). But for the time being, at least, the writer believes that the above guides may be followed with reasonable security.

Narcotics Scheme Revealed

DETAILS OF A PLAN to receive and dispense narcotics recently came to the attention of the FBI from a man whose former wife was an addict.

According to this information, the prospective customer obtains a telephone number through a contact and is given a name to ask for as well as a code number. These serve as a means of identification when placing an order.

The dope seller receiving the telephone call takes the narcotics order and gives the customer the number of a post office box to which the money can be mailed. The customer has provided the seller with an address to which the narcotics are to be sent by mail, after the money is received.

The post office box to which customers send their money is frequently changed, and the telephone number where the orders are placed is also changed but less frequently.

The post office boxes and telephone numbers in this particular case were in locations as much as 45 miles apart.

Appropriate law enforcement agencies and authorities were advised of the scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO
February 1965

DATED - 2/7/64.

R.F. # 62-11291-17

Bookmakers Take Bets by Remote Control

BOOKMAKING by remote control is one of the latest gimmicks devised by gamblers to evade police detection.

The bookmaker makes application for two telephones with separate numbers for a particular location. The application is usually made in the name of a fictitious business firm.

The bookie then gets a "cheese box," a metal container consisting of a couple of relays and condensers. Two wires from this box are attached to each phone. The container is plugged into a normal wall receptacle. The bookmaker gives out the number of one phone for calling in the bets and retains the other for himself.

To operate, he leaves his "office," goes to another location—which may even be a roadside telephone booth—dials his private number, and holds the line "open." As calls come in on the "betting" line, they are automatically transferred through the "cheese box" to the bookie's "open" private line and the bets taken.

The operation can continue indefinitely without the bookie ever going near the site.

BALTIMORE CRIMDEL

DATED - 4/21/64

R.F. # 62-11291-251 2/11

Secret Criminal Societies in Singapore

TAN JEE BAH

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Criminal Investigation Department, Singapore*

*This is the concluding portion of a two-part article on the history
and development of secret criminal gangs in Singapore*

RECRUITMENT INTO THE RANKS of the present-day secret society is effected through various methods. A person may obtain the assistance of a gang to settle his dispute with another party. He has, of course, to pay the gang for whatever services are rendered by its members. When the matter has been satisfactorily settled, the gang invariably begins to work on the hirer by borrowing money from him or asking him to do something by way of returning the favor done, generally getting him involved with secret society matters. The hirer soon finds himself so much entangled with the gang that he is compelled either by threats or by obligation to become part and parcel of the gang.

Members of the gang frequently bully and beat up youths in the area where they operate. The victims then are compelled to become protected members. When these protected members are bullied by rival gangsters, they obtain assistance from their own gang and gradually they, too, become fighters. Many young people have a sense of hero-worship, and frequently these shallow-minded youths are attracted into joining a gang to gain importance and prestige.

It can therefore be seen that the present-day secret societies, particularly the criminal gangs, are not made up of people with any fixed principles. As their activities indicate, they represent

groups of avaricious and unscrupulous rogues and vagabonds. The funds of the gang are sometimes misappropriated by its own members, and respect for the wives and sisters of fellow members is not always what it should be. It is therefore not surprising that loyalty to the gang is frequently lacking. For this reason, a dissatisfied member can forsake the gang at his own peril and join a rival gang.

Not infrequently, a senior or elder member shakes his head with annoyance or despair at the blasphemous actions of some of the younger ones. Such is the difference of the present-day criminal gangs from the old Triad Society.

Means of Identification

Owing to police action, the gangs nowadays seldom make use of symbols or insignias to identify themselves. In previous years, however, various methods of identification were employed, the most popular of which was the use of tattoo marks. Each secret society group had its own insignia tattooed either on the arms or body of its members. Belt buckles have also been used. For example, the Double Axe secret society at one time used belt buckles having the design of a helmet with crossed axes.

Membership greetings cards were also used. During festive seasons, it was customary for these gangsters to go around collecting funds from shops and houses. They gave, by way of receipt to those who paid, a greeting card on which the name of the society was printed. The payer was asked to show the card as proof that he had already made the payment if he were approached by other collector gangs. The greeting card was never used for identification between one gangster and another. Instead, hand signs were and still are in use.

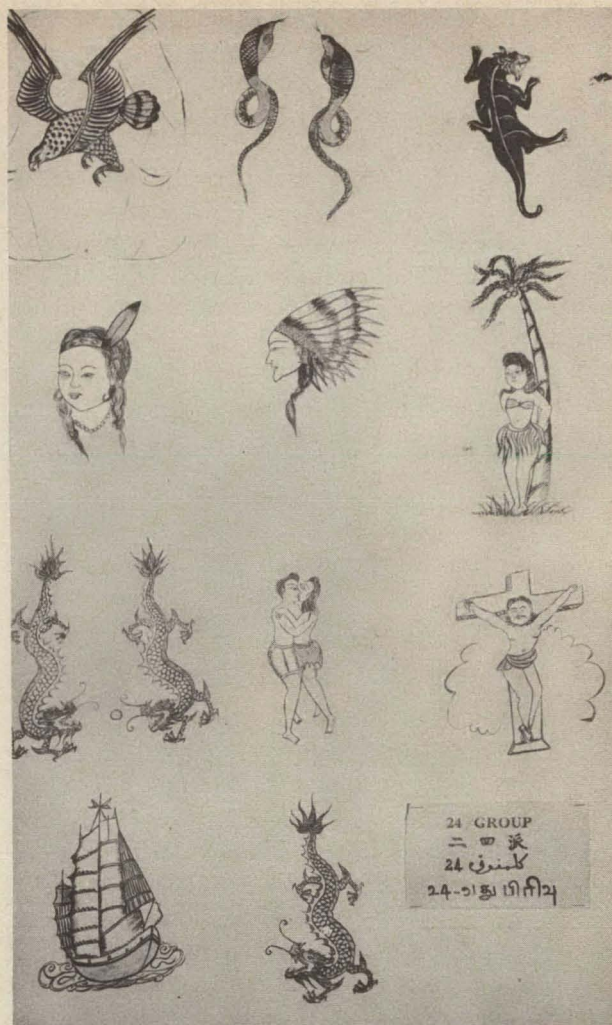
Overt expressions, such as "What number do you play?" or "Where do you play?" are the secret society equivalents of "To what gang do you belong?"

The garb of a typical secret society member is somewhat peculiar, although this is not a requirement of the gang. He is fond of wearing a particular haircut or puffed-up hairdo, a bright-colored shirt outside drain-pipe trousers, and two-colored shoes. He walks with a swanky gait, and his face betrays a mischievous look. Lastly, he is seldom alone.

There is no need in the present-day structure for a person to undergo any initiation ceremony before he can become a secret society member. Unless he has already assisted the gang in some other way, he is required to pay an entrance fee of \$3.60, \$7.20, or \$10.80 to the Headman or his representative. Should the new member be well-to-do, the entrance fee demanded may be 10 times, or even a hundred times, more. The monthly subscription varies from \$2 to \$20, depending upon the ability of the member to pay. In the past, recruits were taken only from the Chinese community, but nowadays, Malays, Indians, and Eurasians have been accepted into the ranks. In fact, the Malays and Indians are now showing signs of organizing their own secret societies. The "Merah Putih" (Red-White) secret society is made up almost entirely of Malays and is quite well known.

Curbing Secret Societies

When the Triad Society established a footing in Singapore in the early 19th century, there was nothing illegal about it. In fact, its leaders were allowed by the Government to settle their own minor disputes, and there were occasions, too, when the Government consulted these leaders in matters affecting the Chinese community. It was not long, however, before the potentialities of the



Tattoo marks of the 24 Group.

Triad organization became apparent. In 1854, a serious riot took place between the "Gi Hin" and "Hai San" secret societies. Over 400 people were killed and many more wounded. Consequently, the Government had to take action to deal with this threat.

In 1870, the first major step was taken with the setting up of the office of the Protector of Chinese. All Triad Society members were compelled to register, and the Headmen were held responsible by the Government for the conduct of their members. Even then they were allowed to settle such matters as trade disputes, debt disputes, business agreements, and domestic troubles. More trouble broke out after this, and, in 1877, the Governor was empowered by law to banish any foreign-born Chinese who proved to be undesirable.

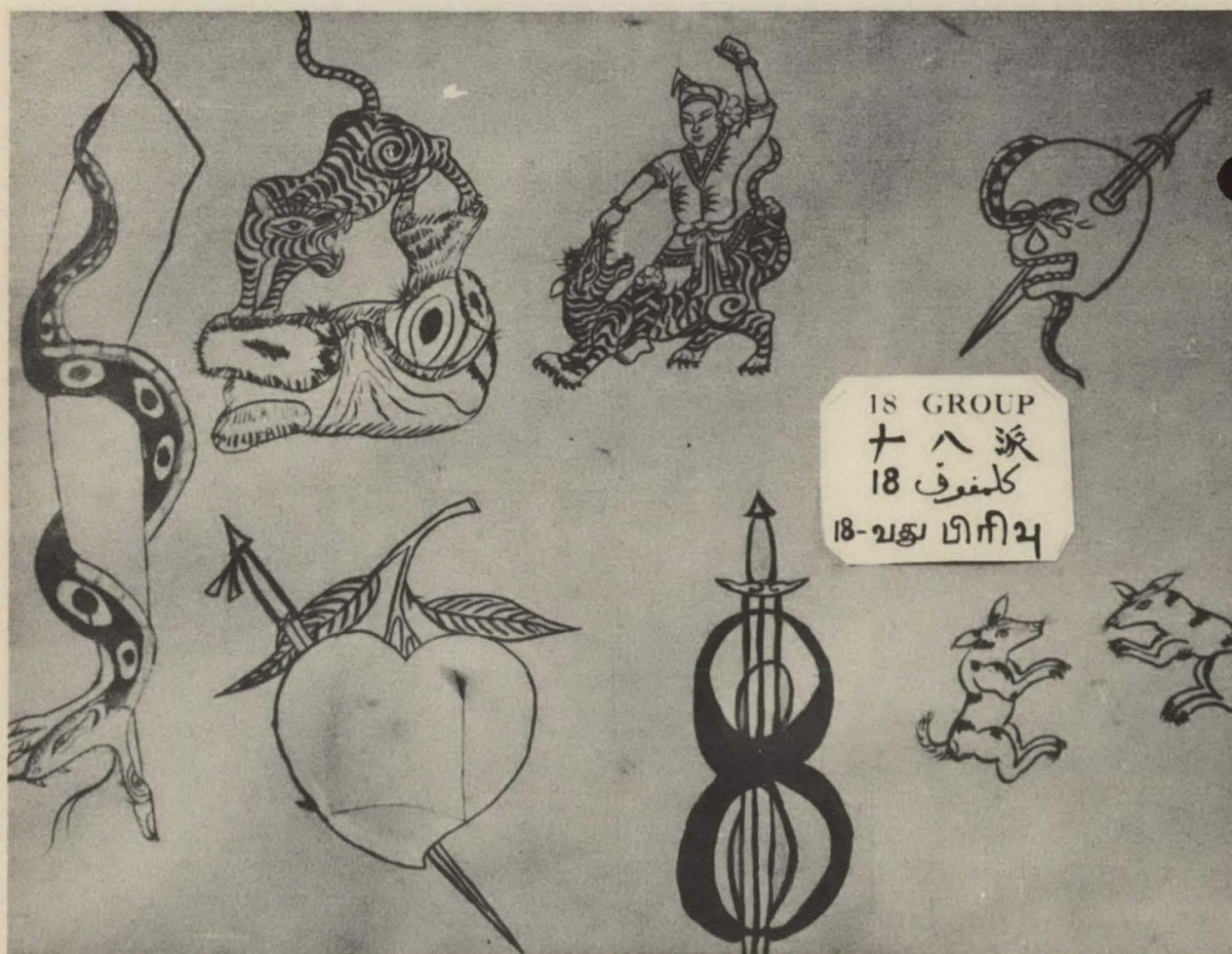
Another problem soon emerged in the form of British subjects taking over the reins of secret

society management. These local-born Triad leaders could not be banished by law, and therefore it was decreed in 1881 that it was a penal offense for a British subject to become a member of a society during any period which was proclaimed as "dangerous." The situation further deteriorated when the control of the Triad Societies went into the hands of the least reputable members of the community, because the more law-abiding and responsible section of the Chinese community was beginning to lose interest in their activities. As the gangs became more depraved, their criminal activities increased correspondingly. In 1889, therefore, the Government declared all secret societies illegal. All lodges or secret society headquarters were closed and large numbers of foreign-born officials banished. The ordinance created for this purpose was the Societies Ordinance. It is still in force today after periodic amendments. The introduction of the Societies Ordinance failed

to eradicate them and drove all secret societies underground instead.

Ordinances Are Ineffective

During the Japanese Occupation in the years 1942-1945, secret societies in Singapore and Malaya went completely out of action as a result of the brutality of the Japanese regime. However, they returned in full force soon after the Liberation. The only means of suppression were the Banishment Ordinance and the Societies Ordinance, which proved to be far from effective. In 1949, after the emergency regulations were passed as a countermeasure against the Communists, attempts were made by the police to apply them against active secret society members. This effort, however, met with disapproval from the Government, which contended that the emergency regulations were not intended for the suppression of gangsterism.



Tattoo marks of the 18 Group.

The ineffectiveness of the Banishment Ordinance is readily understood, as the majority of the gangsters from this period on were local-born British subjects.

The Societies Ordinance requires any organization of 10 or more persons, except banks and business concerns, to register with the Registrar of Societies, who is virtually the substitute for the former Protector of Chinese. Any organization which fails to register is considered unlawful, and penalties are exacted against its members and managers, as well as against those permitting their premises to be used for meetings by such members. Police, too, are given powers regarding the arrest of such persons and the search of premises. In spite of these provisions, the number of cases taken to court for prosecution are few and far between, because the secret society leaders and members take extra precautions to avoid being found with the necessary evidence for the police to secure convictions against them. Thus, under the Societies Ordinance, there is very little that the police can really do to shake the morale of the gangsters, or to discourage expansion of the secret society organizations. Consequently, their activities have increased over the years in spite of harassing police action.

Criminal Justice Ordinance

In 1955, the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance was introduced. The object of this ordinance was to enhance the punishment of secret society members found guilty of certain types of offenses named in the ordinance and to enable the police to oppose the granting of bail by the court in such cases, pending trial. The purpose of opposing bail was to prevent secret society members from intimidating or interfering with prosecution witnesses before the trial—and to prevent further offenses while on bail to obtain money to pay lawyers' fees. The court at its discretion may sentence an accused person to reformatory or corrective training or to preventive detention.

Ordinance Amendments

A subsequent amendment to the Criminal Justice Ordinance enabled police to bring before the court persons found in the vicinity of or fleeing from a place where a gang fight is about to take place or has just taken place. Although the ordinance was not the ideal answer to the problem, it was



Tattoo marks of the 108 Group.

helpful to a certain extent, and its operation has been extended year by year to the present time.

By 1957 the secret society situation had grown successively worse. During that year there were some 400 incidents including stabbings, gang fights, assaults, riots, and murders, aside from the robberies, extortions, thefts, and intimidations for which secret societies were largely responsible.

Because of the lack of any effective counter-measures against the gangsters, the public became increasingly reluctant to assist the police, resulting in even fewer court cases. The lack of civic consciousness, the fear of reprisals, and the complicated process of court proceedings are the main factors which discourage victims from reporting offenses to the police.

To cope with this situation, a further amendment to the Criminal Law Ordinance was introduced



Tattoo marks of the 36 Group.

and made effective on August 15, 1958, by which an active secret society member can be detained by the police up to 16 days, during which period a case will be submitted to the Minister for the issue of a detention order, or a police supervision order, as the case may be. Neither order will be issued without the concurrence of the State Advocate Counsel. The detainee may be released at any time during the 16-day period if evidence does not justify his further detention.

A detention order is normally issued for a period of 1 year but may be extended beyond that time. The maximum period of a police supervision order is 3 years, during which time the Minister has the power to add, vary, or cancel any of the conditions contained therein.

Police Supervision Order

When a detainee has been rehabilitated, he is then released on a police supervision order. Subject to his good behavior, the police supervision order is eventually cancelled. The period of supervision is normally between 2 to 3 years.

Breaches of any of the conditions stipulated in the police supervision order are triable by court, and the minimum punishment on conviction is 12 months' imprisonment. Those persons under police supervision are not permitted to habitually consort with one another, and the minimum penalty for doing so is also 12 months' imprisonment. There is also a schedule of offenses in the ordinance, and a police supervisee convicted of one of

these offenses is liable to have his sentence doubled and corporal punishment administered.

Under the ordinance, a police supervisee who continues with his secret society or criminal activities may be recommended for detention in the same way as a fresh arrest case.

Need for Ordinance

Although the ordinance may be regarded as being somewhat drastic, it is, nevertheless, an absolutely necessary measure to cope with the secret society menace. The effect of this ordinance was a vast reduction in secret society activities. The ordinance appears to be the only effective legislation in many years. However, it must be remembered that secret societies are old, deep-rooted evils, and the battle against them is a perpetual problem.

In addition to action taken under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, the police are also taking other steps to prevent youths from falling into the secret society trap. The formation of Police Cadet Corps in schools is receiving good response from the students. The Criminal Investigation Department sends out officers periodically to schools to give lectures on secret society matters to students and warn them against falling into their clutches. Efforts are also made to maintain closer ties and improve relationship between the police force and the public. These efforts have proved rewarding, and it is hoped that ultimate success in the eradication of secret societies will be achieved before very long.

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Baby Footprints Identified by Flexure Creases

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION EXPERTS recently identified separate sets of baby footprints as those of the same child by means of flexure creases—foldings of the skin—appearing in the impressions.

The footprints of Baby A were submitted by the Atlantic City, N.J., Police Department along with footprints of Baby B born a day later at the same hospital. The mother of A had requested the check as an assurance that she had the right infant.

Birth records bearing footprints of each child were made at the time of birth. These records, along with additional footprints of Baby A made 1 and 2 days after birth in the presence of the mother, were examined. There were no legible ridge details in any of the submitted prints; however, the numerous flexure creases of the footprints on A's birth record matched perfectly with the creases in the other impressions taken of the same baby in the mother's presence and were different from those in the impressions of the feet of Baby B.

Flexure creases may be readily seen on the palm of any person's hand. They are present on the feet at birth but tend to change or shift as the child ages. Over the interval of a day or two, as represented in the specimens submitted in this case, the original pattern persists, and coincidence of the flexure creases can be used as the basis for a positive identification. *MEMO S.F. LATONA TO MR. TROTTER, DATED 8/13/64, CAPTIONED "BABY FOOTPRINTS IDENTIFIED BY FLEXURE CREASES."*

GOLF SHOE SPIKES FOR VIOLENCE

A youth detained by police for disorderly conduct was found to be carrying four sets of homemade "knuckle dusters." Having access to leather goods in his father's shoe repair shop, the boy had mounted golf shoe spikes on narrow leather bands. These bands worn around his knuckles became dangerous and effective weapons.

*SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL,
February 1965
DATED - 10/9/64.
BOFI # 63-4291-111*

Counsel for Indigents Paid for Services

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FEDERAL HISTORY, defense counsel appointed by the court to represent indigent defendants are to be paid for their work. Investigators and expert witnesses working for the defendant are also to be paid.

These provisions are made possible through the enactment of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 which became law on August 20, 1964. (Title 18, U.S. Code, Sec. 3006 A, under the title of "Adequate Representation of Defendants.")

Under the act, the lawyer appointed to represent the indigent defendant, or the bar association or legal aid agency which made the lawyer available, shall be compensated at a rate not exceeding \$15 per hour for time spent in court or before the commissioner and \$10 per hour for time reasonably spent out of court, in addition to reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the total compensation shall not exceed \$500 in any case involving one or more felonies and \$300 in any case involving one or more misdemeanors. For representation in appeals taken after conviction, counsel shall be paid not more than \$500 in felony cases and \$300 in misdemeanor cases.

The court may also authorize counsel to obtain "investigative, expert, or other services necessary to an adequate defense" and for these the court shall pay "reasonable compensation" direct to the organization or person rendering such services upon the filing of adequate proof of services rendered. Pay for such services shall not exceed \$300, exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred. *SAC LETTER, NO. 64-46 (B) DATED- 9/15/64.*

MAJOR DISASTER

The single greatest major disaster involving U.S. residents was the Galveston, Texas, tidal wave, September 8, 1900, in which 6,000 lives were lost.

*ACCIDENT FACTS 1964 17
EDITION, PAGE 21.*

The "London Business Letter"— Its Limitations

THE SO-CALLED "LONDON BUSINESS LETTER" is frequently used by law enforcement agencies as a paragraph of text material for obtaining dictated known handwriting samples. Variations of the text may appear from time to time, but the most frequently used version is that given in the book entitled "Questioned Documents" by Albert S. Osborn, which is as follows:

"Our London business is good, but Vienna and Berlin are quiet. Mr. D. Lloyd has gone to Switzerland and I hope for good news. He will be there for a week at 1496 Zermott St. and then goes to Turin and Rome and will join Col. Parry and arrive at Athens, Greece, Nov. 27th or Dec. 2d. Letters there should be addressed: King James Blvd. 3580. We expect Chas. E. Fuller Tuesday. Dr. L. McQuaid and Robt. Unger, Esq., left on the 'Y.X.' Express tonight."

This paragraph contains all the letters of the alphabet, both upper- and lower-case, plus all the numerals and some abbreviations of words in common usage. It was designed for use in obtaining known handwriting samples from a suspect without arousing his suspicion and without disclosing to him their ultimate purpose. Its proponents claim that if written three or four times, it should furnish an excellent basis for a handwriting comparison with almost any kind of questioned writing.

Some police agencies use, instead, a list of a dozen or more names of persons and places containing all the letters of the alphabet and request the suspect to write them out in his normal handwriting. Either of these may be satisfactory if intended primarily for future reference, but both methods leave much to be desired if they are intended to serve as known standards for comparison with a specific case.

It is generally held that a suspect will resort to some form of disguise if the contents of the ques-

tioned material are dictated to him, whereas he may not do so if he is requested to write a paragraph of totally unrelated material.

In the experience of the FBI Laboratory, the matter of disguise in known handwriting revolves largely around the question of whether or not the suspect is guilty of having written the questioned material. If not guilty, he seldom, if ever, disguises his known handwriting; if guilty, he often resorts to disguise from the very beginning, regardless of the text dictated to him. In order to resolve the question of whether the handwriting is disguised, it may be necessary to obtain samples of writing prepared by him at a time when he was not under suspicion. These may include business or social correspondence, application forms, school papers, etc.

Since the guilty suspect may be expected to disguise his known handwriting samples from the very beginning, there appears to be no reasonable ground for obtaining unrelated wording on a preliminary basis. Although such a paragraph may contain every character in the alphabet, it often fails to meet one of the most important requirements, namely, the same combinations of letters and words. The shape and style of the letters often vary with the particular word and the position of the letters within the word. Hence, unrelated or dissimilar words do not offer the best means for a handwriting comparison.

Courtroom Demonstration

While the obtaining of proper handwriting standards is important in connection with the technical examination by the expert, it is even more important for a courtroom demonstration. Unless comparable words and letters can be exhibited

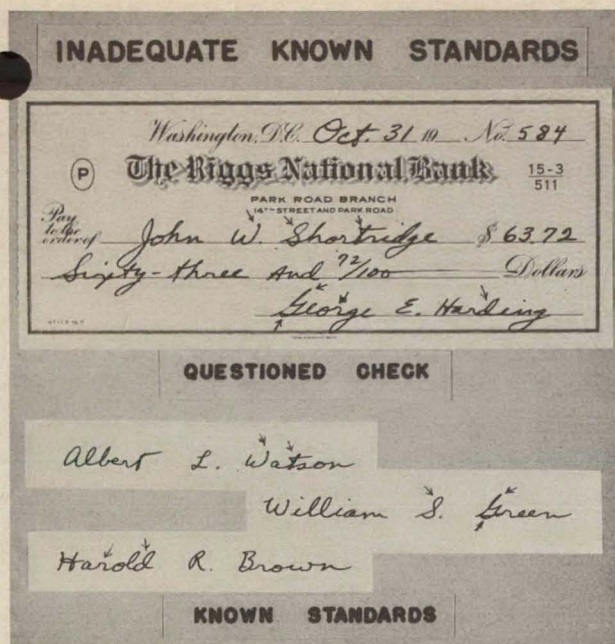


Figure 1.

quickly and efficiently, much of the impact of the testimony is lost.

Handwriting standards prepared in the text of the "London Business Letter" may be useful to those police departments and other agencies wishing to maintain files of known handwriting standards for future reference, but they are not the best standards for comparison with a specific case currently under investigation. At the risk of being repetitious, we repeat that the best possible known standards are those which are prepared from dictation in the wording of the questioned material on similar forms and with similar writing instruments as the questioned material.

Without question, the greatest problem standing in the way of a definite conclusion on the basis of a handwriting comparison is the inadequacy of the known standards (fig. 1). In most instances, the amount of comparable handwriting in cases similar to the illustration will not permit an identification and, in any event, would not be suitable for a satisfactory court demonstration.

Problems of Disguise

Disguise in the known handwriting furnished from dictation by the suspect may present another type of problem. He may write either very large or very small, he may change the slant of the writing, or he may resort to a form of hand printing

(fig. 2). This should be a significant signal to the investigating officer who obtains the known samples that he may have the right person, and every effort should be made to obtain normal handwriting. This is often accomplished by obtaining extensive known samples. In extreme cases, this may require a second or even a third interview spaced at intervals of days or even weeks apart. As shown in the illustration, the last line of writing permits an identification of the questioned signature, but it falls short in that there is not enough writing to permit identification of the remaining writing on the questioned check.

As stated before, the text of the "London Business Letter" permits a comparison of every character on the questioned check but the process is long and tedious (fig. 3). This is particularly true when a demonstration is attempted before a jury in a courtroom and may result in a loss of interest on the part of the jury.

Most Desirable Medium

The most desirable known standards are those prepared in the exact word-for-word order of the questioned material on forms similar to that of the questioned material, if such is possible (fig. 4).

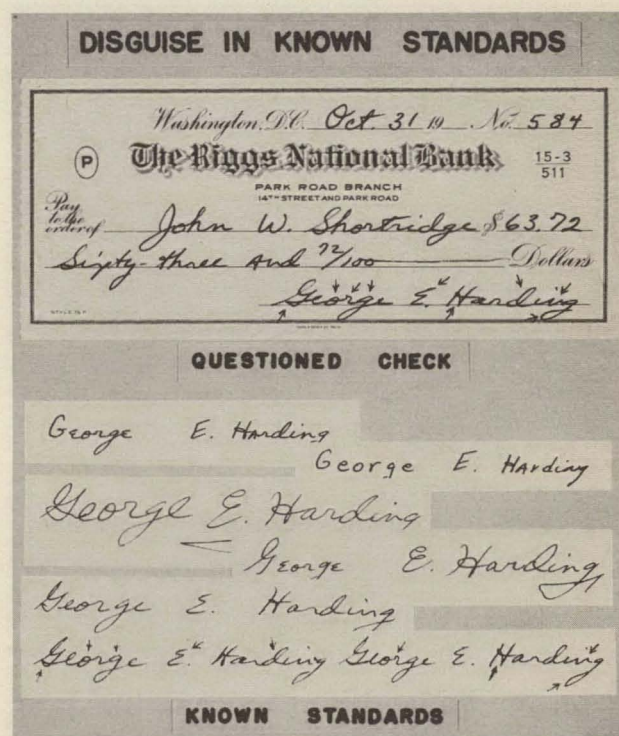


Figure 2.

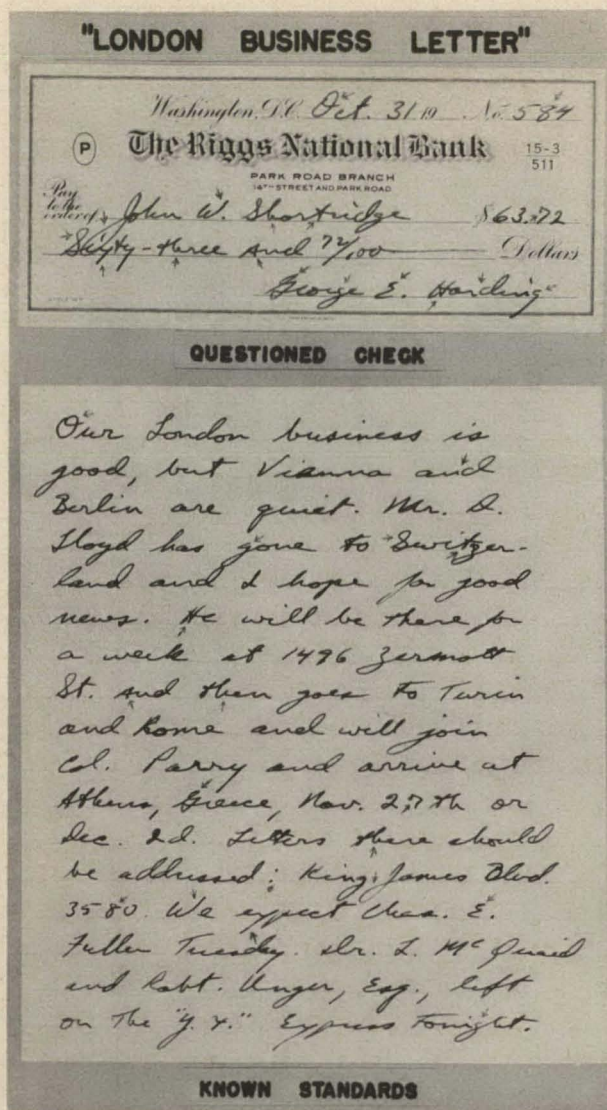


Figure 3.

This provides the most suitable standards for a good side-by-side comparison in the Laboratory and the most desirable medium for a demonstration in the courtroom.

When obtaining known handwriting or hand printing samples from a suspect, the following factors should be considered:

1. Obtain samples from dictation until it is believed normal writing has been produced. (The number of samples necessary cannot be determined in advance.)
2. Do not allow the suspect to see either the original document in question or a photograph thereof.
3. Remove each sample from the sight of the writer as soon as it is completed.
4. Do not give instructions on spelling, punctuation, arrangement, etc.

5. Use the same writing media, such as type and size of paper, writing instruments, printed forms (such as checks, notes, etc.).
6. Obtain the full text of the questioned writing in word-for-word order at least once, if possible. Signatures and less extensive writing should be prepared several times, each time on a different piece of paper. Obscene passages, proper nouns, etc., may be omitted from the dictation.
7. In forgery cases the Laboratory should also be furnished genuine signatures of the person whose name is forged.
8. Obtain samples with both the right and the left hands.
9. Obtain samples written rapidly, slowly, and at varied slants.
10. Obtain samples of supplementary writing such as sketches, drawings, manner of addressing an envelope, etc.
11. Include a statement that the samples are being given voluntarily. Writer should initial each page.
12. Witness each sample on the back, never on the front.
13. If readily available, samples of undictated writing should be obtained, such as applications for employment, social or business correspondence, school paper, etc.

The investigator should be ever mindful of the fact that the quality of the services he can expect from the Laboratory is directly proportional to the quality of the known standards he submits for

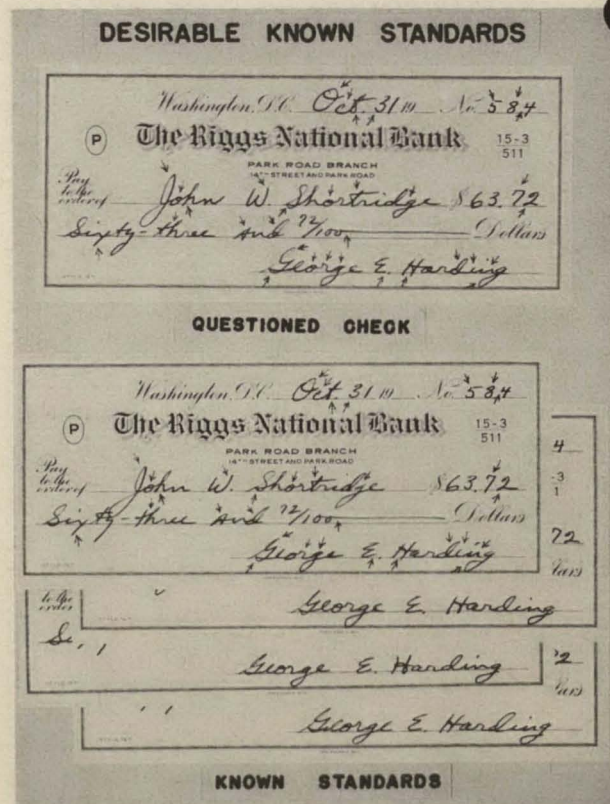


Figure 4.

comparison. He should be keenly aware that the quality of the known standards he obtains is keenly judged when exposed in greatly enlarged form before a court and jury in the glaring spotlight of a public demonstration.

MOBILIZED MOONSHINE TO AVOID DETECTION

To avoid arrest, some bootleggers in one southern State are making use of mobile trailer homes from which their illegal sales are made to "drive-in" customers. The bootleggers move their trailers frequently, often from day to day, and are difficult to trace since they normally advise only trusted customers of their intended locations.

JACKSON CRIMDEL, DATED-9/29/64,
BUFI # - 63-4296-54

Young Thugs Extort Money From School Children

THE WORDS "KNUCKLES UP" have become a most familiar phrase to a group of delinquent youths in an eastern city who have been using a weapon known as a "knuckler" to extort money from schoolchildren.

An inspector of the local police department advised that a number of boys were arrested for extorting carfare and lunch money from other students. The instrument used is made from the end of a hammer handle which has been grooved on the cut end. The grooved end of the piece of wood is rubbed back and forth over the knuckles, breaking and tearing the skin. This action forces the children to release the money clutched tightly in their closed hands.

BALTIMORE CRIMDEL,
DATED- 6/10/64.
BUFI # 63-4296-3-SERIAL 753

Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships

FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE 1965-1966 academic year will again be made available by the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the profession of traffic engineering as a career. The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September 1965 and terminating the following May.

Students receiving the fellowships are provided with a living stipend of \$1,400 disbursed at the rate of \$175 a month for a period of 8 months and the full year's tuition of \$1,000. The fellowships are made available to the university through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The university also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and State highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. This arrangement is considered by many employers to be a form of inservice training. Most of the professional traffic engineers trained by the Highway Traffic Bureau hold responsible traffic engineering positions in city government and State highway departments as well as commercial agencies.

The academic year of traffic engineering study

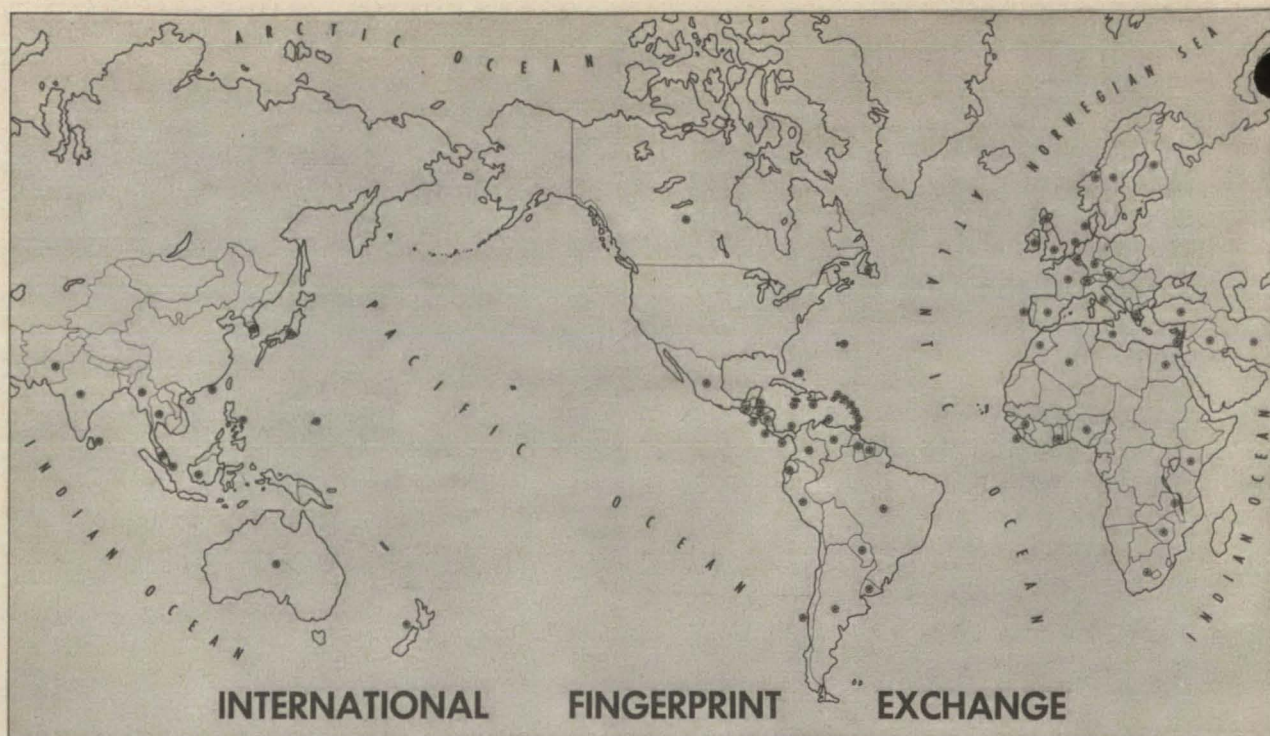
consists of two full semesters of classroom work, laboratory and individual research, required reading, field problems, and seminars. The courses include (1) traffic characteristics and measurements, (2) traffic regulations and control devices, (3) transportation planning, (4) highway location and geometric design, (5) highway administration and finance, and (6) city planning and other sociological aspects of highway transportation. Experts in traffic and related fields from all over the country are invited to speak as guest lecturers.

The field of traffic engineering offers unusually promising careers to young engineers. A current survey has indicated need for 1,700 additional qualified traffic engineers in the United States, and this need will double in the next decade as traffic volume increases.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Conn. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1965. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a successful candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.

February 1965

DIR'S LETTER TO FRED W. HURD, DIRECTOR, BUR. 21
OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC, STRATHCONA HALL, YALE UNIVERSITY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN. DATED 12-11-64



Countries participating in the International Fingerprint Exchange Program.

FBI INTERNATIONAL FINGERPRINT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

THE FBI EXCHANGES FINGERPRINT INFORMATION on a cooperative basis with 83 friendly noncommunist countries and U.S. possessions outside the continental limits. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, there were received from various countries and U.S. possessions 14,074 sets of fingerprints for search in the FBI Identification Division. A total of 1,653 of these fingerprints were identified with records on file.

Upon the request of any duly authorized law enforcement agency in the United States, the FBI will transmit to the various countries associated in the international exchange reproductions of fingerprints which serve as inquiries for any information identifiable in their fingerprint records. Any agency requesting the transmittal of fingerprints through international exchange should submit to the FBI enough copies of the fingerprints to permit one to be sent to each country involved and an additional copy to be retained in the

records of the FBI. During fiscal year 1964 the FBI forwarded 339 fingerprint cards to foreign countries and U.S. possessions for American police agencies, which resulted in 83 identifications in such countries as Australia, Chile, England, Germany, Peru, and South Africa.

Some time ago, the Criminal Police of Rome furnished the FBI the fingerprints of one William Francis Weaver. Weaver had been arrested in Venice, Italy, and indicted by the Attorney of Venice for attempted fraud. At the time of his arrest, he was attempting to cash a \$25 check at the American Express Office in Venice. The Italian officers also advised that the police of Hamburg, Germany, had requested that Weaver be held pending extradition to Germany. It was later learned that German officials sought Weaver in connection with having rented two automobiles by means of a falsified credit card.

A review of the files at the FBI Identification

Division showed that William Francis Weaver was, in reality, William Francis Bell. He had also assumed the alias of Francis Lara. His lengthy record dated back to 1939 and included charges of vagrancy, larceny of an automobile, Army desertion, interstate transportation of a stolen automobile, and parole violation. A copy of his record was furnished to the police in Rome as well as other interested authorities.

The foregoing is just one of the many cases on file of a fugitive who fled over national borders in an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the arm of justice.

WAS IT A SWINDLE?

French police recently reported a man purchased an expensive ring in a Paris jewelry store on a Saturday afternoon and paid for it by check. Immediately thereafter, he went to a nearby barber-shop and in an ensuing conversation with the barber offered to sell it to him at a fraction of what he had just paid. As evidence of good faith, he suggested that the barber contact the jeweler to verify the amount he actually paid for the ring. The barber did so, and the jeweler immediately became alarmed, suspecting that the ring may have been paid for with a bad check. He called the police and had the purchaser of the ring placed under arrest.

Inasmuch as it was not possible to verify the man's checking account until Monday morning, he was held in custody over the weekend. On Monday morning, the jeweler learned to his dismay that the check was, in fact, covered by sufficient funds and that the suspected swindler had been falsely arrested.

When the man threatened to sue the jeweler for false arrest, the jeweler chose to make a substantial cash settlement rather than go to court.

PARIS CRIMDEL, DATED 10/6/64
BoFi # 63-4296-231.

BOOKMAKING TECHNIQUE

Bookmakers operating on the street in an eastern city reportedly put their booking slips in previously addressed envelopes and mail them to themselves so they will not be caught with the slips in their possession.

BOSTON CRIMDEL
DATED: 9/30/64.
February 1965
BoFi # 63-4296-5.

Parents Grateful for FBI Poster

SOURCE
OF THIS

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, the FBI Child Molester Poster has been widely circulated in schools throughout the Nation to educate children for their own protection at school and at play.

Recently, a young couple in an eastern city wrote the FBI expressing deep gratitude for the poster and its lesson to young boys and girls. These parents had first-hand knowledge of the poster's effectiveness. Their little 8-year-old daughter had recently been accosted by a strange man from whom she managed to escape.

When interviewed by police, the little girl told the officers the reason she refused to get into the man's car was "Because my mommy told me never to go with strangers and because of the paper they gave us in school."

The officers were puzzled by her reference to "the paper," but the child's parents explained it was the FBI Child Molester Poster which she had been receiving at school the last few years.

The incident occurred when the girl was returning home from a shopping center with two other young playmates. She lagged behind the other two girls to walk on a low stone wall bordering a parking lot. As she skipped along, the man, possibly 35 to 40 years of age, approached, pulled her off the wall, and started dragging her toward his car. She was able to jerk her hand free from his grasp and run away before reaching the car door. She and the other two girls ran the three short blocks home and reported the incident to their parents who immediately called the police.

In their letter, the grateful parents stated, "Your poster not only impresses small children with its pictorial message but serves as a reminder to parents to continue to drive home the reason for avoiding strangers such as this."

NUMBER PLEASE!!

A bookmaking system used by a numbers operator in the East involved the use of a telephone answering service. Bettors place their calls with the answering service, requesting the bookmaker to call them. The bookmaker calls the answering service approximately every 15 minutes and receives the telephone numbers of the bettors.

BALTIMORE CRIMDEL,

DATED 10/20/64,

BoFi # 63-4296-2

ENCLOSING, LET. TO SAC, PHILA., FROM MR. + MRS. T. J. ROGERS.
Haverstown, Pa.
PHILA. LET. DATED 10-27-64, CAPTIONED: CHILD MOLESTER POSTER.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ALSON THOMAS WAHRlich, also known as:
Thomas Jefferson Clark III.

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution— Kidnaping

ALSON THOMAS WAHRlich, a 28-year-old fugitive, is currently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued at Tucson, Ariz., on April 28, 1964, charging him with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for kidnaping.

The Crime

Wahrlich allegedly kidnaped a 6-year-old girl in Tucson, Ariz., on April 16, 1964, brutally beat and choked her and sexually molested her before abandoning her in the same city.

The Criminal

Wahrlich, who is presently on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," reportedly has mental blackouts and has previously been imprisoned following conviction for aggravated assault, child molesting, and a crime against nature. A prison psychologist has described him as a schizophrenic paranoid and sexual deviate with a history of antisocial behavior.

Caution

Wahrlich is reportedly armed with a pistol at all times in addition to having a scalpel in his trousers' pocket. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age----- 28, born Feb. 4, 1936, Rensselaer County, N.Y.
Height----- 5 feet 2 inches.
Weight----- 135 to 140 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Brown.
Eyes----- Blue.
Complexion----- Medium.
Race----- White.



Alson Thomas Wahrlich.

Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Dishwasher, hospital orderly,
ranch worker, truckdriver.
Scars and marks----- Scar left shoulder, vaccination
scar left arm, scar on each
side of abdomen; tattoos:
heart and "Cindy" left arm.
FBI No----- 681,537 C.
Fingerprint classifica-
tion. 3 O 13 Tt 21
I 17 U

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.

ROBBERY VICTIM IDENTIFIES WEAPON THROUGH FBI BOOKLET

"A Visual Aid for Firearms Identification," mentioned in the September 1964 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, proved to be of instant value to a police officer in an eastern city who had requested the booklet.

A man victimized in his own apartment by an armed robber was requested to view the booklet when he reported the robbery to the police. Using the booklet, he promptly identified the gun used in this crime as a .38 caliber, 5-inch barrel, Spanish Alfa.

Later, when a suspect was located and arrested, a Spanish Alfa, as described by the victim, was found in his possession.

BALTIMORE CRIME
DATED 11-31-64
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)

Guide for Public To Protect Homes

POLICE IN A NEW ENGLAND CITY are distributing a printed card in their city to enlist public support in the effort to reduce burglaries. On one side are the picture of a house with a finger pointing to it and this message:

Protect Your Home

Burglary is a problem, but to avoid it happening to you, something can be done! Whenever you leave your residence to spend an evening at the movies, or take off for a weekend of fun in the sun, housebreakers can and will move in if they're certain you've left. Burglars spend their daylight hours canvassing neighborhoods, looking for uncut lawns and overstuffed mailboxes. They spend their spare evening hours looking for darkened houses—or lights that are left on too long. You can help your police department reduce burglaries in your city. Please read the other side.

On the other side are listed these guides to discourage burglars and prowlers:

If you're leaving home for an evening or extended period of time—**HAVE YOU**:

1. Canceled all daily deliveries?
2. Left a lamp or two connected to an automatic timer, so that your lights turn on at dusk, turn off again at bedtime to create a "lived-in" look while you're away?
3. Discontinued the newspaper (or arranged to have it forwarded)?
4. Notified your police department and a neighbor as to date of your departure and return?
5. Left shades or blinds in normal position—not completely closed?
6. Closed and locked all windows and doors—including the garage?

7. Arranged to have your lawn cut?
8. Arranged with a neighbor or post office to hold all mail?
9. Used pin-tumbler cylinder locks (with a dead lock mechanism) on all exterior doors?
10. Rented a safety deposit box for storage of all valuables?

Help your police department combat burglaries by following this guide when leaving your home.

BOSTON CRIMDEL, DATED 7-31-64,
BOFI # 63-4296-5, ser. 633,

EXPLOSIVE DEVICES CONCOCTED BY JUVENILES

The almost complete destruction of a number of rural mail boxes in a southern State was investigated by postal inspectors. The investigation turned up several homemade bombs which had failed to explode and resulted in the conviction in local juvenile court of two teenagers.

The explosive devices consisted of small CO₂ gas cartridges measuring approximately 2 inches by 3/4 of an inch in diameter. These are commonly used for CO₂ pellet guns, Air Force lifejackets of the Mae West type, liferafts, and other types of apparatus demanding powerful propellant force or instant inflation.

The teenagers filled the used cartridges with black powder, inserted a fuse in the small bottle-neck-type opening, and thus devised an effective, dangerous, and destructive explosive.

JACKSON CRIMDEL,
DATED, 9-1-64,
BOFI # 63-4296-54.

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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

INTERESTING PATTERN



Although this pattern presents an unusual appearance and possesses definite delta formations, a close inspection reveals no recurring or looping ridges. Therefore, this impression is classified as a tented arch and is not referenced to any other pattern type.