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Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

Edited by
Joseph D. Nicol*
Abstractors
Frank R. Dutra, M.D.† Ordway Hilton‡ William E. Kirwan§
Ralph F. Turner‖ Edward Whittaker¶

Uses of Carbon Replicas in Electron Microscopy—D. E. Bradley, *J. Appl. Physics, 27:* 1399-1412 (Dec., 1956). Proposes carbon as an ideal material for making replicas for obtaining fine detail in electron microscopy. The technic is described, and illustrations of electron photomicrographs of fibers and patterns of several surfaces are included. The value of the technic in forensic science is obvious and should become available with the more widespread use of electron microscopes. (F. R. D.)

Standards for Comparison—C. E. Hardless, *The Document Examiner and Scientific Detective* (India), *1* (2): 21–4. The author discusses various problems of preparing good standards for handwriting identification, most of which have been adequately discussed before. The special value of this article is the illustration from a case in which identifying the writer of a denied signature would have been impossible or extremely difficult if only request specimens were available, but when compared with standards collected from daily writings could be much more easily resolved. (O. H.)

Primary Police Functions, Taking Statements—Bruce Holmgren, *Law and Order. 5* (1): 30–4 (Jan., 1957). A very practical down-to-earth discussion of techniques and procedures that are helpful in the problem of taking statements in criminal investigations includes an analysis of planning, the handling of different individuals, and procedures of the interrogators. Officers will find much useful information in this article. (O.H.)

Effective Expert Testimony and Compensation for Expert Witness.—*Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2* (1): 73 (Jan., 1957). This article consists of four articles relating to the use of expert testimony in the trial of law suits and the fee that the expert is entitled to request for his services. The four articles are:

Elements of Effective Expert Testimony—Ordway Hilton. Hilton, who is well known to readers of this Journal, summarizes his thoughts in his stated conclusions that effective testimony is an art, an art which through the alertness of the witness can be developed. Possibly some good witnesses are born good witnesses, but most become proficient through their own efforts.

Certain religious bodies advocate periodic self-examination, confession. Whether or not you are one who practices this discipline in relation to spiritual and moral matters, self-examination has value. For the witness, critical self-analysis is bound to lead to improvement. Only by going over parts of testimony again and again before taking the stand, by re-evaluating that which has been given, and by ever striving to improve it, can effective testimony be achieved.

With expert findings presented as they should be, cases will be won which should be. Justice will benefit, and we will function more fully as forensic scientists.

*Chief Technician, Dade County C. B. I. Laboratory, Miami, Florida
†Eden Hospital, Castro Valley, California
‡Examiner of Questioned Documents, New York.
§Director, N. Y. State Police Scientific Lab., Albany
‖Professor, Dept. of Police Administration, Mich. State University, East Lansing
¶Criminalistician, Dade County C. B. I. Laboratory, Miami, Florida

Adapting Testimony to Jury Trials—Donald B. Doud. Doud lists several important precautions that should be observed by the expert in presenting testimony before a jury. They are:

1. Use the most simple descriptive terms.
2. Avoid confusion in reference to documents submitted as evidence.
   It is best to refer to the documents both by identity as well as by exhibit numbers.
3. Do not have the jury use complicated, difficult-to-use equipment, such as binocular microscope, etc.
4. The expert should be neatly dressed, conduct himself with decorum, and stay apart from parties to the action.
5. Photographic chart should be made as simple as possible. Captions should be explained fully.
6. The witness chair is no place for a quiet. mealy mouthed performance. The witness should talk loud enough so that he can be heard.

Extra Compensation for Expert Witnesses—George E. Hall. The author summarizes general rules which he feels are applicable to the payment of extra compensation. He lists these as follows:

1. Ordinary witnesses—General Rule—entitled to no more than the statutory fee even though he has expert qualifications, unless he is out of the court's jurisdiction or unless he gives up a valid right and agrees to testify, etc.
2. Expert witnesses—General Rule—Entitled to no extra compensation for testifying to facts within his knowledge even though it may have required professional study, learning or skill to ascertain them.
3. First exception—When he is obligated to perform some special tests, examinations, inspections, etc., before testifying.
4. Second exception—When there is a specific statute relating to expert witnesses' fees.
5. Basic qualification—to all general rules and exceptions—No agreement for extra compensation of either ordinary or expert witnesses is valid if it is in any way contingent upon the outcome.

Answering the Cross-Examiner on Expert Witness Fees—Donald B. Doud. The author feels that consideration of the following factors should be given the setting of expert fees:

1. Amount of time consumed on the case.
2. Office expenses and materials used in the case.
3. Financial sacrifice incurred in attending the trial.
4. Customary fees.
5. Responsibility assumed by the expert.

The author also feels that a direct frank statement as to the matter of fees will take the sting out of cross-examination on fees. (W. E. K.)

Toolmark Identification—Emmett M. Flynn, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 2 (1): 95 (Jan., 1957). This article is an introduction to the criminalistic science of toolmark identification. Actual burglary cases involving the use of a lock pulling tool and a screwdriver are discussed, illustrating two types of identification. A complete research project is described with accompanying results that should help to form a greater foundation for toolmark identification. Some comments are also mentioned concerning toolmark work and what has been done in this field. (W. E. K.)

The Determination of Volatile Substances by Microdiffusion Analysis—Milton Feldstein and Niels C. Klendshoj, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 2 (1): 39 (Jan., 1957). This article describes a technique for the detection and extermination of volatile poisons in biological materials. The volatile poisons have been divided into four groups, based upon their diffusion characteristics:

Group I. Volatile reducing substances which react with acid dichromate (ethanol, methanol, isopropanol, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde).

Group IA. Volatile aldehydes and ketones absorbed by sodium bisulfite.

Group IB. Volatile alcohols absorbed by dilute sulfuric acid.

Group II. Substances which are absorbed in dilute sodium hydroxide (cyanide, sulfides, phenols).

Group III. Substances which reduce palladium chloride (carbon monoxide).

Group IV. Substances which are more soluble in toluene than in water (halogenated hydrocarbons).

Recovery of members of each group added to blood, urine and tissue is excellent, and the micro-diffusion process has been shown to be rapid, convenient, and specific. A complete analysis for the volatile unknowns may be completed in 3–4 hours with as little as 5 ml. of blood. Most of this time is taken up by the diffusion process, leaving the analyst free for other work. Any member of any group may be determined separately if desired; for example, should cyanide be in question, the procedure for separation and estimation of cyanide given here may be carried out quite independently of the rest of the volatiles. (W. E. K.)

Cryptophotography—A. Cuelenaere, *International Criminal Police Review,* (102) (Nov., 1956). In this article, the author concerns himself with the possibilities existing in the photographic process (other than by reducing the image to the point that the message is no longer visible) for concealing messages. He arbitrarily limits the scope of his discussion to those techniques adaptable by the average amateur photographer and which do not require the use of highly specialized equipment. The author feels that the present popularity of amateur photography necessitates some acquaintance on the part of both the investigator and police photographer with some of the processes available for concealing messages on both photographic paper and negatives.

M. Cuelenaere's article is based on three photographic methods of concealing messages:

1. Methods of combining both a latent and visable image on the same negative or print. (On the assumption that many investigators would not become suspicious of a seemingly innocent photograph).
2. Methods of bleaching photographic images in such a way that all visible traces of the image are removed, but yet permitting the process to be later reversed and the original image recovered.
3. Methods of treating the gelatin on the film or paper in such a way that its unique properties, such as its ability to expand or contract under certain conditions, may be employed to emboss or engrave a message following preparation of the gelatin surface.

The author provides various formuli and techniques which he has found useful in both concealing and recovering cryptic messages. He concludes his article with recommendations of procedures which he feels should be followed by both the police officer in the field and the photographic technician in safeguarding and examining evidence in cases involving the possible use of cryptic messages contained in either positive or negative photographs. (W. E. K.)

Blood Groups in Physical Anthropology—Bentley Glass, *Science, 123* (3204): 927–928. A review of recent work relative to the distribution of human blood groups; containing references to at least seven important contributions in this field. (R. F. T.)

Scientific Methods, Statistical Inference, and the Law—G. W. McElrath and J. E. Bearman, *Science, 124* (3222): 589 (Sept. 28, 1956). The Witness for Science—*Science,123* (3209): 1149 (June 29, 1956). Two sober and stimulating articles on the role of the scientist and expert witness in court. The first article, in the form of a letter, discusses the use of statistical methodology and theory in courtroom testimony. The second article is an editorial commenting upon articles appearing in *Science* relative to cases brought before the Federal Trade Commission wherein expert witness testimony was a topic of considerable discussion. (R. F. T.)

Strontium Content of Human Bones—K. K. Turekian and J. L. Kulp, *Science, 124* (3218): 405 (August 31, 1956). A review of analysis of the strontium content of human bones as related to regional influences in several geographic areas. Determination of the strontium content may be used in a manner similar to the fluorine

method for determining relative chronologies of skeletal remains. (R. F. T.)

Phase Microscopy 1954–56—O. W. Richards, *Science, 124* (3226): 810 (Oct. 26, 1956). A concise summary of the development and uses of phase microscopy accompanied by a bibliography of 178 references pertaining to this technic. (R. F. T.)

Alcoholism and Traffic Accidents—R. E. Popham, *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 17* (2): 225 (June, 1956). Results of a study conducted in Toronto, Canada, to test the hypothesis that drivers involved in accidents who were charged with drunken driving represented a random sample of the drinking population with respect to prevalence of alcoholism among them. Conclusion: The drivers did not represent a random of the drinking population with respect to the prevalence of alcoholism and a second hypothesis should be explored which suggests that drinking drivers involved in accidents are, to a considerable extent, a problem of alcoholism rather than largely a problem of the effects of alcohol on the casual drinker. (R. F. T.)

A Relationship Between Alcohol and Criminal Homicide—M. E. Wolfgang and R. B. Strohm, *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 17* (3): 411 (Sept., 1956). A sociological study which reviews previous research on this topic and reports on a study in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the period January, 1948 through December, 1952. Emphasis appears to be centered around a comparison of the negro and white race insofar as alcohol and homicide are concerned. The conclusions are relatively non-specific and serve to illustrate the complexity of the problem. (R. F. T.)

Photomicrography with a Stereoscopic Microscope—T. K. Shnitka, *Medical Radiography and Photography, 32* (2): 66–8 (1956). The object is centered and focussed under the desired magnification. Next the light is adjusted so that equal light passes through each tube. Photographs are taken through one tube, and the image recorded is outlined in grease pencil on the ground glass. The camera is moved to the other side and the image is aligned with that previously taken. The processing is done simultaneously, and the prints are made on a single sheet of paper. A stereoscope is used for viewing. (J. D. N.)

How Good Vision Tests Should be Conducted—J. H. Bailey, *Police, 1* (3): 38–45 (Jan.–Feb., 1957). The various vision tests important to traffic safety are discussed. Manner of conducting tests is treated. (J. D. N.)

Criminal Detection Devices Employing Photography—H. B. Tuttle, *Police, 1* (3): 7–11 (Jan.–Feb., 1957). Alarm systems coupled with photography are described; these include simple electrical detector systems, photoelectric systems, radiation transmitter-detector units, photographic traps and the Kodak Ektron detector. The use of high speed infrared film together with infrared flash is treated. Although some of the systems require some monetary outlay, it is felt that their cost will be more than compensated for by reduced insurance premiums. (J. D. N.)

The Spectrophotometric Determination of Ethyl Alcohol in Body Fluids as Acetaldehyde-Thiocarbazone—O. Schmidt and R. Manz, *Klinische Wochenschrift, 33:* 82-85 (Jan. 15, 1955): Ethyl alcohol in blood is determined by oxidizing it to acetaldehyde, absorbing the acetaldehyde in a thiocarbazide sulfuric acid solution, and reading the absorption at 261.5 mμ. A modified Plexiglas Conway unit is used. The inner chamber contains 5 cc. of thiocarbazide $\frac{1}{1000}$ mol. in N/10 H_2SO_4. The outer chamber contains 5 cc. of H_2SO_4 potassium dichromate solution (5g. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ + 0.5g $CrCl_3$ in 100 cc N/10 H_2SO_4) and 0.5 cc of blood or sera deproteinized with perchloric acid. The unit is closed and maintained for 3.5 hours at 30.0°C. Alcohol values are determined by a standard curve. Acetone does not interfere. (J. D. N.)

Kansas City's Solo Patrol—B. C. Brannon, *Law and Order, 4* (8): 6–8, 44 (Aug., 1956). A change from two-man cars to solo patrol has re-

sulted in a decrease in crime, an increase in cases cleared by arrest, and an increase in community service. The increased effectiveness greatly offsets the increased cost of operation. Due to special training in one-man car procedures, this change has not resulted in an increase in hazard to the officer. (J. D. N.)

Power Plant Hazards—*Bulletin of Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company*. A brief discussion of the hazards of high and low pressure boilers, steam power plants and motors. (J. D. N.)

A Double-Coloration Test for the Differentiation of Opium Alkaloids—Shu-Sing Cheng, *Journal of American Pharmaceutical Association, 43:* 767–9 (Dec., 1954). By combining Marquis' and Mandelin's reagents, a series of color reactions capable of differentiating the opium alkaloids singly or in combination results. A drop of Marquis' followed by a drop of Mandelin's is applied to the dry alkaloid in a white dish. If the alkaloid is in the form of the hydrochloride, carbonate, or oxalalate or if strong reducing agents are present, an extraction with alcohol-chloroform (1:10) is employed followed by evaporation. The test can then be carried out on the dry base. (J. D. N.)

Microchemical Tests for the Identification of Alkaloids—E. G. C. Clarke and Margaret Williams, *J. Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 7:* 255–62 (1955). A procedure, carried out with "microdrops," is described for the identification of thirty common alkaloids. Twenty-one reagents produce characteristic crystals with sensitivities ranging from .001 to 0.1 μg. A hanging drop method is employed in a manner permitting 500 different tests to be performed with one drop of unknown material. Color reactions to Ammonium Vanadate, Selenium Dioxide, Ammonium Molybdate, and Formaldehyde-Sulphuric are described. (J. D. N.)

Water Tank-Bullet Recovery—W. E. Kirwan and A. B. Hart, *Bulletin, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police, 21* (5): 3–7 (1956). This article describes the New York State Laboratory modification of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Bullet Recovery Tank. (J. D. N.)

Flame Method for the Development of Latent Fingerprints—J. Corr, *Kriminalistik, 10* (12): 429–31 (Dec., 1956). Articles suspected of supporting latent fingerprints are passed through the smoke of burning camphor or magnesium, depositing fine black or white powder respectively. The print is then developed with a fine brush. The surface may be washed in cold running water for greater clarity. Prints developed by this method are very stable and dried traces of old latents can be detected. (J. D. N.)

Introduction of Infra-Red Surveillance Devices in Police Service—Hans Arnet, *Kriminalistik, 10* (12): 434–440 (Dec., 1956). A survey of the various ways in which infra-red viewers might be employed to detect smuggling, warehouse thefts, etc., performed under cover of total darkness. Some discussion of tactical procedures. (J. D. N.)

Discussion of Accidents by Shot Guns. Hits by Single Shot—H. H. Huelke, *Kriminalistik, 10* (9): 308–11 (Sept., 1956). Much of this article is a review of known information concerning the investigation of shot gun accidents based upon the shot, shot pattern, and the shot shell. The author does describe the results of research into the cases where only one piece of shot strikes and wounds a subject. Experiments were conducted to clarify the question of ricochets. In most cases the character of the marks on the shot will assist in separating ricochet from free flight. The angle necessary to produce a reflection of shot from various surfaces such as frozen ground, grassy ground, and soft ground was investigated and was found to be about twenty degrees or less. As might be expected, the pattern after reflection is broader than the direct-flight pattern; approximately two-thirds of the shot are not reflected. (J. D. N.)

Criminalistic Investigation of Textiles—Otto Martin, *Kriminalistik, 9* (12): 457–65 (Dec., 1955). Textiles may be identified by their fiber characteristics, the form of the weave, and more important, by repeated deviations in weave pattern or weaving errors. Finished articles of clothing may be compared as to stitching, monograms, etc. An interesting application of ultraviolet examination to the deposits on foot portions of hose and stockings enables the shoe and stocking to be matched. Injuries to clothing by various instruments are discussed. (J. D. N.)

Microscopic Traces in Electrical Accidents—M. Frei, *Kriminalistik, 11* (1): 20–4 (Jan., 1957). A discussion of the traces of hair, fused metal, and evidence of arcing which lead to the solution of three cases of accidental electrocution. (J. D. N.)

Infra-Red in Criminalistics—W. Stedry, *Kriminalistik, 11* (1): 24–6 (Jan., 1957). A review of the use of infra-red techniques in deciphering obliterated documents and detecting false bank notes. Mention is made of the use of the "Thermo-Fax" process. (J. D. N.)

Vacuum Cleaner with Controllable Vacuum and Fluorescent Filter—W. Gerdan, *Kriminalistik, 9* (12): 473–4 (Dec., 1955). A portable vacuum cleaner with special filter and vacuum regulator is described. Since the dust is collected on filter paper, it is considered advisable to impregnate the paper with a fluorescing compound so that any fibers loosened from it can be readily detected by U.V. examination. A variety of shapes of detachable nozzles permit the device to be used in examining clothing and various objects and surfaces. (J. D. N.)

Seminar—Investigation of Homicides—University of Cincinnati, The Kettering Laboratory, Nov. 11, 1957 to Nov. 16, 1957. For further information, contact Dr. Frank P. Cleveland at The Kettering Laboratory, Cincinnati 19, Ohio. (J. D. N.)

Microscope Tricks and Treats—Julian D. Corrington, *The Educational Focus* (Nov., 1956) Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. This is a continuation and enumeration of extremely interesting microscope tricks that are found to be enjoyable and instructive.

Protesting Plants—An interesting experiment on the gymnastics of the hygroscopic horsetail spores.

Camera Lucida Immateria—An interesting discussion on the possibility of tracing microscopic image without use of mechanical equipment. Taking advantage of double vision produces the results.

Fiat Lux—The demonstration of bioluminescene through microscopic examination of the lightning bug.

The Mystery of the Disappearing Paramecia—The observation of paramecium under the comparison microscope. (W. E. K.)

A New Apparatus for the Detection of Alcohol: "The "Breathalyzer"—Denys Monnier, *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique, 10* (4): 303–308 (Oct.–Dec., 1956). Geneva commenced "Breathalyzer" operations in July, 1956, the first European city to do so. The need for the machine, partition ratio, description, principle, and method of operation of the equipment, and consequent increase in case work are outlined by the author. Data from breath and blood methods on "some" preliminary volunteers and on "some" actual traffic cases are presented, showing excellent correlation. Two different blood methods are used on each sample, but results are reported only when the correlation is good. The author states the "Breathalyzer" gives good results, but laboratory controls must be maintained. The police officers of Geneva insist on a blood specimen when the machine shows above 0.1% and refusal of blood indicates subject's reliance on apparatus and admission of results at his own risk. For 1957 a digital blood micromethod is planned. (E. W.)

Police Technical Advisors South Vietnam—The School of Police Administration and Public

Safety of Michigan State University is seeking police officers who have ten, twenty, or more years of police experience for assignments to Saigon, Vietnam as technical advisors to the Government of South Vietnam. This project is jointly sponsored by the Government of the United States and the Government of South Vietnam, under contract with Michigan State University. Police officers who have experience in command or administrative duties are encouraged to apply.

At the present time, the University is particularly anxious to fill one position with a person who has extensive experience in records and identification bureau work. Interested parties should write Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing. (O. H.)

California Peace Officers Training—California State Department of Education in cooperation with the Riverside College, Riverside Sheriff's Department and the State Department of Justice conducted the 9th class for peace officers' basic training from February 25th to March 30, 1957. This course covered fundamental topics necessary for effective police work and was presented by a competent staff of specialists. Officers from departments through out the state were eligible to attend, thus giving small police departments an opportunity to have new personnel thoroughly trained. (O. H.)

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

Compiled by Kurt Schwerin†

ARCHIV FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE. Lübeck. Vol. 118, Nos. ½–¾, July/August-Sep./Oct. 1956. A Schöntag & R. Heindl, *Entwicklung der Methoden zur Bestimmung der Schussentfernung* (Development of methods for determining the shooting distance), with 15 illustrations (no. ½, p. 19–29).—Sheriff Wilton (Edinburgh), *Two pioneers of fingerprinting: Faulds and Herschel. . . Sir Winston Churchill and the fingerprinting* (p. 50–52).—Kanaga Sabapathy, *India and the "Archiv für Kriminologie* (p. 53).—W. Specht & W. Katte, *Vorschlag eines neuen Verfahrens: Das Echoskop, ein Ultraschallgerät zum Nachweis von Versicherungsbetrug, Münzfälschung, Kunstwerkfälschung, Metalldiebstahl und anderen Delikten* (Suggesting a new device: the "Echoskop" a supersonic sound transmitter for proving insurance fraud, counterfeiting, forgeries of works of art, metal theft, and other delicts), with 6 illustrations (p. 64–70).—W. Weimann & H. Spengler, *Der Selbstmord durch Erdrosseln und seine Unterschneidung vom Mord* (Suicide by strangulation and its distinction from homicide) (Continuation; no. ½, p. 71–74; no. ¾, p. 110–18).—W. Früh & W. Hofmann, *Zur Sichtbarmachung unsichtbarer Fingerabdruckspuren auf Papier. . . Kritische Würdigung des Jod-, Silbernitrat- und Ninhydrin-Verfahrens* (How to make invisible fingerprints on paper visible: A critical evaluation of the iodine, silver nitrate and ninhydrine process) (no. ¾, p. 89–98).—*Statements by Prof. A. Brüning and Prof. Wieland, recipient of the Nobel-Prize in chemistry, against the paraffin test* (p. 107–109).

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW. Paris. Eleventh Year, nos. 100–103; twelfth year, no. 104, Aug. 1956–Jan. 1957. (English ed.)

No. 100 contains the Progress Report of the 25th Session of the General Assemply of the *International Criminal Police Organization* (Interpol), Vienna, June 7–13, 1956. The As-

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

†Assistant Librarian, Elbert H. Gary Library, Northwestern University School of Law

sembly discussed the reform of the constitution of the Organization (p. 204–05) and adopted its new name which replaces the name of "International Criminal Police Commission". The text of the new constitution is published on pp. 235–38. The Assembly further held a number of business meetings and dealt with the following subjects: *The juveniles police and its training* (p. 205–08), *Illicit drug traffic* (208–12), *Prostitution and crime* (212–13), *Counterfeiting and forgery of cheques* (213–15), *Interpol radio network* (215–18), *International crime statistics* (219), *Extradition* (219–20), *Gold traffic* (220–21), *Cooperation of the national central bureaux* (222–23).—Mr. F. E. Louwage (Belgium) has been succeeded as President of the Organization by Mr. Agostinho Lourenço (Portugal). Nos. 101–104 include the following articles and notes: M. Sicot, *A great figure dies: Louis Ducloux* (no. 101, p. 242–43).—Alfred Potier (Paris), *The legal protection of juveniles* (no. 101, p. 244–49; no. 102, p. 279–83).—Enrique R. Aftalión (Buenos Aires), *Is there an organized traffic in women in the Argentine?* (no. 101, p. 250–52).—R. Deb (Abu, India), *Modus operandi as a means of detection and prevention* (p. 253–59).—J. Odmar (Copenhagen), *Investigation on a case of murder* (p. 260–65).—A. Mergen, *Values in penal theory and scientific criminology* (no. 102, p. 274–78; no 103, p. 308–12).—A. Cuelenaere, *Cryptophotography* (no. 102, p. 284–89).—Marcel Sicot, *A great international police exhibition in Essen* (p. 295–96).—J. Dupréel, *Social defense and modern penitentiary methods* (no. 103, p. 306–07).—Charles E. Gabard & E. Caroline Gabard, *The Los Angeles Crime Laboratory* (p. 373–17).—J. H. Rogers, *Revealing bleached ink with ultra-violet rays* (p. 318–19).—U. E. Baughman, *Not all delinquents are juveniles* (p. 320–22).—J. S. Aukema, *A particularly unpleasant infanticide* (p. 232–38).

R. Vouin, *Infanticide: definition and suppression* (no. 104, p. 3–9).—A. Donati, *Differential criminality in Northern Italy* (p. 10–13).—H. Molenkamp, *The case of the counterfeit 2,50 guilder notes* (p. 14–19).—Thorsten Sellin, *The Philadelphia gibbet iron* (p. 20–26; reprint of the article in *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, v. 45, 1955, pp. 77–25).

Die Neue Polizei. Munich. Vol. 10, no. 8, August 15, 1956.

The issue contains descriptive articles on the *International Police Exhibition*, Essen (Sep. 1–23, 1956).

Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique. Geneva. Vol. 10, now. 3–4, July/Sep.-Oct./Dec. 1956.

G. E. Williams, *L'identification de personnes par examen aux rayons X du système trabéculaire* (no. 3, p. 211-20) (Translation of the article "The identification of persons by X-ray examination of bone trabeculation", *Police College Magazine*, v. 3, 1954, pp. 135–47).—Roland Berger, *Le cinéma cimme facteur de delinquance juvénile* (Movies as a factor in juvenile delinquency) (no. 4, p. 275–87).