

1959

Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes, 49 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 516 (1958-1959)

This Criminology is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

Edited by
Joseph D. Nicol*

Optimum Conditions of the Acid Dichromate Method for Determining Ethanol in Body Fluids—L. Wilkinson, *The Analyst*, 83(988): 390-6 (July, 1958). Optimum acid conditions were found to lie between 18.5 and 23 N with 10 N recommended for the Conway diffusion technique. At this concentration of acid, no interference will be found over a two hour diffusion period from diethyl ether, acetone, ethyl chloride, chloroform, and methylamine. Formaldehyde does not interfere if specimen is mixed with potassium carbonate. (JDN)

Rapid Oscillopolarographic Method for the Detection and Semiquantitative Determination of Barbiturates in Biological Materials—F. Vorel and J. Prokes, *Soudni Lekarstvi*, 2(9): 129-32 (1957). After ether extraction of the barbiturate from the acid solution, the undesirable components are separated by ascending chromatography. The barbiturate eluate is examined by oscillopolarography. Approximately 1.5 hours is required for the analysis with accuracy values of $\pm 10\%$. (JDN)

Pocket Police Receiver—Edwin Bohr, *Radio-Electronics*, 29(6): 32-4 (June, 1958). A three-transistor receiver, operating in the 30 to 45 mc. frequency range. Range of reception is five miles from station and somewhat less from car transmitters. Construction and tuning details are given. (JDN)

The Whitney Firearm—A. B. Hart and W. E. Kirwan, *Bulletin*, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police, 23(3): 1-6 (1958). The history of the Whitney Firearms Corporation is related. The Whitney .22 cal. Pistol is described as follows: .22 rimfire-long rifle, 10 shot, six lands and grooves right twist, 1 turn in 16", .057" land and groove width. Some experimental seven and eight land guns produced of which six seven-land guns are in circulation. (JDN)

* Associate Professor, School of Police Admin. and Public Safety, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing.

The Detection of Fingerprints on Documents—Wilson R. Harrison, *The Criminal Law Review*, 1958: 591-9 (September, 1958). A review of the standard methods for developing latent fingerprints on documents. General precautions against seriously staining an important document requires the application of preliminary tests with the method to be used to papers and writing media. (JDN)

Identification and Determination of Verel Fiber in Fabrics—H. W. Coover, H. R. Lyon, and W. C. Wooten, *Textile Research Journal*, 28(6): 530 (June, 1958). The fiber is immersed in pyridine and heated for 2-3 minutes on a steam bath. Verel does not dissolve but turns a deep reddish brown. Saran, which develops a red color in pyridine, is dissolved. Verel is produced by Eastman Kodak Company. (JDN)

Training Programs

Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, 1959 Mid-Winter Seminars

Police and the Juvenile Offender, January 5-16, 1959

State Police Administration, January 26-February 6, 1959

Methods and Techniques for Police Instructors, February 9-20, 1959

Scientific Investigation of Crime, March 2-13, 1959

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Seminar #5—The technical laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police sponsored their fifth Seminar held at Ottawa, Canada, October 27 through November 1. The subject of the Seminar was Questioned Documents in Crime Detection. In addition to members of the R.C.M.P. laboratories other experts from the United States, Canada, and France participated. The program was made up of visitations to plants and laboratories engaged in the preparation and handling of various types of documents, of the presentation of