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FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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September 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On September 6, 1939, the President of the United States issued a formal statement directing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations. In the same statement he requested all law enforcement officers in the United States to turn any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of the neutrality laws, over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This directive was reiterated by the President on January 8, 1943.

Thus, by Presidential Directive, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was made responsible for the internal security of the Nation. The volume of work of the FBI, over and above regular criminal investigations, was consequently increased to tremendous proportions and presently continues on an enlarged scale.

That the FBI has been enabled to discharge its obligations is due in no small part to the wholehearted manner in which all law enforcement complied with the Chief Executive's instructions.

This tenth anniversary of the President's Directive is. I think, a fitting time to express appreciation to those who have given, and are continuing to give, such unstinting aid in protecting the internal security of this country. Cooperation of this type cannot be measured. Its value cannot be overestimated. Unquestionably, it is a vital weapon in the continuous war being waged to preserve the freedom of this Nation.

Very truly yours.

ohn Edgar Hoover

Direct



"I cannot understand why the FBI returned this fingerprint card. It looks all right to me!"

The above is indicative of the general reaction which occurs when a "bad" print is returned to a law enforcement agency by the FBI's Identification Division.

It is possible that some few identification officers may consider the return of fingerprint cards as an affront to their ability in taking fingerprints. The majority, however, are fully aware that the FBI recognizes situations which challenge the taking of good inked fingerprints and that it makes every effort to retain fingerprint cards.

A brief review of the problems of classifying and filing a fingerprint card in the FBI will help to clarify the FBI's policy concerning the processing of "bad" inked fingerprints.

The size of the FBI's fingerprint files constitutes a major problem. The criminal fingerprint file contains the fingerprints of several million individuals. The complete classification formula is used. To obtain it, each inked finger must show all the essential characteristics. Because of the immense volume of prints it has become necessary to extend the normal classification formula.

To illustrate this point:

			dWdwc	
			xCdw	с
0	32	W	000	18
I	32	W	III	

In order to subdivide the 32 over 32 primary still further, the ridge count of the whorl of the right little finger is used to obtain a final classification. The extension above the normal classification formula indicates that each whorl is classified as to the type, namely, plain whorl (W), double loop (D), central pocket loop (C), and accidental (X). Accordingly, it is not enough for the FBI Identification Division to ascertain the general whorl pattern type, but the deltas and core must show in order to obtain the ridge tracing, the type of whorl, and also, in some instances, the ridge count. The complete WCDX extension

Illegible Inked Prints

is outlined in the FBI's Classification of Fingerprints (p. 110).

On the opposite page are some examples of improperly and properly taken inked fingerprints:

An examination of the illustration (1), shows that it is a whorl. In order to classify the ridge tracing accurately, however, so that the fingerprint card can be placed in the correct file, the left delta must show. The approximate ridge tracing for the whorl in figure 1 would be MEETING. An examination of the properly taken fingerprint in figure 1A indicates that the correct ridge tracing is INNER. It follows that the pattern in figure 1 would not have been placed in the proper place in file.

The correct whorl tracing is needed to obtain the complete subsecondary, and the major classifications.

It may be noted that both deltas are present in figure 2. This would enable the technical expert to ascertain the correct ridge tracing, OUTER. In the core of the whorl, however, there is a heavy amount of ink which makes it impossible to determine the type of whorl with any degree of accuracy. If one were to hazard a guess, it would appear to be a plain whorl. Actually, the correct type of whorl, a double loop, is clearly visible in figure 2A.

It can be ascertained that the pattern in figure 3 is a loop, but an accurate ridge count cannot be obtained because the left delta does not appear. The approximate ridge count of this loop is 14 to 16. This approximation is sufficient for a fingerprint expert to place this loop in the "O" group of any finger of the subsecondary. The correct ridge count of this loop is 19, and it appears in figure 3A. The approximate ridge count is not sufficient to place this print properly in the large files of the FBI because in certain general complete classification formulas the accurate ridge count is needed to obtain the special extension. The special extension uses a smaller grouping of ridge counts to form a valuation table, and in this



Figure 1. Improper.



Figure 1A. Proper.





Figure 2A. Proper.



Figure 3. Improper.

way, differs from the larger grouping of ridge counts which form the basis of the subsecondary classification. This super extension is called the second subsecondary and its use is outlined in the FBI's Classification of Fingerprints (p. 109).

There are two additional points which illustrate the FBI's need for the delta, ridges, and core to show clearly in loops. The first: the ridge count of the loop may be needed to obtain the key classification. The key classification (p. 104, FBI's Classification of Fingerprints) is an actual ridge count and no valuation table is used to obtain a subdivision. The key classification is used as an integral part of the fingerprint filing system. The second reason: the ridge count may be needed to obtain the final classification. The final classication (p. 103, FBI's Classification of Fingerprints) is an actual ridge count, and no valuation table is used to obtain a subdivision. The final classification is used as an integral part of the fingerprint filing system.

The following are just a few examples to illustrate the completeness of the classification formula used in the FBI fingerprint file:

8	S	1	Ua	II	6
	S	1	U	III	
Key	Major	Pri-	Small	Subsecond-	Final
		mary	letter	ary	
			Second-		
			ary		



Figure 3A. Proper.

				ML	(Second
				LM	Subsecond- ary)
13	0	21	W	100	18
	I	19	W	000	
Key	Major	Pri-	Second-	Subsecond-	Final
		mary	ary	ary	
				SML	(Second
				SML	Subsecond- ary)
5	0	5	U	100	14
	Ι	17	U	100	
Key	Major	Pri-	Second-	Subsecond-	Final
		mary	ary	ary	

These several examples should help to illustrate the FBI's problems. The larger collections of fingerprints must of necessity call for a more detailed analysis of all fingerprint characteristic details. The closer examination to obtain further fingerprint subdivisions is dependent on ten legible inked impressions.

The identification officer will understand the problems of accurately classifying and filing fingerprint cards. He knows there is little worth in placing a fingerprint card in the FBI's files with only an approximate or an inaccurate classification.

Every fingerprint card filed in the FBI's file is of value to the particular law enforcement agency which forwarded it, as well as to all other law enforcement agencies which rely on its being correctly classified and filed.



It has been the experience of the serologists in the FBI Laboratory that one of the most important and most frequently used phases of medico-legal work is the scientific examination of bloodstained evidence to determine the origin and blood classification. During the past few years, serologists in the laboratory have conducted thousands of blood examinations on evidence secured in criminal cases—evidence received from law enforcement agencies in all parts of the United States and its Territories. Testimony has been presented by our scientists at trials and courts martial in a large number of these criminal cases, particularly those cases involving crimes of violence such as rape, assault, and murder.

The bases for the statements appearing in this article are large numbers of control experimental tests—tests which have been and are being made simultaneously with those conducted on evidence in criminal cases—and specific and detailed research work conducted in this field.

Various methods have been devised for the grouping of dried bloodstains. Some of these methods test for isoagglutinins while others are based upon the detection of isoagglutinogens.

It is now generally recognized that the tests for isoagglutinogens are much more satisfactory because of the relative stability of these materials. It is possible, however, to detect the presence of isoagglutinins in most dried bloodstains by a relative comparison of the degree of agglutination obtained when making the tests for agglutinogens.

The tube absorption method which was generally in use several years ago sometimes would give rise to erroneous results particularly when the tests were conducted upon old or thin bloodstains. Tests showed that, when a Group AB blood, which was especially weak in either A or B agglutinogens, was grouped after the blood was completely dried and aged, the sera would often fail to identify the weak agglutinogen.

Controls in Grouping Bloodstains

Wiener and Kosofsky² have pointed out that a more accurate standardization of the sera used in grouping of stains would lead to more consistent results. The method used for standardization of group-specific substances in sera was a titration of sera with saliva from secretors of known groups. Using this method, it is possible to select sera which will yield maximum sensitivity at a specific concentration.

The tube absorption method also had the distinct disadvantage in that a relatively large amount of the dried bloodstain was necessary in order to permit a blood grouping. For this reason it was usually not possible to group bloodstains on a subject's clothing because such stains were ordinarily rather small in size.

Experiments which have been made on over 500 different dried blood samples of all ages and groups have shown that definite controls must be used at every point in the blood grouping procedure where there is a possibility of variation.

In general, the test for agglutinogens in dried blood is based on the capacity of the bloodstain to specifically absorb the agglutinins which are present in the serum added to the blood. The absorption is allowed to take place overnight. The tubes containing the dried blood and sera are then centrifuged and two drops of the liquid transferred to a glass plate. The absorption or nonabsorption obtained is then determined by adding one drop of a dilute solution of sensitive A and B cells to each sample. The plate is rotated at a constant speed for a previously determined period of time, and results are obtained by reading the agglutination microscopically.

Some control measures found necessary in conducting dried blood grouping tests are described as follows:

¹This article is based on a paper presented before the First American Medicolegal Congress at St. Louis, Mo., on January 20, 1948, by Briggs J. White, Ph. D., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

² Wiener, A. S., and Kosofsky, I., Quantitative Studies on Group Specific Substances in Human Blood and Saliva-Group Specific Substance B., *Journal of Immunology*, 41; 413–428 (1941); Wiener, A. S., and Kosofsky, I., Quantitative Studies on Group Specific Substances in Human Blood and Saliva-Group Specific Substance A., *Journal of Immunology*, 42; 381–393 (1941).

(1) Some type of titration of sera is used in order to determine the desired dilutions and ascertain the maximum sensitivity point of the sera.

This is one of the most important considerations in the process and the most difficult. Only a small percentage of individuals belong to group B. Also it is necessary to find a serum which is sensitive at the proper concentration. We have determined that the use of high avidity isoagglutinin fractions from human blood plasma has many advantages over regular grouping sera. The titer of grouping sera will often change when saline solution is added and the sera allowed to remain in a refrigerator for some time. It is necessary to have the sera at a titer where the concentration is most sensitive. Any subsequent shift of titer will, of course, make this impossible.

(2) It is necessary to keep the concentration of the bloodstain as nearly constant as possible. This control is difficult because of the varying amount of blood in dried stains but can be controlled by the size of the sample and color of extract.

(3) Control of the size of drop or amount of absorbed sera used.

(4) There must be a constant rotation of the slide to which the above sera and known cells are added. This is accomplished by a mechanical rotater set for a definite period of time.

(5) The tests must be carried out at approximately the same temperature and humidity in order to have constant rate of evaporation. This may be accomplished by means of a climatizer set at a certain temperature and humidity.

(6) It is necessary to use blood cells which are known to possess a high degree of agglutinability as it has been shown that there is a great range in the agglutinability of blood cells from different individuals. It is desirable to maintain the temperature of the blood cells and the elapsed time from when they are taken from the donor at practically a constant.

(7) The control bloodstained cloth and dried powdered blood samples, comprising the four major blood groups and the A-2 and A-2B subgroups, must be run simultaneously. It is our experience that controls also should include dried blood which is aged to a greater extent than any of the blood in the questioned samples.

(8) If the bloodstains are on clothing it is necessary to run controls of the unstained material to ascertain whether there are any substances present other than the bloodstains which would cause absorption.

Using all of the above-mentioned control measures, it is usually possible to arrive at a definite conclusion concerning the blood classification of a suspected bloodstain. There are instances, of course, when the control pieces absorb on both anti-A and anti-B sera, in which case the bloodstains can only be reported as unsatisfactory for the grouping procedure.

Research work in the FBI Laboratory, though not yet entirely completed, strongly indicates that reproducible and accurate results can be obtained in the classification of dried bloodstains as to the M and N factors and also the A1 and A2 subgroups. The work accomplished in this field has shown that success in further classifying dried blood is dependent again upon the preparation of extremely sensitive sera which will identify the various characteristics. Tests in the laboratory show that only a relatively small amount of blood is necessary for the tests. It may be possible to classify dried blood into 18 classifications requiring less dried blood than was previously used to determine the four main blood groups. In many cases of violence, such as murder cases, blood is often found which has clotted but not dried. Using the 18 classifications previously mentioned and the Rh types and subtypes, it is possible to break the blood down into a large number of classifications.

Notice

Your attention is directed to the article entitled, "Gunpowder Tests" which appeared on page 2 of the August, 1949, issue of the FBI LAW ENFORCE-MENT BULLETIN. On page 4 of this article in column 1, the distances should read feet instead of inches.



(Continued from last issue)

Aerial Rescue Without Net

From time to time policemen will be called upon to rescue from a roof or window ledge a person who is threatening to jump if anyone comes near him.

The officer must keep in mind that he is dealing with a person who is mentally disturbed and whose actions are unpredictable. Therefore, speed, silence, and the element of surprise are the officer's best equipment for effecting a rescue.

Oftentimes, the subject will lock himself in a room, barricade the door with furniture and state that he has a gun and will shoot anyone who enters the room, or do injury to himself such as slashing himself with a razor, etc.

Prior to the development of rope life net techniques, a very successful method to effect such rescue was used by the police emergency squads:

1. Upon arrival at the scene the squad would obtain the necessary information as to the condition of the subject. The sergeant would determine whether or not a member of the crew should be designated to talk to the subject and induce the subject to come in off the ledge. In some of these cases talking to the subject only aggravates the condition, in which case absolute silence must be maintained and the subject be kept under constant observation.

2. After having determined the location of the subject, the sergeant chooses the lightest man of the crew and designates him as the man to go after the subject.

3. The sergeant then determines the height of the floors in the building (usually between 10 and 12 feet). The man assigned to go after the subject, and two assistants go to the room directly above that in which subject is standing.

4. The rescuing officer then dons a Morrissey life belt or a parachute harness. If neither is available, a ³/₄-inch line is tied into a double bow-

Suicide Prevention New York City

Police Techniques in the Prevention of Selfdestruction by Persons Jumping from Buildings ¹

line on the bight and is placed on the rescuing officer.

5. The sergeant then marks off on the lowering line the exact distance between the rescuing officer and the subject by determining the height of ceiling from floor.

6. The rescuing officer then perches on the window sill above the subject. The assisting officers handle the lowering line, making certain that it is attached to some solid anchorage and stand by to await the lowering signal.

7. The remainder of the crew station themselves outside of the barricaded door, equipped with a door opener or other adequate tools, and await the whistle which is the signal.

8. When the prearranged signal is given, the rescuing officer drops from his perch, and attempts to force the subject back into the room.

9. Simultaneously the door is crashed in and the subject is secured.

This method has been used successfully for many years prior to the use of the net. The net, however, gives added protection to the rescuer and subject and should be used if it is available. The emergency men use two lowering lines of ³/₄inch in diameter as a safety precaution, and also use a protection device to prevent the rope from chafing on sharp edges of sills. The particular feature of this rescue technique is to have the rescuing officer land directly in front of the subject.



Figure 19. Wall net equipment and police emergency service crew.

¹ Information, photographs, and charts, courtesy Capt. Philip Walsh, Police Commissioner's Office, New York City Police Department.



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EQUIPMENT

Rope Net

(a) It is similar in construction to cargo net used aboard ships for transferring cargo. It should be made of good, three-strand manila rope.

(b) It may be of whatever size suits local conditions. The Emergency Service Division of the New York City Police Department has found that a net 20 feet wide and 30 feet long is ample for their needs. The lighter it is, the better.

(c) These nets weigh 80 pounds and the mesh is in 4-inch squares. About 3,200 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch manila rope makes up the mesh and 100 feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch manila rope comprises the edge.

(d) These nets are tested by dropping a 200pound bag of sand at 100 feet into the net. The impact of this weight upon the net is about 20,000 pounds (fig. 20).

Folding the Net

The net must be folded and rolled in an orderly manner because the speed in which the net is put out and erected depends upon this orderliness. Therefore, the net must be folded as follows:

1. At the completion of the job or drill out-ofdoors if weather permits, the net is spread upon the ground. Five men grasp an equal section indicated by markings every 4 or 5 feet across the net (fig. 21).



Figure 20. Rope life net is similar to a cargo net used aboard ships, shows main and guy lines and iron ring supporting net.

2. They then draw the net backwards until each fold overlaps the preceding fold. When completed there will be four or five sections (fig. 22).

3. These folded sections are then pulled tightly from both ends to keep the mesh square (fig. 23).

4. The net is then rolled up by rolling the ends toward the center. During this process the looped ends of the net remain projecting so that



Figure 21. Preparation for folding the net.



Figure 22. Net in process of being folded.



Figure 23. Net is stretched so that the mesh lays evenly.

SEPTEMBER 1949 847367 0 - 49 - 2 they will be available for main lines when again placed in service (fig. 24).

5. When the net is completely rolled it is securely tied and placed in a canvas bag in a manner which will prevent the mesh from becoming snarled (fig. 25).

Rings

Attached to the edges at equal distances (usually 5 feet) on the shorter side of the net (20 feet) are three or four iron rings, 3 inches in diameter. They are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stock.

The extension pipes are slid through these rings when the net is lowered from positions 2, 3, and 4. (See net chart, also figs. 20 and 26, 26A, 26B.)



Figure 24. Proceeding to roll net up.



Figure 26. Iron rings that support the net and the extension pipes.



Figure 26 (A). Corner loops and pushing bar secure in window sill.



Figure 25. Completion of rolling the net.



Figure 26 (B). Pushing bar and loops securea. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Lines

There are two main lines and four guy lines, all of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Manila rope. The main lines are 50-feet long and the guy lines are 60-feet long. Additional lines to attach to safety harness are carried in a canvas bag ready for instant use.

Safety Harness

A boatswain chair or a double bowline on the bight may be used instead of a safety belt. However, when a parachute harness or a Morrissey life belt is used the action is quicker, more comfortable, and safer (figs. 17 and 27).

Snap Hooks

Eliminate delay in tying knots and avoid the danger of tying unsafe knots in the dark or with one hand while perched on high ledges, etc. Snap hooks are spliced into the ends of each line (figs. 20, 27, and 28).



Figure 27. Safety harness worn by rescuer going over roof after subject.



Figure 28. Snap hooks used instead of knots. Loops attached to extension poles.

Net Loops

Two separate loops 15 inches long are spliced into each corner of the net. Into a set of these loops the pronged ends of the entension pipes and the snap hooks of the main line are inserted. The remaining set of loops are attached to the snap hooks of the guy lines. This permits the net to be held in a spread position and prevents loss of the net should it slip off the pronged end of the extension pipe (figs. 20, 24, and 28).

Wall Poles

Consist of two 20-foot lengths of 1¼-inch standard pipe in 10-foot lengths. The lower half has a piece of 1-inch pipe, 15 inches long riveted on the inside. It acts as a guide and support to upper section when both sections are screwed together. The ends of the coupling are clamped so that the net rings will slide along the pipe easily. When not in use, all exposed threads are protected by couplings.

The outer end of the extension pipe has a prong in the form of a U, 8 inches long, welded to a pipe coupling which is permanently screwed onto the end of the pipe (figs. 17, 20, and 29).

Ground Poles

The ground poles are similar in design and coupled in the same manner as the poles used on the wall net, except the lower ends of these poles are fitted to a tapered bronze shaft 15 inches in length. This is attached to a heavy metal base (figs. 5, 10, 30, and 31).



Figure 29. Wall net equipment: 1 Morrissey life belt; 2 extension poles (4 sections); 1 wall net; 1 field phone; 2 window pipes; 4 hooks; 2 main lines; 4 guy lines; 2 pushing bars.

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Bases

The bases supporting the ground poles are the bases of traffic stanchions into each of which is screwed a tapered bronze shaft 15 inches long over which the ground net pole fits. One side of the base has been cut so that the edge of the base lies on the roadway and does not slide when the net is being raised. A small rope mat is placed under the base to prevent it from sliding (figs. 30 and 31).

Pole Handles

To push the extension pole, with the weight of the wall net on it, requires considerable strength and coordination by the men holding the main and guy lines. A handle was devised in the form of an L-shaped bar which is inserted into the end of the entension pole and then two men push the pole and net out the window until the bar locks in the window sill (fig. 29).

Window Hooks and Bars

All windows do not afford an object to which guy lines on ends of the net can be secured. Therefore several sections of 1¹/₄-inch pipe 4 feet long and four large hooks are used. The bars are slid through the hook and lashed to interior of window. The weight of the net and the guy lines hold them in place. On French and low casement windows, where no anchorages are available, a small 10-foot extension ladder can be used to good advantage by jamming it between the ceiling and floor and tying lines to it (fig. 29).

Field Phones

A system of communication must be developed. Emergency Division uses field phones, flashlights, and whistles where necessary. It must be kept in mind that in the wall net operations the men do not see each other until the job is over (figs. 1, 2, 3, and 29).

The construction of a similar net is limited only by the ingenuity and imagination of the men who build it. The net can be made to fit local conditions in any community, at a relatively small cost.



Figure 30. Ground net equipment: 4 sliding pads; 4 bases; 4 extension poles; 8 guy lines; 1 ground net.



Figure 31. Base for ground net.



Figure 32. Transporting net and equipment on an emergency service truck.

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I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES (Continued)

4. Out of automobile.

(a) Neck twist.—Grasp adversary's left arm directly above the elbow with your left hand. At the same time place your left foot on the running board of the car (fig. 198). Pull adversary toward you with your left hand as you reach around the back of his neck and grasp his chin with your right hand. Immediately start twisting adversary's head toward his right and at the same time shift your left hand from his left arm to the left side of his jaw, placing the tip of your thumb directly under his ear (fig. 199). Remove adversary from the automobile by pulling him as you continue twisting his head and applying pressure under his left ear with your left thumb (fig. 200).



Figure 198.

¹This is the eighteenth in a series of articles which will be continued in a subsequent issue. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.





Figure 199.



Figure 200.

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(b) Blow to wrist, with "reverse wrist lock, thumb and forefinger."-Grasp adversary's left wrist with your left hand (thumb on "break" of wrist), and pull it toward you as you twist it the same way so that the thumb side of the wrist faces upward as much as possible (fig. 201). Strike an "edge-of-hand" blow to adversary's wrist, immediately above your left hand (fig. 202), and at the same time jerk his hand free from the wheel and carry it downward and then upward, twisting his arm counterclockwise so that the palm of his hand faces upward. Immediately grasp his hand with your right hand, placing your thumb on the back and your fingers in the palm, and force it backward toward his forearm. You then shift your left hand from adversary's wrist to his hand, placing your thumb on the back and your fingers around the little finger edge. Pain is inflicted by forcing his hand back toward his forearm and by twisting it toward your left (fig. 203).

Apply a "thumb and forefinger" come-along hold by grasping adversary's thumb and forefinger with your right hand and turning the hand in toward his body as you pull his elbow into your



Figure 201.

right armpit with your left hand (fig. 204. Also see I-1 (d)).

(c) *Toe hold.*—Grasp adversary's left arm with your left hand and when he resists by leaning toward his right, push him in the same direction



Figure 202.



Figure 203. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

(fig. 205). Immediately reach down and grasp behind his left ankle with your left hand and jerk his foot through the door. Then grasp the inside of his foot (over the toes) with your right hand and remove him from the car by pulling as you twist his foot clockwise (fig. 206).



Figure 204.





(Defensive Tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin)

FBI National Academy Retraining Session

The retraining session for all graduates of the FBI National Academy who are still active in law enforcement will be held in Washington, D. C., from September 26 through September 30, 1949.

The program will consist of opening exercises at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 26, 1949, continuing until noon. For each of the half-days following the opening exercises and until 11 a. m. on Thursday, panel forums on the following will be presented: Investigation of Crimes; Police Organization and Administration; Traffic; Juvenile Control, and Police Training.

Graduates of the Academy will appear on the panel forums. Portable microphones will be available through the auditorium for the use of any graduate in asking questions on the various topics being discussed. It is believed that this type of program will be highly beneficial and most successful in consideration of the limited time of the retraining session.

The business meeting of the associates will be held on Thursday, September 29, 1949, beginning at 1 p. m. The graduation exercises for the Fortysecond Session of the FBI National Academy will be held on Friday, September 30, 1949.

Figure 205.

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Rogues' Gallery Is No More

For generations the world over, the rogues' gallery has been a vital link in the apprehension of criminals. Victims of robbers, confidence men, check passers, and the like stood before a collection of photographs of criminals. In most cases they stood for 2 or 3 hours looking over hundreds of pictures. Often they became so tired and confused scanning so many photos they were forced to return the following day, letting the criminal's trail grow cold. Too, such identifications were none too accurate. It was often called the "hitand-miss" method, but it was the best available.

The St. Louis Police Department has changed all that with a system which has focused national attention on the headquarters building at Twelfth and Clark. The old rogues' gallery there has been discarded in favor of a modern card system that leaves veteran identification experts gasping at its efficiency. Already over 200 police officials, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have viewed the St. Louis procedure. Some predict it will eventually be used on a national, even a world-wide scale. The operation of this revolutionary police identification system is shown on these pages.

Reprinted from the Gravure Pictorial, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 24, 1949. Photos by Staff Photographer Joe Wood.

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This card, and some 60,000 others like it, is the successor to the old rogues' gallery. Each card with its many perforations, gives a complete description of a criminal, including his birth date and place, type of criminal, his characteristics, deformities, and two photos.



Picture here shows the rogues' gallery before it was discarded. Victims viewed possible suspects on these "wings." Each of the wings contained 100 photos, face and profile. The Identification Bureau had long rows of such cabinets before switch to present method.



Operator of this IBM key-punch machine takes the information on the sheet and puts it on a card in the way of tiny perforations at a rapid speed. Operator works in the Bureau of Records where the cards are filed.



While a felon's card is being completed he is taken to the next floor for photographing in Identification Bureau. Here his picture is being copied by a bureau photographer with a war-developed camera on 35-mm. microfilm.



The tiny film is processed and made ready for "spotting" on the card just finished in the record room. Special machine, which allows the operator to view the film during the operation, stamps negative on the card.



One of the newly filed cards is checked by Lt. Andrew "Young Andy" Aylward, commander of Bureau of Records. Son of the late assistant police chief, Aylward is credited with applying the machines to police work.

SEPTEMBER 1949



Capt. Walter Heitz, commander of Identification Bureau, takes information on a "wanted" man. In most cases descriptions are vague, usually like "man, about 25, maybe 160 pounds, somewhere around 5 feet 9 inches."



Sorting machine in Bureau of Records automatically selects perforated cards of men having description previously mentioned. Allowing for vague descriptions, machine picks out cards on both sides of 25-year, 160-pound, 5-foot 9-inch marks.



In a matter of minutes all the cards on men who come near that description are at the Identification Bureau. There the pictures are shown on a viewer. In most cases victims look at only 50 photos.

55 Officers Graduated in 41st Session

The 55 officers comprising the forty-first session of the FBI National Academy received diplomas in exercises held at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on July 1, 1949.

The officers, including sheriffs and chiefs of police, represented 31 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

With the completion of the forty-first session, more than 2,000 men have graduated from the FBI National Academy which was founded in 1935 as a cooperative service designed to train local law enforcement officers as police instructors and administrators.

Members of the graduating class began their course of study on April 11, 1949. Police administration and organization, scientific crime detection, traffic control, firearms training, crime scene searches, hit-and-run investigations, photography, and investigative techniques were among the subjects covered in courses at Washington and at Quantico, Va.

Addresses were delivered by the Honorable J. William Fulbright, Senator from Arkansas, and the Honorable Emanuel Celler, Representative from New York State.

Speaking of the close relationship between the enforcement of the law and the making of the law, Senator Fulbright said:

"Law making and law enforcement make up the Government and without good government a decent and peaceful and free life is not possible . . . the best laws in the world are of no value unless the officials who enforce them are honest and intelligent in the discharge of their duties."

Representative Celler paid tribute to the group as follows: "We honor today 55 law enforcement officers graduating from this academy. With each graduating class, the offenders against State laws know how much smaller their chances are for getting away with it. As each class is graduated and returns to its duties to apply the lessons it has diligently learned, the respect for the law grows in the same proportion that the life of the outlaw loses its glamour and appeal."

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

MISCELLANEOUS

At 5:10 a.m. on June 27, 1948, a man notified the town of Huntington Police Department, New York, by telephone that he had just observed a body lying beside Larkfield Avenue, about 1,500 feet north of Cedar Street.

Patrolmen Joseph DeRiso and Alfred C. Kohler (now detective and a recent graduate of the FBI National Academy) were sent to investigate. At 5:30 a. m. they placed a radio call to Chief Clarence Phillips, who, accompanied by Officer Louis Smith, proceeded to the scene.

The body was examined by Theodore F. Donnelly, criminal investigator for the district attorney's office, Suffolk County, N. Y., and an autopsy was performed by Dr. Francis O'Neill. The man had been struck by a vehicle. Death was caused by rupture of the right ventricle.

Dr. Donnelly discovered a black substance on the skull of the deceased, who, during the course of examination was identified as Thomas A. Mc-Crystal. None of the black substance was found on the victim's clothing. The section of bone to which the pigment adhered was removed and placed in custody of Mr. Donnelly.

A crime scene search was conducted at Larkfield Avenue which is a 22-foot 11/2-inch wide road paved in the center with black top asphalt with two-foot wide concrete shoulders on each side. The body was lying 10 feet 6 inches west of the west edge of the pavement in a section covered with high grass. The victim's left shoe was found 42 feet 8 inches south of the body and 7 feet 3 inches west of the edge of the pavement of the road. Mr. Kohler, who assisted in the search, located one small piece of a parking light lens glass on the west edge of the pavement 154 feet 10 inches south of the body, and four small pieces of the same kind of lens on the east edge of the road just opposite from where the first piece of glass was found.

There were no known witnesses to the accident. Because of the head injury it was believed that the victim had been struck by a truck with a high bed or body. An effort was made to locate such a vehicle.

Glass Fragments and Paint Finger Accident Vehicle



Close-up of fender light from which lens was missing.

On June 30, 1948, Mr. Donnelly delivered the piece cut from the deceased's skull, the glass fragments, and the dead man's clothing to the FBI Laboratory in Wasington, D. C., for appropriate examination.

On July 1, 1948, the district attorney's office at Riverhead, N. Y., received the laboratory's report. The black particles on the skull were found to be black lacquer from a repainted car. The same lacquer was found on the deceased's shirt and trousers. The pieces of glass were determined to be from a fender light of a 1941 or 1942 Packard car, except the "Clipper" series.

The Huntington Police Department maintains a break-down of all cars registered in the township by year, make, and model. This file reflected the fact that a taxicab owner at East Northport, N. Y., owned and operated several Packard cars.

Meanwhile, information had been developed that the victim, who lived with a sister in New Jersey, had been hit by a car only a short time before in New York City, and that he had come to New York on April 27, 1948, in connection with the accident. He had hitchhiked a ride on a truck which let him off at East Northport. At approximately 8 p. m. of the same evening he had talked to a partolman of the Huntington Police Depart-



View of right fender of the Packard believed to have struck victim, McCrystal.

ment who was stationed at East Northport. Mc-Crystal wanted to know how to get to the subway at Bay Side, yet he had appeared to be confused as to where he was and even as to where he wanted to go.

Meanwhile, investigation revealed that one Jack Posey had had repair work done on the right front fender of his Packard on June 27, 1948. He said that a truck had backed into his automobile. The fender was temporarily hammered out. Posey had had the same fender painted by another repairman on an earlier occasion. It was painted at that time with Pro Flex Black Paint M1724–L.

An inspection of Posey's cabs revealed that the right front fender of a 1942 Packard Sedan had been damaged and the lens on the fender light was missing. The fender had been repainted a short time earlier. Posey was arrested and charged with leaving the scène of an accident.

The suspect stated that on the morning of June 27, 1948, he was proceeding at about 40 miles an hour south on Larkfield Avenue in answer to a call. It was approximately 1:30 a.m. He stated that he thought he hit something at the part of the road where McCrystal's body was found. He then turned around and went back over the road.

Failing to see anything, he continued on to answer his call.

On July 13, 1948, Posey pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving the scene of an accident. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and 30 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended.

On August 19, 1948, Posey was held for the Suffolk County Grand Jury. The October term of the grand jury failed to return an indictment of criminal negligence. There were no witnesses or evidence to show negligence on the part of the subject.

"Invitation To Live"

An invitation to live in a community distinguished by concerted efforts to prevent crime and promote safety is the basis of a weekly radio program presented by the Hornell (N. Y.) Police Department, under the direction of Chief of Police Lowell T. George.

The program, which just passed its first birthday, is carried by radio station WWHG to citizens of Hornell and vicinity. As was hoped, it has had a marked result in helping to reduce crime throughout the city and in surrounding areas.

"Invitation to Live" brings dramatized stories of actual police cases involving general criminal matters, and interviews conducted by police officers on safety measures and ways of cooperating with the police department, to its listeners.

The programs are prepared by staff writers of WWHG, assisted by the officers of the police de-



Capt. Harold P. Lewis is at the mike as the Hornell (N.Y.) Police Department presents its program on safety and crime prevention over Station WWHG. (Left to right) Police Chief Lowell T. George, seated; Charles Richard of WWHG; Officer James Hendee, seated behind mike; and Sgt. Carl Roosa.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

partment, from accident reports and criminal files of the Hornell Police Department, as well as stories originated by the staff writers. The resulting close relationship between the radio station, the public, and the police has bettered the entire public relations of the Hornell Police Department immeasurably. Considerable public comment has revealed better understanding of the department's problems on the part of the citizens.

The program has been a medium by which police officers have been able to advise listeners of the problems confronting law-enforcement officers from day to day, pointing out specifically what the citizenry can do to make Hornell a safer community.



On the air (left to right) Sgt. Carl Roosa, Capt. Harold P. Lewis, Charles Richard of WWHG, and Officer James Hendee.

For instance, a radio drive urging the motorist to remove the ignition key from his car, has reduced automobile thefts in Hornell. Programs involving the activities of check passers have helped to put the local merchants on the alert. As a result check forgery cases have been reduced to a marked degree.

The parents court, instituted in Hornell, was highly publicized on the program. The Honorable Lyle W. Jackson, city judge, assisted in putting on a program entitled "Parents Court," portraying a factual story on juvenile crime, its far-reaching results, and its remedies.

The School Boy Traffic Patrol participated in a program which dramatized the effectiveness of the patrol and the need for cooperating with them at school crossings.

City and county officials have taken part in the program, stressing the fact that living within the law promotes better living in a clean, safe community.

Citizens of Hornell show a deep interest in the program which their police department, as guardian of their security, is promoting in an effort to make Hornell a safer city in which to live.

Chief George feels that the experiment with the radio program has been a definite success, both in the prevention of crime and in the reduction of traffic accidents.

Accident File, Rochester, N. Y.

The Rochester Police Department accident file is composed of stubs which are a part of the automobile registration forms of New York State. Whenever an automobile is registered in Monroe County, the stub is sent to the Accident Bureau where it is filed according to make of car, year of manufacture, and color, in that order.

The city of Rochester has been divided into 10 sections by the Bureau and an accident car is assigned to each section.

When a hit-and-run accident occurs an immediate check is made. If a piece of the automobile involved is found at the scene, the Accident Bureau officers check with auto dealers and garages until they determine the make of car and year of manufacture by comparison of the part with other parts which dealers and garagemen have on hand. The officer then goes to the file, pulls the stubs which reflect automobiles of the same make and year of manufacture, and makes up a master list of the cars in question with the owners' names and addresses. The officers in the various sections then take the names and addresses falling within their area and begin searching for the hit-and-run automobile. As the cars in each section of the city are checked off, they are also checked off the master list until all cars are eliminated or until the hit-and-run car has been found.

If no part of the hit-and-run car is found but an eyewitness can give the make, year, and color, the work is still further reduced inasmuch as the files are also broken down as to color, so that all that has to be done is to pull the stubs listed under the particular color of a certain make and model

¹ Information courtesy of Inspector George Heisel, Capt. Albert Daniels and Lt. Nicholas Schauber, Accident Prevention Bureau, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, N. Y.



Officer Charles A. Kick, left, and Timothy J. Healy at the newly developed file. Officer Kick holds a portion of an automobile headlight, found at the scene after a parked automobile was struck by a hit-and-run driver. This physical evidence led to identification of the driver.

car. Of course, if only color and make, or make and year, or color alone can be given, there is more work involved, but not nearly as much as before the filing system was inaugurated. Before institution of the file, all cars registered were listed in big ledgers. After the make of car was determined it often took 2, 3, or 4 days to go through the ledgers just to pick out the names and addresses of owners of that particular make of car.

Since the first of January members of the Accident Bureau have solved 8 out of 11 cases in which parts of the hit-and-run car were found.

The State of New York added a box for color of the automobile on this year's registration form. Because of this, hundreds of cars are automatically eliminated when the color of a hit-and-run car is known.

The officers and patrolmen of the Accident Bureau are vitally interested in their work. Every man must be able to draw an accident scene to scale. Forty-nine of the fifty patrolmen are good photographers. Eight are excellent public speakers and often lecture on the subject of traffic and accident prevention.

Officers and patrolmen of the Accident Bureau are eager to make their Bureau a model for the entire country.

Honor Roll

Patrolman Richard Root and Lloyd Cornett, on a nightly round in their prowl car, saw smoke curling from beneath the roof of a North Avenue filling station and apartment in Owego, N. Y., in the early morning hours of April 2, 1949. A moment later they saw the reflection of flames in the window of a rear upstairs room.

Breaking the door of the filling station, the officers called the Owego Fire Department, then dashed up a front stairs to rescue 14-year-old Shirley Sykora, who apparently had wandered to the front of the apartment. The officers carried her to safety, then ran to the back stairs and broke in a locked door. A blast of heat and smoke forced them down. Fighting their way back up the stairs the two patrolmen reached the bedroom where Jo Ann, 9, William, 7, and Robert, 4, slept.

Root snatched Jo Ann and William from their beds and passed them to Officer Cornett who carried them to safety. The intensity of the heat made it impossible to reach 4-year-old Robert Sykora. Jo Ann and William, suffering from first and second degree burns, were removed to a hospital.

The parents, who had been away for the evening and had left the younger children with Shirley, arrived just as the officers concluded their heroic rescue of Jo Ann and William. The lifeless and badly burned body of Robert was recovered by firemen equipped with smoke masks.

Officers Lloyd Cornett and Richard Root were commended by the board of trustees of the village of Owego, N. Y., for their heroic work. Both men also were honored at the banquet of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Owego. The shield of law enforcement is made brighter by their act.



Owego Patrolmen Cornett (left) and Richard Root. (Photo courtesy Binghamton Press.)

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Youngstown's Firearms Ranges

Early in 1948, Chief Edward J. Allen of the Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department requested specifications for an outdoor pistol range of the Cleveland office of the FBI. The specifications were furnished and the range, modeled after the FBI Pistol Range at Quantico, Va., was begun.

The site chosen was some unused property on Salt Springs Road, located in an isolated section near the western outskirts of Youngstown.

The aid of various city departments was enlisted in securing bulldozers, power shovels, bush and weed cutters, dump trucks, and manual labor. Police department personnel contributed time in plowing and in planting grass seed.

Construction proceeded rapidly. A metal shelter house, formerly used as a voting booth, was added to serve as a target house. Shooting lanes and firing lines were marked with material furnished by local industries. The range was planned to allow the firing of the practical pistol course. By June 17, 1948, the outdoor range was completed and in use. From June through October firearms instruction was given to every member of the department each month.

By November 1, 1948, a newly constructed indoor pistol range was in operation, and the department had shooting facilities available for use during the entire year.

The indoor range is located in a large storage building owned by the city of Youngstown Water Department about three-quarters of a mile from police headquarters. There are 10 shooting lanes in the 60- by 120-foot room. The back stop is composed of 3%-inch thick steel plates set at a 40° angle with sand at the base. Floodlights and spotlights furnish proper light for practicing.

More than \$5,000 worth of material, contributed by local industries, merchants, and city departments made the indoor range possible so that the actual cost to the city of Youngstown was only \$26, a price which will be repaid many times in increased protection.



Chief Lifeson Retires

Greenville's Chief Retires



Theodore Lifeson retired as chief of police of Albert Lea, Minn., on January 15, 1949, after over 34 years in the police department.

Chief Lifeson, who was born April 7, 1882, came to Minnesota from Wisconsin in 1904. He joined the Albert Lea Police Department in 1914, and was appointed chief of police on September 1, 1937.

There were four officers on the force in 1914. Today the city of Albert Lea, which has a population of approximately 18,000, is policed by 15 officers, in addition to the head of the department.

Chief Lifeson is known throughout law-enforcement circles not only in Minnesota, but in surrounding States as well.



After nearly 30 years as a law-enforcement officer, during which time he rose from patrolman to the top rank, William "Red" Taggart recently retired as chief of police, Greenville, Miss.

Active in civic affairs and law enforcement throughout the State, Chief Taggart was instrumental in achieving the construction of a baseball park and other recreation points for children in the city of Greenville.

Chief Taggart joined the department as a patrolman. He later became deputy sheriff and served as a motorcycle officer for almost 10 years. Returning to the police department in 1929 as captain of police, he was made head of the organization on January 1, 1930. Six years later he attended the third session of the FBI National Academy and returned to his city to institute many progressive ideas during his administration. Greenville was one of the first cities in Mississippi to have radio-equipped patrol cars.

As a private citizen, former Chief Taggart recommends law enforcement as a career for young men.

Firearms Expert

Leo Allstot, superintendent of identification and of the juvenile bureau, Mason City, Iowa, Police Department, is one of the outstanding marksmen in the United States. Joining the Mason City Police Department in 1928, he determined to acquire perfection in shooting and in handling of all kinds of firearms.

Prior to 1928, Superintendent Allstot had never handled a gun. Today he has over 600 medals, cups, trophies, and other awards as testimony to his prowess in competitive matches and tournaments.

By 1932 Allstot was winning consistently with the Cerro Gordo Rifle Club in State and regional competition. In February of 1934 he entered the National Rifle Association competition with the .22 caliber pistol, and the following month won his first national match. Since then Leo has won approximately 30 national matches in both the .22 and .38 caliber pistol classes. He has never been beaten in a championship tournament by an Iowa competitor.

Superintendent Allstot instructs the Mason City Police Department in its monthly firearms training. Backed by Mayor Howard E. Bruce and Chief of Police Harold E. Wolfe, the officers of the Mason City Police Department have been given adequate time, ammunition, and instruction, and they now rank as one of the best groups of marksmen in the Midwest. In 1948 the Mason City Police Department won first place in pistol competition in the Iowa Peace Officers State-wide tournament sponsored by the Iowa Chiefs of Superintendent Allstot Police Association. topped the individual scorers, winning first place in this tournament.

The Cerro Gordo County Rifle Club, instructed by Officer Allstot, placed first in the Illinois-Iowa League last year in the .22 and .38 caliber revolver competitions. This was open to all, and many experts from distant points were entered. Superintendent Allstot placed first in individual scorers.

Leo has a counterpart in his wife, Hazel Allstot, who, through his training and her aptitude, has



won the State women's title consistently since 1937. Braving male competition, Mrs. Allstot entered and placed sixth in the police tournament sponsored by the Iowa chiefs in 1948. This placed her in competition with approximately 100 officers who are top-flight marksmen. Both Leo and Hazel have appeared a number of times at the Cornbelt Sportsman's show in Des Moines, Iowa, the Northwest Sportman's Show in Minneapolis, Minn., and in many other exhibitions through the Midwest. In 1946 they appeared in a shooting exhibition with FBI firearms experts in Mason City in connection with an FBI Police School sponsored by the Mason City Police Department. Over 3,000 people attended this public demonstration. The Allstots have also performed for many charity groups and other worth-while organizations, giving freely of their time.

Superintendent Allstot is a past president of the Iowa State Policemen's Association. Mrs. Allstot was also president of the women's auxiliary for this same organization. Superintendent Allstot is presently the commander of the Clausen-Worden Post of the American Legion at Mason City, while his wife is the president of the auxiliary unit of this post. Both husband and wife are active in civic affairs.

The Allstots are fine examples of the increasing number of law-enforcement men and their wives who are devoting their lives to the protection of society and the promotion of community service.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern presented this month appears at first glance to be a whorl of the central pocket loop type. However, there are no recurving ridges in front of the left delta formation, nor are there any obstructions at right angles to the line of flow. In the Identification Division this pattern is classified as a loop. A reference search would be conducted as a whorl.