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Police Science Book Reviews

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POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Paul V. Trovillo

JUDO (THE MODERN SCIENCE OF JIU-JITSU).

By *T. Shozo Kuwashima* (An instructor in the Judo system of self-defense, now conducting classes in Radio City and Newark and Maplewood, N. J.) and *Ashbel R. Welch* (a practical expert in Judo, of New York, N. Y.). Prentice-Hall, Inc. (New York, 1939.) Pp. 119. \$2.50.

This small book is a straightforward presentation of the techniques of self-defense as developed by the modern exponents of Judo or Jiu-Jitsu. The 143 photographic illustrations in the thirty lessons contained in this book clearly demonstrate performers in action. Any layman wishing to learn the basic principles of the art can find much help here in the explanations of the rules of leverage, balance, and action.

The authors claim that Judo is a development of the best points of Jiu-Jitsu and recommend it not only as a means of defense but also as a sport and philosophy.

The many photographs and simple explanations make the book of special value to all law-enforcement officers. The fundamental defenses illustrated give maximum control to the person employing them, with a minimum of injury to the attacker. There are only a few instances when kicking and striking are recommended, the majority of movements involving skillful use of body leverage. The authors cover a varied field, including attacks with and without weapons. Frequently they recommend several methods of defense for the same situation, so that the one defending himself may adapt himself to the particular circumstances of the attack.

A little of the history of Judo (Jiu-Jitsu) may interest the reader. It has been practiced by the royal families of Japan for over two thousand years, and in feudal times there were as many methods as there were clans. Today, following the founding of a special school called Kodokwan by Dr. Jigoro Kano in 1882, Judo has as its object health, strength, utility, and spiritual and mental training. The methods of

attack and defense are called "Kata." The sport division is "Randori," and that used for reviving injured persons is "Katsu." The authors state (page x): "Students of Judo are classified at all times according to the progress they have made. The beginner wears the White Belt. When he has completed certain prescribed courses, he is given an examination. If successful in passing it, he is given the Brown Belt. There are three degrees of the Brown Belt to be attained before the student can win the coveted Black Belt of the First Degree. After that there are nine more degrees of the Black Belt until the tenth degree is reached, which at present is held by only two men. . . . Judo is now a required course in all Japanese high schools and is taught in all Japanese police departments."

JOHN D. LEONARD.

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Police Training School,
Chicago Park District.

POISONS, THEIR ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION. By *Frank Bamford* (Late Director of the Medico-Legal Laboratory, Cairo, Egypt). The Blakiston Company. (Philadelphia, 1940.) Pp. viii-344 with 21 illustrations. \$4.00.

The author of a small volume on toxicology is confronted with a perplexing problem if he intends that his book be of general interest. Toxicology is such a diversified and yet highly specialized science that, on the one hand, it cannot be surveyed for the general reader and, on the other hand, examined critically for the specialist within a limited space. A choice must be made.

At present there are available a number of good textbooks in English, which survey with reasonable thoroughness the general field of legal medicine and toxicology. The properties of the common poisons, their effects, and some of the more useful methods of detection and determination are given. Most of these books have been written by pathologists or medicolegal experts—rarely by chemists. There is not now available in the English language a

reasonably complete modern handbook of toxicology written from a chemical point of view. There is a definite need for such a book—a book primarily concerned with presenting a wide variety of detailed chemical, physical and biological methods for the detection and determination of toxicologically important substances. The variety of methods should be sufficiently great to meet the unique requirements of individual cases. The methods should be presented in sufficient detail to insure success in reasonably competent hands.

Frank Bamford, until his recent death, was Director of the Medico-Legal Laboratory of Cairo, Egypt. This position gave him access to a larger volume and a greater variety of toxicological material than is likely to be encountered anywhere else today. His unique experience as a chemical toxicologist might be expected to give him unusual qualifications for writing a book on this subject. "Poisons" is intended to be a laboratory manual for chemists who are concerned with the analysis of material in poison cases—in effect, a practical handbook of methods with supporting theoretical matter. The first two-thirds of the book deals with the various types of poisons. The chapters cover the classification of poisons, the volatile poisons, the common metallic poisons, corrosive acids and alkalies, alkaloids, and non-basic organic poisons. The last third of the book contains a chapter on the Stas-Otto process, a scheme for the identification of alkaloids and a scheme for the identification of non-basic organic poisons. There are also short chapters on miscellaneous poisons and on drugs of addiction. It is unfortunate that the author has attempted to include much of the subject matter of the entire field of toxicology within this volume. Many of the chapters suffer by comparison with similar chapters in older English language texts. Those on volatile poisons and metallic poisons are particularly inadequate. The limitations can be best illustrated by considering the poisons most frequently encountered in American experience: alcohol, carbon monoxide, cyanide and arsenic.

Ethyl alcohol is not given the attention it deserves: only the Widmark and Nicloux methods of determination are referred to.

Both methods, as is well-known, depend upon the same general principles. There are many other methods for the determination of alcohol, each of which possesses its own particular advantages. The inclusion of some of these is practically essential in any reasonably complete modern textbook on toxicology. There is no discussion on the distribution, metabolism, post-mortem formation, and elimination of this very important poison.

Carbon monoxide is not mentioned.

Some of the more common methods for the detection of cyanides, including the copper-benzidine, guaiac, Prussian blue, and thiocyanate, are briefly treated, although no method is given for the determination. Silver cyanide is not mentioned. The author does not deal with the effect of putrefaction, either from the point of view of destruction or spontaneous generation of cyanide or thiocyanates, nor with the action of formaldehyde in embalmed bodies.

The reader is introduced to the Reintsch, Marsh, Gutzeit and Bettendorf tests for arsenic. Certainly no charge of heresy can be brought in this instance. The author chooses to devote two pages to a list of quantities of arsenic found in various organs of victims in famous British murder trials. This list has been largely taken from Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence." Similar information from his own sources might have been more instructive. Normal arsenic is discussed, but chronic poisoning and Mees' bands of the nails receive no attention.

In addition to these inadequacies, spectrographic, spectrophotometric, chromatographic, and other special methods of recent interest are not mentioned. In spite of the paucity of references to the original literature (half of which are to *The Analyst*) there are few contributions that appear to be original. The author appears to have devoted his greatest attention and to have achieved the best results in treatment of the Stas-Otto process and in the separation and identification of alkaloids and rare poisons. Here the methods employed are largely based upon personal experience, and the reader is likely to gain information of many useful precautions and simplifications. Methods for the identi-

fication of alkaloids and non-volatile basic organic poisons, including the barbiturates, are based primarily upon color reactions.

Many unusual poisons, not treated in other short texts, are considered in this text and for this reason the book has reference value.

It appears to this reviewer that this small volume is not sufficiently complete to be used as a general reference book of toxicological methods. However, the treatment of the alkaloids and more unusual poisons in the last third of the book might justify its purchase as a supplementary text by the specialist in this field.

JOSEPH T. WALKER.

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POLICE METHODS FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW.

By *George D. Callan* (Commanding Officer, Newark, N. J., Police Academy) and *Richard Stephenson* (publisher).
Duncan Press (Newark, 1939). Pp. 361.
\$3.50.

In the 361 pages and 56 very good illustrations in this book, the authors have admirably succeeded in accomplishing what they started out to do. One of the authors, Captain Callan, is the Commanding Officer of the Newark, N. J., Police Academy. The foreword states that this book attempts to provide in written form a thorough groundwork in the newer phases of criminal investigation. In addition, it endeavors to stimulate the interest of the law-enforcement officer and arouse his curiosity in those fundamentals of the police profession that are based on common sense and good judgment.

The initial chapter on arrest covers the legal and practical problems confronting the law-enforcement officer when endeavoring to effect the arrest of a suspected person. Other matters discussed are search warrants, bench warrants, arraignment, effect of the United States Constitution and acts of Congress on the officer's right of arrest, arresting federal employees, and diplomatic immunity.

The chapter dealing with the law of evidence for peace officers, and with court deportment, contains much information of value for the recruit as well as for the seasoned officer. The legal aspects of arrest

and a résumé of the law of evidence are set forth in a readily understandable manner.

The chapters on investigation and developing one's powers of observation represent a mature analysis of the problems involved. The practical approach to the important subject of the technique of interviewing as set forth in this volume will improve the methods of any investigator. The sources that the investigator may use in locating fugitives are explained in detail.

Every law-enforcement officer is primarily concerned with report writing. It is one thing which most of them must do practically every working day. The recruit often feels that there is some secret formula for writing a good report. This volume provides an excellent guide for the officer in the preparation and writing of reports. A sufficient number of sample reports are given to illustrate the points discussed. The significance of *modus operandi* in scientific criminal investigation is discussed in a clear and concise manner. The explanation of the *modus operandi* filing system is of value to the seasoned officer as well as to the recruit.

The police officer cannot be too well grounded in the proper care of firearms and the technique of shooting. The authors believe that the average police marksmanship course is of no value from a practical standpoint. They argue that the deliberate aim, studied stance, controlled breathing, and careful trigger squeezing employed on the range for a marksmanship score are directly opposite to the technique required for speedily drawing a gun and firing when the occasion demands in the line of duty. They believe that the increasing use of the silhouette target and Hogan's Alley type of range is a desirable trend in small arms training.

There are other techniques and procedures with which the efficient law-enforcement officer must be familiar in order properly to carry on his function. However he need not be an expert in all of these techniques. It is not expected that every policeman should be a ballistics expert, but he should know enough about firearms identification to handle evidence in a manner to preserve it for the laboratory technician. This book gives the

officer a thorough appreciation of the fundamentals of firearms identification sufficient for his purposes. In another section the authors have included a comprehensive chapter on fingerprinting, including many practical suggestions, such as how to take the fingerprints of a corpse. Likewise, the chapter on police photography presents a very desirable subject in language that an officer can comprehend.

More police departments should provide for an Emergency Division within their organization. It seems desirable that practically every law-enforcement agency have an adequately equipped and trained mobile force for emergency work. The adoption of such a division by the larger police departments has substantially reduced property damages and loss of lives. A chapter on the Emergency Division describes the type of work such a unit handles and the kind of equipment carried by each emergency truck.

Many present-day crimes are solved in the police laboratory. The scientist and the technician are contributing their knowledge and expert skills to augment the modern methods of the law-enforcement officer in his attack upon lawlessness. A chapter on the use of the scientific police laboratory catalogues the clues, found at the scene of a crime, which the law-enforcement officer may take to the laboratory, and suggests ways of properly preserving them until they can be examined by laboratory technicians.

In carrying out the objectives as set forth by the authors, it is the opinion of the reviewer that they could have enhanced the value of their work without making the volume unwieldy or too expensive by including additional information concerning the following:

(1) Police tactics, in which the average policeman would profit from the authors' practical experience relative to how to stop an automobile containing suspicious persons; how the officer should proceed to arrest a criminal in operation; how to apprehend a desperate criminal who has barricaded himself in a building; how to handle a drunken driver; etc.

(2) What should the average law-enforcement officer know about police communications?

(3) What should the officer know about interdepartmental cooperation?

(4) What should the average law-enforcement officer know about unlawful assemblies?

(5) What should he know about the handling of juvenile cases?

Every law-enforcement officer would profit from a thorough study of this book. It can be used for police instruction purposes wherever a guiding text is desirable. Also, it is valuable as an aid to prosecutors and others interested in the subject matter of police investigation. More books of this calibre are needed in the field of police science and administration.

ROBERT E. AHRENS.

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CAMERA, TAKE THE STAND! By *Asa S. Herzog* (Member of the New York Bar) and *A. J. Ezickson* (Wired-Photo Editor of the New York Times). Prentice-Hall, Inc. (New York, 1940.) Pp. IX, 195, with 45 photographs and other illustrations. \$3.00.

For many non-technical readers this book will have the intense appeal of a detective story. The newspaper style in which it is written, the large, clear type, and the accompanying photographs, will readily serve to acquaint these readers with a large body of information relative to scientific police work. It will doubtless be read profitably by many alert attorneys, police officers unacquainted with the work being done in scientific crime detection laboratories, amateur photographers, would-be detectives, and many laymen for whom "crime-fighting" tactics hold a peculiar appeal. The crime detection laboratory technicians, who are the virtual heroes of the chapters, will find nothing new here, unless it be the glorification of their jobs. The authors, nevertheless, will be able by use of an easy, popular style, to reach a large audience, and to give that audience a clear and generally accurate picture of the work being done in laboratories.

For this is not an account alone of the part played by the camera in identifying

criminals; it is a story of all the work of the laboratories. The chapter titles indicate the contents, and the style of the book: "Perjury?" "Caught by the Camera!" "Fingerprints Can't Lie!" "Prints, Tracks, and Traces." "At the Scene of the Crime." "The Fatal Shot." "Clues in Ink." "Confess!" "The Truth, the Whole Truth." "Death on the Road." "Clues in the Laboratory." "Around the Clock with the Police Camera."

The information presented, although essentially accurate and based on unusually wide knowledge of police laboratory activities in this country, assumes an exaggerated aspect when the authors make such statements as is found on page 27: "Wherever you turn in the study of criminal investigation, you will find the camera. If a criminal leaves his fingerprints on a wall, the police must bring their complete files to the wall, or at least a piece of it, to the files—no easy job! In either case it would be the mountain coming to Mohammed. But the camera comes to the rescue. The prints are dusted to bring them out, the camera clicks, the picture is developed, and in a few minutes its twin

is dug out of the file, and no mistake about it. Here is the man they want! The radio and teletype get busy, and photographs and copies of the fingerprints are shot out all over the country and no hole is small enough to hide the hunted man." Any police investigator who is acquainted with the complexities of fingerprint filing systems now in use, and the inadequate size of present day single fingerprint files, will realize that this account makes the identification of questioned prints too good to be generally true.

In general, there are many indications that the authors have taken unusual trouble to inform themselves about laboratory practice. The errors in statement, or the lack of information on certain techniques presented, need not be mentioned here, for in spite of any defects the volume is a worth-while contribution to popular knowledge. It will create new friends for the police, and a wider appreciation for the current trends toward police professionalization.

PAUL V. TROVILLO.

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