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Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

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POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

Edited by
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Abstractors

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Ordway Hilton§

One Officer Frisks Two Suspicious Men.—Anon., *Spring 3100*, 27: 4-7 (February, 1956). An illustrated discussion of the proper procedure for a lone police officer to frisk two suspects. (JDN)

Fluorescence Microscopy and Photomicrography.—Z. S. Gierlach, *Medical Radiography and Photography*, 31 (3): 110-9 (1955). Ultraviolet sources, filters, stains, and counterstains for fluorescence microscopy are discussed. In the longer wavelength region, quartz condensers and slides are usually not necessary. Since the object becomes its own light source, finer resolution is possible than with ordinary microscopy. (JDN)

Composite Microscopic Fields on Color Film.—W. S. Hartroft, *Medical Radiography and Photography*, 31 (3): 121-3 (1955). By means of two masks, alternately covering or uncovering areas of film, two images may be recorded on one film. This permits showing an overall and a close-up on the same color slide. (JDN)

The Evidence of Children and Adolescents Concerning Sexual Offences.—R. Herren, *International Criminal Police Review*, Number 96: 66-71 (March, 1956). Herren suggests that extreme caution be exercised in using the

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statements of young victims as the sole evidence of a sexual offence. Unless the matter can be corroborated by other witnesses or physical evidence, the accused should be given the benefit of doubt. (JDN)

Infrared Microscopy Using Electronic Image Conversion.—C. H. Edlin, *International Criminal Police Review*, Number 96: 83-88 (March, 1956). Power circuits and optical arrangements of an infrared image converter unit are discussed. With such an unit, large areas can be scanned. (JDN)

Rescue from Ice and Water.—"Estryd," *The Police Review* (London), 64: 242 (April 6, 1956). The dangers of rescuing victims from frozen lakes has prompted the design and construction of a sled-boat. It will carry six men and is fitted with paddles and ice-runners. Rollers on the gunwales assist dragging persons into the boat. One hundred yards of life line is attached. Rescuers push the boat on the ice until it gives way and then paddle to the rescue site. (JDN)

Spot-Reactions in Tablet Identification.—P. Cooper, *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, 119: 481-2 (December 11, 1954). Speedy identification of many common tablets encountered in poison cases can assist in the treatment of the victim. Six reagents are used, and the colors produced are tabulated. The reagents are:

A. Pyridine and chloroform, 1:9 (made fresh).

B. 0.5% cupric acetate (two drops of A are added to sample and then one drop of B; a blue color denotes reaction).

C. 10% Sodium nitrite and dil. HCl, 1:9.

- D. 20% Iodic acid.
E. 1% Ferric chloride.
F. p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 2% in 20% HCl. (JDN)

Twenty-Fourth Session of the International Criminal Police Commission General Assembly.—Anon., *International Criminal Police Review*, Number 93: (December, 1955). The following topics of discussion are reported:

The Progress Report, The Proposed New Constitution, The Air Police, Banking and Check Forgery, The Illicit Drug Traffic, Fingerprinting, Coding the Visual Identification of the Human Being, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, The Psychopathological Study of Delinquents, Medical Information and Statistics, Character Certificates, Migration of Criminals, Radiocommunications, An Interpol Almanac, A Code of Abbreviations, U. N. O., Finance. (JDN)

An Application of Statistics.—*Science*, 121: 402 (1955) and *Science*, 122: 601 (1955). Two communications by F. Sargent and A. E. Waugh discussing the application of statistics to the determination of significant correlations, but with an unusual twist; the significant correlations appear between the length of the name of calendar months, monthly temperature and precipitation. A provocative suggestion applicable to the indiscriminate use of statistical analyses in forensic problems of proof. (RFT)

The Definition of an Intoxicating Beverage.—*Quar. Jour. Studies on Alcohol*, 16 (2): 313 (1955). A controversial article... "beer containing 3 to 4 per cent of alcohol by weight cannot be characterized as an intoxicating beverage", by Dr. Leon A. Greenberg, with editorial comment and replies by S. D. Bacon, A. R. King, F. J. O'Brien, H. M. Tiebout, G. H. Dession. Possibly the original intent of the article has been lost in the welter of confusing publicity. The basic purpose is to stimulate thinking about the real and complex problem of defining intoxicant, intoxication, etc. (RFT)

Chromatographic Separation of Alcohols as Xanthates.—J. W. Spanyer and J. P. Phillips, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (2): 253 (February, 1956). The authors separate milligram quantities of C₁ to C₅ alcohols as the potassium xanthates on cellulose columns. Identification of the separated xanthates was made by conversion to insoluble thalious salts and melting point determinations. Recoveries above 95 per cent were claimed. (JFW)

Concentration of Solutes for Paper Chromatography.—Oscar F. Wiegand and A. R. Schrank, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (2): 259 (February, 1956). The use of paraffin dikes to concentrate solutions for paper chromatography are described. Aliquots of 50 to 100 μ l are used in place of 5 μ l quantities lessening inaccuracies due to losses by evaporation, wetting, transfer, chemical reactions, increasing ionic strength, etc., which occur when small volumes are concentrated. (JFW)

Flame Photometric Determination of Manganese in Cement.—J. J. Diamond, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (3): 328 (March, 1956). The author outlines a method for the flame photometric determination of manganese similar to methods used for strontium determination. Using a Beckman DU flame photometer and photomultiplier with oxyhydrogen flame determinations of sodium, potassium, strontium, and manganese can be run on the same sample solution. This type of analysis may have some application in comparing safe insulation and similar materials in criminal investigations. (JFW)

Flame Photometric Determination of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, and Manganese in Glass and Raw Materials.—Norman Roy, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (1): 34 (January, 1956). A Beckman Model B spectrophotometer with photomultiplier and flame attachment is used to determine the components listed above. Standards were made as similar to the sample solution as possible to make the background as uniform as possible. In this way only solution of the sample was

required, and no preliminary separations were used. Accuracies within 0.3 to 0.5% of amount of component present are claimed. These methods might be applied as another means of comparing the composition of glass and similar materials in criminal investigations. (JFW)

Police Training Institute.—The University of Illinois held a Police Training Institute on its Urbana Campus from June 11 to July 7, 1956. The four weeks' course was designed to provide instruction in such subjects as criminal law, law of arrest, search and seizure, law of evidence, firearms training, traffic enforcement, social and juvenile problems, patrol techniques, interrogations, and other aspects of police work. (OH)

Document Analyst Wanted.—The Identification and Detection Division of the Veterans Administration has a vacancy on its staff for a document analyst. Minimum requirements call for three years of general experience which includes experience requiring basic scientific background, familiarity and working knowledge of identification and detection procedures, and thorough knowledge of the principles of typewriting and similar machines used in making mechanical impressions together with one year of specialized experience in document examination. Four years of undergraduate work in an accredited college can be substituted for the general experience. Starting salaries range from \$5440. to \$7570. per annum depending upon qualifications of the individual. Further details regarding experience and qualifications can be obtained from Philip L. Schmitz, Chief, Identification and Detection Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C. (OH)

Highway Traffic Safety Center.—The Michigan State University Library, East Lansing, Michigan, is in the process of developing a collection of library materials to support their

new Highway Traffic Safety Center, and their Department of Police Administration. They are interested in annual reports, statistical reports, special bulletins, training manuals, bibliographies, and other information on this subject. They will pay for any material that is not free. Please correspond with the following address: Highway Traffic Collection, Main Library, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Influence of Serious Illness on Handwriting Identification.—Ordway Hilton, *Postgraduate Medicine*, 19 (2): A-36-A-48 (February 1956). The paper considers the deterioration in handwriting due to serious illness and the various factors involved. Three typical cases are discussed in the light of this question. (OH)

Invisible Ink.—G. L. Erikson, *Typo Graphic*: 41, January 1956. The author in a brief letter describes various classes of invisible ink and mentions the difficulties with printing these. (OH)

Identification Work.—Edwin A. Falk, Sr., *Professional Photographer*, 83 (1725): 28-29, 52 (February, 1956), The author, who maintains a photographic school at Maryville, Missouri, suggests that professional photographers may find identification photographs for industrial organizations good business. These photographs should not flatter the subject but show him as he is, scars and all. Detailed instructions as to light and camera position, film and lens stop are included. (OH)

Laboratory Personnel Wanted.—County Crime Laboratory in Mid-Atlantic State has a vacancy for (1) Firearms Examiner—\$6600 per year; (2) Microanalyst or Technician experienced in crime scene coverage—\$6600 per year. Address all inquiries to Ordway Hilton, Police Science Editor, 15 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

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

Compiled by
Kurt Schwerin †

- ANNALES DE MÉDECINE LÉGALE ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE. Paris. 36th year, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1956
- J. Ruffié & J. Duclos, *Sur une nouvelle méthode d'identification du sang humain* (A new method of identification of human blood) (p. 17-21).—R. Huron, *Une méthode nouvelle d'interprétation mathématique de groupages sanguins dans les procès de filiation* (p. 24-28).—J. Planques, *A propos de la communication de R. Huron* (p. 29) (A new method of the mathematical interpretation of blood groups in paternity cases, with a comment on Huron's article by Planques).
- ARCHIV FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE. Lübeck. Vol. 116, no. 3/4, Sep./Oct. 1955; vol. 117, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1956.
- A. Bessemans, *Die identifizierung der spuren von schneide- und hackwerkzeugen* (The identification of traces of knives and hacking tools) (no. 3/4, p. 61-72).—F. Mayer & N. Wölkart, *Neue methode zur untersuchung von nahschuss-spuren* (A new method to investigate traces of close range shots) (p. 73-78).—Prof. Bischoff, *Der beweis durch schriftenvergleich und die möglichkeiten seiner verbesserung* (The proof by comparison of handwritings and possibilities of its improvement) (no. 1/2, p. 1-16; to be continued).—W. Weimann & H. Spengler, *Der selbstmord durch erdrosseln und seine unterscheidung vom mord* (Suicide by strangulation and its distinction from homicide) (with 26 illustrations; p. 23-35; to be continued).—W. Specht & K. Fischer, *Neues verfahren zum nachweis von kerzenspuren in brandrückständen* (A new method to prove traces of candles in fire residues) (p. 41-44).—Hans Langenbruch, *Die untersuchung und vergleichung von schreibmaschinenschriften: Ein doppelmikroskop mit eingebautem netzmikrometer* (The investigation and comparison of type scripts: A double-
- microscope with built-in crossline micrometer) (p. 45-49).
- DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE GERICHTLICHE MEDIZIN. Berlin—Munich. Vol. 44, no. 6; vol. 45, no. 1-2, 1956.
- G. Bohné & J. Dieckmann, *Zur methodik der identifizierung von spermaflecken an textilien* (On the methodology of identifying sperm spots on textiles) (no. 6, p. 781-89).—H. Klein, *Mikroskopische beobachtungen an würgemarken* (Microscopic observation of strangulation marks) (no. 1/2, p. 17-20).
- LA GIUSTIZIA PENALE. Rome. 60th year, no. 11, Nov. 1955.
- S. P. Fragola, *Il "lie detector" e le sue applicazioni* (The lie detector and its application) (pt. I, col. 369-72).
- INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW. Paris. Tenth year, no. 93, Dec. 1955; eleventh year, nos. 94-96. Jan.—March, 1956. (English edition)
- The polygraph used by the American army: Description, working, interpretation of graphs* (no. 94, p. 8-16).—R. Mally, *Identification and handwriting* (p. 17-21).—A. Selinger, *Identification of toolmarks on a skull* (no. 95, p. 48-50).—A. Goldenberg, *Drug addiction and the drug traffic in Federal Germany* (p. 51-55).—R. Herren, *The evidence of children and adolescents concerning sexual offenses* (no. 96, p. 66-71).—J. Népote, *The drive against forgery* (p. 72-82).—C. H. Edlin, *Infra-red microscopy using electronic image conversion* (p. 83-88).
- KRIMINALISTIK. Hamburg. Tenth year, no. 3, March 1956.
- Dr. Rohrmann, *Daktyloskopische sicherungsverfahren* (Dactyloscopic security methods) (p. 93-97).
- REVUE PÉNITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PÉNAL. Neuilly-sur-Seine (France). 79th year, nos. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1955.
- Yvonne Marx, *La probation: Etat actuel et aspects sociaux* (Probation: Actual status and social aspects) (p. 729-41).—R. Benon, *La prison moderne: les annexes neuro-psychiatriques* (The modern prison: The neuro-psychiatric annexes) (p. 742-44).

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

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