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Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

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POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

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Abstractors

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Powder Fires—Maj. Gen. J. S. Hatcher, USA (Ret'd), *American Rifleman*, 104 (8): 46 (August, 1956). The General discusses the effect of fires involving various types of gunpowder. He points out that the effect is generally less serious than expected when the powder is not confined and that while there is extreme heat there is no explosion. (JFW)

A Simple Micro Method for Blood Carbon Monoxide Determination.—Herman I. Chinn, Nancy E. R. Pawel, and Robert F. Redmond, *J. Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, 46 (6): 905 (December, 1955). The authors describe a rapid method for estimating the carbon monoxide content of blood. This is a colorimetric method using a National Bureau of Standards CO-sensitive tube. Blood specimens as small as 0.2 ml. are used, and an accuracy of 10 per cent or better is claimed. (JFW)

Review of Fundamental Developments in Analysis—*Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (4, Part II) (April, 1956). A comprehensive review of recent developments in methods of analysis complete with a wealth of references to specific papers. The twenty-nine headings include such important field as the various phases of Spectrophotometry, Spectroscopy, X-Ray Diffraction, and Chromatography as well as the classical gravimetric and volumetric methods. (JFW)

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Semimicro Determination of Fluorine in Organic Fluoro Compounds—Chaim Eger and Asher Yarden, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (4): 512 (April, 1956). A modified Parr sodium peroxide bomb is used to ignite the sample followed by percolation through an acidic cation exchanger and titration with thorium nitrate using sodium alizarin sulfonate as indicator. An accuracy of about 0.6% is claimed. Other halogens, sulfur, nitro, and amino groups do not interfere although phosphorous in organic compounds does interfere. A modification to eliminate this interference is under study. (JFW)

Differential Spectrophotometric Determination of Fluoride—Johan J. Lothe, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (6): 945 (June 1956). The author describes an indirect spectrophotometric method for fluorides in the range of 25 to 200 γ per 50 ml. The bleaching of a colored metal complex (thorium-Alizarin Red S) and comparison with one of three reference standards containing 50, 100, and 200 γ of fluoride per 50 ml. at pH 2.80 is the basis of the method. Control of pH is important. The color reagent is stable and can be used for at least a month. (JFW)

Micro Determination of Calcium and Magnesium in Tissue Ashes—Robert L. Griswold and Nello Pace, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (6): 1035 (June, 1956). The authors use cation exchange columns to separate calcium and magnesium from phosphorous and each other. Resulting solutions are titrated with chelating agent disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate using as indicator a solution of Eirochrome Black T in a buffer of pH 10.5. (JFW)

Quantitative Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy in Water Solution—W. J. Potts, Jr., and Norman Wright, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (8): 1255 (August, 1956). A very thin absorption cell with barium fluoride windows is described. By insertion of a transmittance screen in the reference beam on a double beam spectrometer useful transmittance in the region from 6.5 to 10 microns was obtained. The authors suggest the possibility of application in the biological field since water soluble materials may be investigated. (JFW)

Identification of Alkaloids and Other Basic Drugs by Paper Partition Chromatography—Leo R. Goldbaum and Loe Kazyak, *Analytical Chemistry*, 28 (8): 1289 (August, 1956). A procedure is presented for the presumptive identification of microgram quantities of alkaloids and other basic drugs by means of the pattern of their Rf values at four pH's. The Rf patterns of 44 commonly encountered basic drugs are reported and schematically arranged so that identification of any one of these compounds is simplified. A preliminary report of this paper was presented at the 5th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at Chicago, Illinois, February, 1953. (JFW)

Possibility of Errors in the Volumetric Measurement in Blood Alcohol Determinations—F. Portheine and H. Zimmerman, *Zeitschrift für analytische Chemie.*, 145: 241-5 (April, 1955). Errors due to viscosity and drainage variations in pipetting whole blood are discussed. These can account for as much as a 0.02% error in a 0.25% alcohol value. Where "blowout" pipettes are used, the whole blood must be drained slowly in a vertical position, touched at the tip, and blown out after suitable drainage time. (JDN)

Introspections of Impressions of Alcohol—Walter Gotzinger and Kurt Veldenz, *Kriminalistik*, 10: 126-8 (April, 1956). The article stresses the uncertainty in detecting when

the critical point is reached due to different rates of absorption as a result of eating and drinking and the type of alcoholic beverage which is consumed. For everyone the moment comes when he is unsure, and this level comes between .03% and .08%. The greater number showed .06%.

To illustrate the variability of absorption, three graphs are presented. In all cases the individual is studied over a seven and one half hour period and reflects the relative effects of time and type of alcoholic beverage consumed.

In addition to the physiological variables, subjective sensation also reveals considerable variability. Dizziness has been shown to exist prior to blood alcohol concentration. The same individual appears to experience greater psychological effect from less alcoholic consumption at different times.

The article stresses the necessity for every person to know his limit. The authors also argue that the .10% to .15% level is too high even for seasoned drinkers. (KS)

Mobile Darkroom—Philip Glanzer, *Professional Photographer*, 83 (1729): 51-52. A description, illustrated, of mobile darkroom facilities used by Gilbert A. Milne of Toronto, Canada. The darkroom is a specially constructed truck body with interior space of 7 by 9 feet. Developing, printing, storage of solutions, enlarging facilities are included, and emergency bunking facilities are provided for two photographers. (OH)

Peace Officers Training—California State Department of Education held two Peace Officers Training Institutes, one at Berkeley, and one at Los Angeles, during July and August, 1956. This was the Fifteenth Annual Institute, and courses covered matters dealing with police administration, criminal investigation and interrogation, public relations, and criminal law and procedure. A thirty-hour course was offered in teacher training and a twenty-hour course in public speaking. (OH)

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

Compiled by Kurt Schwerin†

ARCHIV FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE. Lübeck. Vol. 117, nos. 3/4-5/6, March/April-May/June, 1956.

Prof. Bischoff, *Der beweis durch schriftenvergleich und die möglichkeiten seiner verbesserung* (The proof by comparison of handwritings and possibilities of its improvement) (Continuation and conclusion, no. 3/4, p. 70-74).—W. Weinmann & H. Spengler, *Der selbstmord durch erdrosseln und seine unterscheidung vom mord* (Suicide by strangulation and its distinction from homicide) (Continuation: no. 3/4, p. 75-90; no. 5/6, p. 145-63; to be continued).—E. Kuchinke, *Neues verfahren: Das widersichtbar machen ausgefeilter inschriften auf kunststoff* (A new method to make removed inscriptions on synthetic fabrics visible) (no. 3/4, p. 93-94).—H. Klauer, *Eine neue methode, farbstoffe vom schriftträger abzulösen* (A new method to detach coloring matters from paper: Remarks on the chromatography of handwritings, typescripts, stamps, etc.) (no. 5/6, p. 123-26).

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW. Paris. Eleventh year, nos. 97-99, April-June/July, 1956. [English edition].

The late Harry Södermann. (no. 97, p. 98).—Pierre Chabot, *The photo-robot: Its use, its production, its future* (Description of an identification method by means of a composite photo assembled from anthropometric photographs) (p. 99-109).—J. David, "Correctionnalisation", pt. I (no. 97, p. 110-19; no. 98, p.

140-51).—F. Franssen, *A spectacular escape* (no. 97, p. 120).—A. Goldenberg, *Enrico Ferri* (p. 121-23).—R. Neher, *Justice in the Old Testament* (no. 98, p. 130-36).—U. E. Baughman, *Counterfeiter alone* (p. 137-139).—J. A. Adler, *Stolen and forged travellers cheques* (p. 152-55).—M. Sicot, *Police and philology* (no. 99, p. 162-63).—R. Herren, *Criminal psychology: The superstitious criminal* (p. 164-70).—E. Martin, *Is hair a means of identification?* (p. 176-79).—I. Tersawy, *No sympathy for the drug addict* (p. 185-87).

REVUE DE DROIT PÉNAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE. Brussels. 36th year (1955-56), no. 8, May, 1956.

Paul Cornil, *L'observation des délinquants* (The observation of delinquents) (p. 783-800).—Memorandum for the Conference, held at Lisbon, May 9, 1955.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE. Geneva. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan./March, 1956.

J. M. Chaumeil, *La photo-robot (un nouveau procédé d'identification), invented by Commissaire-Divisionnaire Pierre Chabot* (p. 28-38). [See also the article by P. Chabot, in the *International Criminal Police Review*, above].—C. Gilliéron, *La preuve par témoignage et l'interrogatoire en matière pénale* (The proof by testimony and questioning in criminal law) (p. 38-48).—M. Frei, *L'analyse des traces au laboratoire de police scientifique de Zurich* (The analysis of traces in the Zurich police laboratory) (p. 49-56).—A. Schmidt, *La narco-analyse et son application pratique* (Narco-analysis and its practical application) (p. 64-66).

* 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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