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Police Science Book Reviews

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POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Joseph W. Harney [Ed.]

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN VIRGINIA, by *George A. Warp*. Published by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Virginia, (Charlottesville, Va.) Pp. ix, 65. \$0.80.

In this booklet Mr. George A. Warp of the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Virginia presents the rather dry subject of police statistics in a very interesting and highly readable form. The booklet is the result of a very careful study of the police function in the community life in the State of Virginia.

In the first chapter, which covers the introduction to the subject, the author shows a very keen appreciation of the present day police responsibility. Then he goes on in the following chapters to consider organization, personnel, equipment, and records of the police departments in the State of Virginia. In these chapters the author makes use of many comparative tables and charts in a most effective manner. The final chapter is given to the consideration of wartime police problems and conclusion. Although the author wears gloves, his grasp on the knowledge of police problems is very firm, and although he is polite to the point of being considerate, his criticisms are directly to the point.

The subject matter is followed by a selected bibliography of police publications in which a short explanation is given for each work.

REDMOND P. GIBBONS

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GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT POLICE DEPARTMENT SURVEY. Special Publication, No. Three. Public Administration Service (Chicago, Illinois). Pp. 130, \$2.00.

An excellent report setting out the faults of the Greenwich Police Department and the recommendations for their correction. The survey members have shown a keen appreciation for police problems. Without any beating about the bush, the reader is politely told that there is much room for improvement in most police departments if they are to be rated as modern, up-to-date crime preventing and crime fighting organizations. Cities with police departments of comparable size to that of Greenwich would profit by studying this report.

The recommendation that the department be taken from a ". . . hierarchy of ranks with the assignment of responsibility bearing no essential relationship to rank, . . ." and make it into an organization of the four functional divisions of police work, each headed by an authoritative officer directly responsible to the chief of police who, in turn, is directly responsible to the police commission is, in short, the reorganization of this department. The new patrol methods in general are good, but some such as ". . . the elimination of all foot patrol and the substitution thereof of motor patrol;" ". . . the use of one man motor patrol in place of the present practice of two men riding in each squad car," present a very interesting study. Many strong arguments are presented to further the recommendations, particularly the last paragraph of this section which suggests the elimination of special services to special privilege groups such as banks, industrial establishments, social organizations, etc.

For the Criminal Investigation Division the recommendations generally follow along the lines of good common sense, such as: just who should be

assigned as detectives; the assignment of minor cases to uniformed patrolmen for investigation; (this is of particular value in giving the chief a line on potential detectives); the initiation of investigative and follow-up reports and the proper use of identification and records facilities. However, in my opinion, the recommendation concerning the method of assigning cases to the detectives is open to argument. The comment on hiring a policewoman for this section is timely.

The need of a complete overhaul of the traffic control machinery was manifested by the death rate from automobile accidents. The highlight of the reorganization of this division was the creation of an accident prevention unit. The traffic beats were changed after a study of an analysis of the accident records.

The chapter devoted to personnel policies is interesting. A nice approach to this subject is given in the opening sentence which is as follows: "The quality of police protection given in Greenwich must, in the last analysis, depend largely upon the quality of the department's personnel." If the town of Greenwich adheres to the recommendations set forth, then it will most certainly gather together an excellent police department, provided that the salary scale is sufficient to attract the right type of men.

Quite naturally the full utilization of the two-way radio and the telegraph typewriter is stressed in the recommended communication system. I think, though, that further effort should be exercised on the duties of the desk officer. The chapter concerned with a consideration of records and identification facilities is the presentation of a fine argument in favor of suitable police records systems.

In the Appendix are found the specifications for each class of position in the Greenwich Police Department.

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THE NEW PROJECTION CONTROL, by *William Mortensen*. Camera Craft Publishing Company (San Francisco, 1942). Pp. 123, \$2.75.

William Mortensen wrote *The New Projection Control* for amateur photographers. It is designed to solve their projection printing problems by giving several methods of dealing with various types of subject matter.

Although this book is written for photographers, it would be of aid to attorneys who might have to question photographers on the witness stand concerning photographs to be admitted in evidence. It will help to show what might be done in order to alter the true representation of the subject matter photographed.

The book is divided into eight chapters covering the various phases of the subject of enlarging and controlling the projected image. The subjects covered are: the photographic equipment, the quality of the negative for best results, and the mechanics of simple projection printing. In addition, because the camera photographs the subject and background with no discrimination as to emphasis, it is often necessary to correct the picture by local printing, spot printing, dodging, vignetting, or any combination of these. Methods are given for getting excellent results by these control procedures.

For artistic or correctional reasons, it is sometimes found to be a necessity to distort the projected image. The topic of distortion is interestingly treated in chapter six. The use of two or more negatives to make one picture, namely montage, is discussed in the chapter on combination printing.

William Mortensen has succeeded in writing an excellent book on projection control for amateur photographers. It is non-technical, simply and directly written, and very adequately illustrated with pictures, showing correct and incorrect results. With a reasonable knowledge of photography, this book, and ample patience and perseverance it should be possible for any photographer to get the salon pictures for which he has been hoping.

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THE AIR RAID WARDEN, by *Jordan W. Lambert*, edited and revised by Lieutenant Ira W. Hirshfield. Published by Hastings House (New York). Pp. vi, 57. \$1.00.

This book is published for the purpose of serving as a basic training manual for air raid wardens. It is this reviewer's opinion that the air raid warden would do well to study the official publications issued by the Office of Civilian Defense rather than to bother with this publication. At the very beginning of his book, the author states that the aim of the Axis nations is, among other things, to kill as many non-combatant women and children as possible. (A fine statement to encourage hysteria). It is pretty hard to swallow this opening statement when in a later chapter he states that the fragmentation bomb, which is designed especially for the killing of human beings, is not likely to be used against civilians. The method outlined for extinguishing incendiary bombs is out-moded. The author goes into detail to point out the great danger to the civilians from smoke. One wonders if he is cognizant of the fact that Civilian Defense authorities are experimenting with smoke as a camouflage for large cities.

The author has tried to condense too much material into this small book. However, there is one feature that is excellent and that is the chart on war gases to be found on pages 46 and 47.

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MANUFACTURE OF INKS, with tried recipes and practical hints, with details of every process simply explained and the secrets of the art fully exposed, by *A Specialist*. Fifth edition. Industry Publishers, Ltd. (Calcutta, India, 1941). Pp. 162. \$1.50.

Manufacture of Inks contains an unevaluated compilation of numerous formulas for various types of inks, including blue-black, colored, fountain pen, powdered, copying, stamping, stenciling, marking, printing, and miscellaneous inks, together with a brief general discussion by way of introduction. Whether all of these formulas are in use today in India is not known to the reviewer, but it is certain that many of the ingredients suggested in this book are no longer employed in commercial ink manufacture in this country. The book is entirely devoted to the manufacture, and there is no information on the identification, of inks. Consequently, for the American document examiner this book has little value except as an interesting list of Indian formulas.

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ORDWAY HILTON

COMMANDOS, by L. E. Haupt and H. J. Adamson. Post Office Box 2683. (Kansas City, Missouri, 1942.) Pp. 99, 149 photographic illustrations. \$2.00; leather binding \$2.50.

Commandos is an interesting little volume on the art of jiu-jitsu and self-defense. The writers are well qualified to present a manual on the art of self-defense since the authors, L. E. Haupt, Night Chief of Detectives on the Kansas City Police Department, and Hugh Adamson, of the Criminal Investigation Unit, have had twelve years experience in the teaching of jiu-jitsu. They have taught it to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, Defense Plant Guards, United States Quartermaster Guards, Army and Navy Officers, as well as other various law enforcement agencies and Auxiliary Police in Civilian Defense. They have been recommended by the Small Arms School of the United States Army as instructors in "firearms and self-defense tactics."

There are ninety-eight pages, each one having at least three or more photographs showing how each hold is executed. This is accompanied by a detailed explanation of the maneuver, what one can expect to accomplish by using it, and under what circumstances it should be used.

The authors through many years of practical police experience have had the opportunity to use methods of self-defense to good advantage. For this reason they state in the Foreword, "There are illustrations on the following pages which are the most important phases in the art of self-defense. Several more holds and defenses could be shown, but they would only confuse, and most of them are impractical. The authors have used them in police work, and can guarantee that all illustrations shown can be done if one will practice diligently and slowly at least one hour on each hold or diagram."

Some of the subjects treated in *Commandos* are body flips, body throws, come alongs, gun disarming, hand grips, knife defense and disarming, knock-out blows, nerve centers, sleep hold, and numerous others.

The simple and clear discussions and photographs make for easy and understandable reading which should be of much interest to police officers.

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WAR GASES, by Morris B. Jacobs. Interscience Publishers, Inc. (New York, 1942.) Pp. xiii, 180.

War Gases, by Morris B. Jacobs, was written for Civilian Defense organization and for chemists interested in war gas identification. The material presented was collected from thorough investigations of the latest publications.

The various gases encountered in this field are classified according to the three major classification systems—the modified physiological classification, the Prentiss classification, and the chemical classification. Terms used, such as chemical warfare agent, persistent agent, casualty agent, and concentration, are defined in the introduction.

The most commonly occurring gases and the gases most likely to be used in war are discussed. These are treated according to physiological response, physical characteristics, and chemical reactions when used. The contamination of various types of material, such as food, water, and clothing, is discussed together with methods for decontamination. Procedures for the analysis of suspected gases or other material are given. They consist of field tests and laboratory tests. The author lists various test papers and other reagents

which will enable gas wardens, who have not had technical training, to satisfactorily perform the preliminary tests. Information is given which will help local police and Civilian Defense organization to set up gas classification and decontamination units.

Morris Jacobs has organized this book very well, and it should prove to be a handy guide and reference book to those who are looking for material on the subject of war gases and who lack the technical background to plow through more weighty material. For those who want to read further on the subject, the author has included many excellent references.

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WAR BIBLIOGRAPHIES NO. 1, "SABOTAGE AND ITS PREVENTION" by *Dorothy Campbell Tompkins*. Published by the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, (Berkeley, Calif., August, 1942). Pp. iii, 24. \$0.35.

Sabotage and its prevention! Much has been said and written on this subject. But who wrote it and who said it and when? This booklet comprehensibly lists bibliographies, articles, excerpts from speeches that have been reprinted, and legislation that has been passed covering all phases of sabotage and its prevention.

Since July, 1940, the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California has been compiling material on the civilian problems of national defense, and this booklet is the first of a series of "War Bibliographies."

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE
(The following pamphlets which have been issued by the Office of Civilian Defense are some of the publications which have been prepared to date by this office. Except where noted, these publications can be obtained without cost from the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.)

FIRST AID IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHEMICAL CASUALTIES.
(December, 1941.) Pp. 31. 7 Figures. (Prepared by the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense.)

This booklet is intended for the personnel of Emergency Medical Field Units and others who may be immediately concerned in the decontamination of persons and the administration of first aid to chemical casualties. The topics considered are: (1) General Considerations; (2) Lung Irritants (Phosgene, Chlorpicrin, Chlorine, Nitric Fumes); (3) Blister Gases (Mustard, Lewisite, Ethyldichlorarsine); (4) Tear Gases (Lacrimators) (Chloracetophenone, Chloracetophenone Solution, CNB Solution, Brombenzylcyanide); (5) The Irritant Smokes (Sneeze Gases or Sternutators) (Adamsite, Diphenylchlorarsine); (6) Incendiaries (Thermit—molten or burning metal, Oil, White Phosphorus); (7) The Screening Smokes (HC Mixture, White Phosphorus, Titanium Tetrachloride, Sulfur Trioxide-chlorosulfonic Acid Solution); (8) The Systemic Poisons (Hydrocyanic Acid, Arsine, Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide); and (9) Decontamination Stations.

The value of this book is that it aids an individual to know not only the symptom and effect of certain chemical agents, but also what to do for first-aid and decontamination.

In the Appendix is a Recommended Contents of Special First-Aid Chest for Gas Casualties. A very excellent Subject Index in addition to the pertinent contents of this pamphlet make it very useful.

BLACKOUTS. Pp. vi, 60. 49 Figures. (Prepared by the War Department, August, 1941.)

There can be no better summarization of what makes up successful civilian defense work than is found in the Foreword in this pamphlet. "The effectiveness of a blackout system depends upon the knowledge and the cooperative spirit of the people at large. Civilian Defense agencies are responsible for the proper education of the people as to the reason for and the methods of producing blackouts. Based on this knowledge the enthusiastic cooperation of the people must then be evoked by continuing publicity of a progressive nature. The proper authorities must present the vital seriousness of everything connected with blackouts. All concerned must realize fully that planning and advance preparation contribute most to the effectiveness of a blackout. This advance planning and preparation requires long, painstaking, and many times unnoticed, prior effort. Too often these efforts may appear to some to be expended on relatively unimportant details. But an effective blackout is not achieved by spectacular efforts at the beginning of or during an air raid. Except for meeting contingencies, little or nothing can be done to increase the effectiveness of a blackout while a raid is in progress."

Chapter I which has as its general purpose "Planning the Blackout" considers in five sections the following topics: (1) General Considerations; (2) Responsibility for Execution of Blackouts; (3) Advance Planning and Preparations; (4) Communications and Air Raid Warning Messages; and (5) Extent and Nature of Lighting Restrictions.

Chapter II with the general topic "Obscuration Methods and Materials" has two sections: (1) General Section, and (2) Treatment of Glazed Surfaces.

Chapter III considers Individual Persons and Dwellings: (1) The Individual, and (2) The Individual Dwelling.

Chapter IV has as its topics, Stores, Factories, and Industrial Buildings, in five sections entitled: (1) General, (2) Preliminary Preparations, (3) Industrial Light Control, (4) Light-Locks, and (5) Miscellaneous Measures.

Chapter V is concerned with Utilities, Municipal Services and Installations, and in four sections considers the (1) General Aspects, (2) Electric Light and Power, (3) Municipal Services, and (4) Hospitals.

Chapter VI, the last chapter in the book, is concerned with transportation. Its five sections are concerned with (1) General Aspects, (2) Motor Transportation, (3) Railroads and Electric Lines, (4) Water Transportation, and (5) Air Transportation.

There are two appendices in this Manual—Appendix I: Bibliography on Blackouts, and Appendix II: Type Specifications for Blackout Materials and Devices.

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