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Police Science Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Police Science Book Reviews, 43 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 139 (1952-1953)

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POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
Ralph F. Turner*

THEORY OF THE INTERIOR BALLISTICS OF GUNS. By *J. Corner*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1950. Pp. 443. \$8.00.

The Theory of the Interior Ballistics of Guns by Jack Corner stands in a class by itself as the only scientifically accurate treatise on the subject which as yet has appeared. This book embodies the best features of the interior ballistics developed by both England and the United States during the last war. Because of the delay in declassifying the American documents Corner confines most of his references to declassified British documents.

Corner is a brilliant English mathematician with a wide research background in physics and chemistry. He worked on the interior ballistics of guns throughout the whole of World War II and continued his research in this field for many years after the war. Undoubtedly he is well qualified to discuss this subject.

The basic principles of interior ballistics are concerned with considerations of the conservation of energy, the equation of motion of the powder gases and of the projectile, and the equation of state of the powder gases. The resulting differential equation for the velocity of the projectile as a function of position is sufficiently complicated that it requires numerical solution.

The important new feature which both the Americans and the English added to interior ballistics during the last war was taking into account the heat transfer from the powder gas to the lining of the bore. In large cannons this heat transfer is relatively unimportant but in small high-powered sporting rifles the amount of energy transferred in the form of heat from the powder gas to the bore may amount to as much as five times the energy used to push the projectile.

Since the application of the general principles of thermochemistry and aerodynamics is not limited to a consideration of conventional weapons, Corner considers mortars, recoilless guns, and tapered bore guns. He devotes considerable time to the thermochemistry and rates of burning of solid propellants.

This book is an absolute must for any scientist interested in the performance of guns. The book is very well written, and the material is presented in as simple form as possible, consistent with scientific accuracy. To the average enforcement officer or identification expert this book will be of little if any value. It is written for the specialist in interior ballistics.

Univ. of Wisconsin

J. O. HIRSCHFELDER

PRINCIPLES OF POLICE WORK WITH MINORITY GROUPS. Division of Police, Louisville, Kentucky, 1950. Pp. 129.

This book is the result of the work done by a committee on police training appointed by Colonel David A. McCandless, former Director of Public Safety for the City of Louisville and now Director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. Prior to the appointment of the committee on police training, the Louisville Urban League had sponsored conferences with Colonel McCandless and other leaders in law enforcement. As a result

* Assoc. Prof. of Police Administration, Michigan State College, E. Lansing.

of the conference, Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, professorial lecturer in Sociology of the University of Chicago and Chairman of the Illinois Division of Correction, was engaged as a consultant to the City of Louisville and also to assist in the planning of a program of instructions in human relations for the Division of Police. Dr. Lohman had rendered a similar service for the Police Training School of the Chicago Park District and is the author of *The Police and Minority Groups*, a manual used by the Chicago Park District Police. The committee, with the permission of the author and copyright owners, adapted Dr. Lohman's manual to the needs of the Louisville Police Department.

The work is divided into six sections each dealing with a specific aspect of the problem. The reader is introduced to the subject by a brief but pointed discussion of the worldwide and neighborhood aspects of human relations. In the second section, the background tensions are discussed with particular emphasis upon racial, nationality, and religious factors. This section is amply supported with local statistical information. Section three is confined to a specific treatment of the facts about race. Section four is concerned with discussion of tension situations and the social situations in which these tensions arise. Section five presents the role of the police officer in coping with tensions and includes considerably valuable procedural data. Section six is concerned with the law and administrative controls as they affect human relations. This section also contains considerable procedural detail.

The book contains appendixes which brief the Kentucky laws and resolutions of the City of Louisville that relate to race relations. A selected bibliography of books, pamphlets, and films on human relations is also included.

The book is written with a minimum of technical terms and with a clear appreciation of the practical problems involved. For this reason it is especially appealing to the army of men responsible for public safety. Although this book was written as a manual for the Louisville Division of Police, its discussions and procedures are equally applicable in any city of the United States.

The book was published by the City of Louisville and was not originally intended for wide distribution. A limited number of copies are in the custody of the Director of Safety of the City of Louisville, and arrangements are now under way to provide for a more general distribution.

The book is a valuable addition to the literature on Police Administration and Procedure. As a manual it should be in the library of every police department, and it also will find an important place in the text materials of police training schools.

Indiana University

DON L. KOOKEN