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Police Science Book Reviews

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POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Richard L. Holcomb*

"LET'S DRIVE RIGHT" By *Maxwell Halsey*. Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, and New York, 1954. Pp. 498, over 600 illus. \$3.48.

Maxwell Halsey's approach to high school driver education courses is new. This is more than a "reading" text. Problems are presented and discussions proposed that are bound to make the student realize that much more is needed in handling a car in present day traffic than skill in driving or a knowledge of traffic laws.

At first glance, the reader might conclude that the text does not sufficiently emphasize the need for correct attitudes. However, the need for proper attitude behind the wheel is actually well presented throughout the book but in connection with problems and situations outlined for consideration by the students.

The use of diagrams and photographs is effective, and the few statistical tables are presented in such a way that they are interesting rather than boring. The text is very readable, and the subject matter is broken down into various chapters so as to be adaptable to either the teacher or the student. "*Let's Drive Right*" is completely up-to-date both in its treatment of the vehicle and of modern traffic conditions. It is a worthy contribution to the field of teenage driver education.

W. J. ANDRESEN

Dubuque, Iowa

PULP AND PAPER, CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY IN TWO VOLUMES. By *James P. Casey*, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, 1952. Pp. 1405. \$15.00.

The author prepared these two volumes on

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Pulp and Paper to serve as a reference and text book for the paper chemist. In his Preface he states: "in the author's opinion, there has been too little emphasis placed on the fundamental chemistry of paper, its manufacture, and use. This book is an attempt to present such fundamental information on paper."

These two volumes are naturally of primary interest to those who are actively engaged in the manufacture of paper, but the wealth of information contained in them should be of value to all document examiners and police science technicians who are called upon to examine, differentiate, or identify paper. These workers, however, should not expect to find in the two volumes a forthright presentation of how they might answer questions confronting them, but they will learn a great deal about the chemistry of paper manufacturing and paper processing.

Volume I deals with Pulp and Paper Making. It considers the chemical and physical properties of the various fibers that are used in paper manufacturing; it discusses the process of pulping and the chemistry involved; and it considers various steps in the paper manufacturing including bleaching, fiber preparation, the nature of fiber bonding, sheet formation, filling and loading, internal sizing, surface sizing, and coloring. Chapters likewise examine the wet strength of paper, microbiology, and water.

Volume II is devoted to Properties of Paper and Converting. The chapter on paper properties, which consists of almost 200 pages of text, should be of greatest interest to the document examiner and the laboratory technician for many of these properties bear directly upon the identification problem. However, the balance of the volume presents helpful discussions on pigment coating, printing, laminating and pasting, internal treatment of paper with resinous material, coating with resinous material, and

resins. A chapter is devoted to statistics in the paper industry, which is of far greater interest to the paper chemist than to those engaged in identification work.

For those called upon to make forensic paper identifications, these two volumes contain excellent fundamental information and should be a part of their technical libraries.

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Book Notes

There are a number of books that should be reviewed only briefly. Some because they are of limited interest to people in police science or to only a limited group in this field. Other books are of considerable value but priced so low that everyone can afford them and should purchase them. Here it is only necessary to outline their contents briefly. Again, and unfortunately, there are some books that are of so little value that in spite of "name" authors and exaggerated advertising claims they should be mentioned only briefly, usually by way of warning.

This section will be about those books that people in police science should know of, yet can be adequately informed without a complete review.

THE MODERN REMINGTON FIREARMS GUIDE.

By *Burr Leyson*. Greenberg, Publisher, New York. 1953. Pp. 128, 78 illus. \$1.95.

The title of this book is misleading. It should better be called "The *Current* Remington . . ." since it covers only those guns now being manufactured and does not include such widely distributed guns as the model 31 shotgun. While the author makes some brief comments of his own, most of the material is the sort of thing you find in a catalog or the instruction sheet accompanying a gun. If you want this information in a convenient form, this book is satisfactory except that some of the drawings of the gun mechanisms are so reduced in scale as to be of no value.

POLICE SERVICES FOR JUVENILES. U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, 1954. Pp. 91, 25 tables. \$.25.

This book is based on a report made to a

conference of police officials and representatives of related fields and includes most of the report, a brief summary of the discussion, and a statistical review of police services for juveniles as of 1952. It is intended for a police administrator but is of value to any police officer interested in juveniles. The chapter headings reflect the contents: I. Importance of Police Role, II. Police Services for Alleged Delinquents, III. Police Services for Neglected Children, IV. Offenses by Adults Against Juveniles, V. Organization and Training of Police for Work With Juveniles, VI. Police Relationship with Other Agencies, VII. Prevention Activities and Related Police Programs for Juveniles. If you have an interest in juveniles, you should send in your quarter and get this book. It will be worth much more to you.

THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS. By *Harry J. Anslinger* and *William F. Tompkins*. Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York 10, 1953. Pp. 354. \$4.50.

This book gives the impression that the authors handed a large and varied file to a stenographer and told her to put it in book form. It further appears that the stenographer dropped the file and made an awful mess of the contents. The book is contradictory, repetitive, and generally confusing. This is all the more unfortunate since the authors should be qualified to write a good book on this subject. Why they didn't, and why a responsible publisher put it out is open to conjecture.

CONFERENCES ON DRUG ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS. Sponsored by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine. The Blakiston Co., New York 22, 1953. Pp. 320, \$4.00.

This is a verbatim report of the papers and the discussion at two conferences on drug addiction. The participants are educators, physicians, psychiatrists, law enforcement officers, public health specialists, and persons in similar positions. It is not any easy book to read since some of the discussion gets a little repetitious, and the organization, while satisfactory for a conference, is not particularly readable. However, many current problems are discussed, many of

the participants are expert, and a variety of view-points are attacked and defended. This book would be valuable to anyone with an interest in addition among adolescents.

"TEN TWENTY-SIX"—RECOVERING A BODY AFTER DROWNING. By *Clifton F. Hildreth*. Reprinted from *Law and Order*, 1475 Broadway, New York 36. 1953. Pp. 31, Illus. 2, \$.50.

The author is a New Hampshire State Policeman with considerable experience in this field. The book is brief, but to the point and is an adequate discussion of the subject. His short discussion of the fallacies and superstitions about drowning is particularly interesting. So far as I know, this is the only material available on the recovery of bodies.

HANDBOOK FOR GUARDS. Public Buildings Service, Buildings Management Division, U. S. Government. Printing Office, Washington 25, 1952. Pp. 122, \$.75.

This is a brief guide for building guards and covers many of their duties. Some of the material would apply only to guards employed by the federal government, but there is considerable that has general application. Anyone developing a handbook for guards should have this publication. It is interesting to note that the guards are instructed to carry an empty chamber under the hammer of their gun. This went out with the last century. Generally the practices recommended are sound and modern.

RLH