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Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

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POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

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Snooperscope—Police departments interested in the application of infra-red sensitive tubes to night surveillance problems may derive some benefit from an article by Harold Pallatz in *Radio-Electronics*, 21:44-5 (Oct., 1949), in which a portable snooperscope and power supply are described. The infra-red sensitive tube is available at this writing on the surplus market. The adaptation of the device to the examination of documents and garments in laboratory work is recommended.

The Outline of Qualitative Dye Analysis—The revision of the standard analytical procedure for dyes is given in the *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 37:709-25 (1948), by Walter E. Mathewson. The dyes may be extracted by one of the following liquids: 2-4% aqueous NH_4OH , alcohol, 60-80% alcohol alkalized slightly with NH_4OH , amyl or butyl alcohol containing a small amount of HCL, pyridine, n-butylamine (n-butylamine first and then 10% sodium hydrosulfite, press out liquid into separatory funnel, dilute with amyl alcohol), ethylene diamine. The samples recovered are identified by their relative solubility in immiscible liquids, bromine oxidation, reaction with divanadyl trisulfate in concentrated H_2SO_4 , $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$, HCL, and NaOH. Tables showing the reaction of the dyes to these reagents are included in the article.

Systematic Qualitative Analysis of Biologic Materials for Common Steam-volatile Organic Poisons—R. W. Merley and E. Bueding outline an analytical scheme for the volatile organic poisons which may be isolated by steam distillation. Their article in the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, 33:371-82 (1948), suggests two steam distillation; one from a homogenized solution acidified to pH 5.0 with tartaric acid, after which the residue is made alkaline (pH8) with MgO, and a second distillation is made from the alkaline solution. Various tests which may be applied to the distillates are given with tables of the group and individual reactions to the various reagents suggested.

Radio-Equipped Mounted Police—According to a note in *Radio and Television News*, 42:191 (Nov., 1949), the Miami Police Department will equip thirteen horses with Motorola "Handie-Talkie" radios to provide communications with all mounted police service.

Suggested Mechanism of Poisoning by Liquid Tetrachloroethane—B. Lilliman found the urine of a tetrachloroethane poisoning victim very acid and upon further examination found it to contain 0.14g of free oxalic acid. This discovery suggests that the high toxicity of tetrachloroethane might be due to its being hydrolyzed and oxidized to oxalic acid. This material is reported in the *Analyst*, 74:510-11 (Sept., 1949).

Standard for Harger Drunkometer—A solution of two organic dyes is presented here as a standard for the end point of the reaction in the

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Harger Drunkometer. A color standard for the end point of the reaction in the Harger Drunkometer has been developed which has proven to be quite satisfactory according to many who have used it. The solution consists of a mixture of two dye solutions; the first, a 0.1% solution of Du Pont Tartrazine in distilled water; the second, a 0.1% solution of Du Pont Crocein Scarlet N Extra in distilled water. The standard consists of 0.6 cc of the first solution and 0.4 cc of the second solution, mixed, and diluted to 100 cc. When the end point is approached with reasonable caution, very satisfactory duplication of results is possible. (Submitted by Lt. Frank Andrews, Evanston Police Dept.)

State-Projected In-Service Police Training—Marking a new departure in the collaboration of state agencies toward a common objective, the University of Washington, the State College of Washington, the State Board for Vocational Training, and the Washington State Patrol have pooled their resources at the state level in an ambitious program for the in-service training of law enforcement personnel in the State of Washington. The foregoing agencies function as the sponsoring group and together with an advisory board, consisting of chiefs of police throughout the state, formulate policy and plan the operation of the program. Meeting the in-service training requirements of the modern police officer, the projected program includes a centralized school for police instructors and training supervisors, a centralized recruit training school, the establishment of twelve zone in-service training centers throughout the state, and a centralized school for the training of specialists. Actively supported by four major state agencies, the program is strongly financed and represents the mature thinking of leaders in the state with extensive police and training experience. The administrative director of the program is Mr. Gordon Sheehe, formerly a member of the faculty of the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University, who is now associated with the University of Washington at Seattle. (V. A. Leonard.)

German Police Organization During the Nazi Period—The Nazi government lost no time in taking advantage of the centralized state police structure to forward its own nefarious ends. The whole period between 1933 and 1938, when all police operations were centered under Himmler as Minister of Interior and Chief of all German police, was directed toward assimilating state police organizations into a national centralized structure which was used as the chief weapon of imposing the Nazi regime on the people of Germany. Himmler divided the police into two main groups: the regular police or "Orpo" (Ordnungschutzpolizei), and the investigation and political police known as the security police or the "Sipo" (*Sicherheitspolizei*), the former under the command of Kurt Daluego and the latter under Heidrich (known as the Hangman) and after his death by assassination in Czechoslovakia, by Kaltenbrunner who was subsequently brought to trial before the Nuremberg trials and executed for crimes against humanity. Himmler, early in the Nazi movement, became a local leader of the SS or Nazi Party Elite Guard in Bavaria. Rising steadily in influence as the Nazi movement gained power in Germany, he became undisputed head of the SS formations throughout Germany and in 1936 was named Chief of the German police. Subsequently, he became Minister of Interior and undisputed master of the

home front during the war. He died by suicide shortly after his capture at the close of the war by British forces. The security police included the so-called criminal police or detective force and the notorious "Gestapo" or secret state police. The "Gestapo" handled all so-called political crimes and the regular criminal police handled the investigation of ordinary crime. Powers of the police were greatly enlarged under the Hitler government. The old-time provision of the general Prussian Code of 1794 and the Prussian Police Administration Law of 1931 to the effect "that the police may take such measures as in their dutiful discretion are necessary to protect the community or members thereof from any damages threatening public safety and order" were interpreted in the broadest sense without any consideration for the personal freedom and liberties of the individual. By decree "for protection of people and state" of 1932, it became lawful to restrict personal liberties, freedom of speech and of the press, the right to associate and assemble, to violate the secret of mail, telephone and telegraph, to search houses, and to confiscate and to restrict property rights. The articles of the constitution to the contrary were suspended with that decree. Theo. E. Hall, Chief, Public Safety Branch, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), *The Police in Germany, Police Chiefs News*, July, 1949.

NEW PRODUCTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is the purpose of this additional service to the readers of the Journal to call their attention to new products deemed helpful in police fields. Data presented will be abstracts of the manufacturer's literature or reports of demonstrations. Only those products considered most suitable to police science will be included. The mention of any product in this Journal, however, is not to be construed as an endorsement by the Journal.

Pipets and Accessories—The accurate measurement and transfer of micro quantities of liquids is facilitated by pipets and pipet controls manufactured by the Microchemical Specialties Co. of Berkeley, California. Pipets of the Kirk type are made in sizes ranging from 0.001 ml to 1.0 ml. Self-filling pipets range in capacity from 0.00025 ml to 0.01 ml and self-adjusting pipets from 0.015 to 0.5 ml. Pipets designed for measuring out aliquot portions of 0.001 ml to 0.050 ml and pipets suitable for diluting micro quantities to common dilutions are also included. Auxiliary equipment for filling and cleaning pipets mentioned above can be obtained.

Portable Electric Megaphone—The control of congested traffic or riotous groups is facilitated by a proper communication of orders. The application of a portable electric megaphone to this end, such as that produced by the Audio Equipment Company, Inc., of Elmhurst, New York, might save departments considerable embarrassment. This equipment, originally designed for use by the Navy, consists of a seven tube, three stage amplifier, a microphone and a horn loud speaker. Care has been taken to give ample output (twenty watts; 123 db. above threshold at 4 feet) with adequate transmission of intelligible speech. Chargeable, spill proof batteries supply the power for three hours of continuous operation. A charging circuit is provided for charging from 115 volt AC line.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERIODICALS AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN THE
FIELD OF POLICE SCIENCE*

Compiled by
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Criminalia. Revista mensual. Organo de la Academia Mexicana de ciencias penales. Mexico, D. F. 15th year, no. 10-12, Oct.-Dec. 1949.

Hector Beeche, *Servicio social criminologico. El informe biografico o sintesis biotipologica* (Criminological social service. Biographical information or biotypological synthesis) Chapter 4. (no. 10, p. 417-439; no. 11, p. 462-483; no. 12, p. 492-526.)

La Giustizia penale. Rivista mensile de dottrina, giurisprudenza e legislazione. Rome. 54th year. fasc. 9-10, Sep.-Oct. 1941.

Narco-analisi, Pentotal e giustizia penale (Narco-analysis, pentotal and criminal justice) (fasc. 10, pt. 1, col. 310-312).

Grenzgebiete der medizin. Munich. 2d year, heft 10-11, Oct.-Nov. 1949.

Albert Huth, *Möglichkeiten und grenzen des Rorschach-tests* (Possibilities and limitations of the Rorschach test) (heft 10, p. 430-433).
Steffen P. Berg, *Zur frage der strafrechtlichen verantwortlichkeit nach Scophedal-injektion* (The question of criminal responsibility after the injection of "Scophedal") (heft 10, p. 443-445).
H. Sutermeister, *Zum heutigen stand der traumforschung* (The present status of research in the problem of dreams) (heft 11, p. 485-492).

International criminal police review. Official organ of the International criminal police commission. Paris. (English edition.) 4th year, no. 31, October 1949.

W. J. Hutchinson, *Prevention of crime* (p. 2-7). J. Nepote, *Two international criminals* (p. 12-14).

Kriminalistik. Zeitschrift für die gesamte kriminalistische wissenschaft und praxis. Heidelberg. 3d year, no. 21/22, November 1949.

Becker, *Das Kriminaltechnische institut beim Kriminal-Polizeiamt für die Britische zone in Hamburg* (p. 246-250). (The Kriminal-technische institut for the British zone in Hamburg is now the central criminological institute for Western Germany. It takes the place of the former central institute in Berlin.)

Revista de la Escuela de estudios penitenciarios. Madrid. 5th year, no. 54, September 1949.

Juan Lorea Cánovas, *Dactiloscopia. Estudio de nuestra sistema de identificacion dactilar* (Dactiloscopia. A study of our system of fingerprint identification) (p. 73-77).

*All periodicals listed are available in the Elbert H. Gary Library, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Ave., Chicago.

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Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé. Publ. sous les auspices de l'Institut de criminologie et de l'Institut de droit comparé de l'Université de Paris. Paris. N. S., no. 3, July/Sept. 1949.

Olof Kinberg (Stockholm), *La psychiatrie criminelle sans métaphysique* (Criminal psychiatry without metaphysics) (p. 513-531).

Revue internationale de droit pénal. Bulletin de l'Association internationale de droit pénal. Paris, 20th year, 1949, no. 3/4.

Jean Graven, *Chronique suisse, 1947-1949*. (Swiss chronicle, 1947-1949) (p. 443-527). Contains reports on criminality in Switzerland, the establishment of the Swiss Police institute, the creation of the Swiss Commission for criminological studies, and various other activities and developments.

Revue pénitentiaire et de droit pénal. Bulletin de la Société générale des prisons et de législation criminelle et de l'Union des Sociétés de patronage de France. Paris. 73d year, no. 7-9, July/September, 1941.

M. Bachet, *La mythomanie* (Mythomania) (p. 255-273).

Rivista italiana di diritto penale. Milan. 2d year (n. s.) 1949. 2d year (n. s.) no. 4, July/August 1949.

Alberto Dall'Ora, *Sulla nozione giuridico-penal di cadavere: la questione del nato-morto* (Legal-criminal study of the dead body: the question of the still born) (no. 2, March/April, p. 142-165).

Tijdschrift voor strafrecht. Leiden. Deel LVIII, afl. 3-4, 1949.

M. D. van Wolferen, *Marihuana* (Marijuana) (p. 308-323).