

Spring 1961

Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

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Recommended Citation

Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes, 51 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 671 (1960-1961)

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POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

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Identification of Gasoline Coloring Agents—H. Haeusser, *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 125 (3/4): 72-76 (March-April, 1960). Comparatively small amounts (1-10 cc.) of gasoline sampled from filling stations were differentiated on the basis of coal tar dye mixtures used to color motor fuel. The coated plate chromatography of Stahl was used to separate the dyes after preliminary removal of impurities by column chromatography (aluminum oxide as adsorbing agent). (JB)

Bloody Fingerprints—S. A. Erikson and O. Rispling, *Nordisk Kriminallteknisk Tidskrift*, 30 (5-6): 110-7 (1960). Three reagents are suggested for developing or intensifying fingerprints deposited by bloody fingers: leucomalachite green, benzidine, and dianisidine. For prints on absorbent, porous surfaces acetone or ethyl alcohol are suitable solvents. (Suggested proportion: leuco green .5 gram, acetone 90 cc, 30% hydrogen peroxide 2 cc, glacial acetic acid 2 cc. This and the other mixtures listed by the authors is sprayed onto the print with an atomizer). On hard surfaces, however, the more volatile ether is a better solvent since the ridge structure is then not so likely to spread and diffuse the print.

All these solutions are active only a short time, hence only small amounts are specified. In addition, the ether combinations become explosive on standing and should be disposed of after use. Since the color reaction occurs very quickly the camera should be prepared for exposure before the whole suspected area becomes colored. In this respect the benzidine has the advantage of a slower color reaction than the leucomalachite green.

In actual case applications these techniques have

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developed fingerprints where experience indicated that the ordinary developers for chloride or protein deposits would give negative results. Photographs accompanying the article show an identifiable blood print developed on a piece of paper which was found in the clothing of a body which had lain outdoors, in thawing snow, for several weeks, and another print developed on finely woven bed pillow ticking. (JB)

Recognition of Barbiturate Tablets—E. Weinig and G. Schmidt, *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 125 (3/4): 83-120 and (5/6): 121-57 (March-June, 1960). A tablet identification scheme is presented as an aid to investigation of suspected barbituric poisoning. Black and white drawings show front, back, and side views of 263 barbiturate tablets and caps manufactured or sold in Germany. Each is identified as to markings, brand name, type of barbituric acid, manufacturer, number of active components, pharmaceutical listing, and color. (JB)

Fatal Accidents Due to Auto-erotic Experimentation—G. Holzhausen and H. Hunger, *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 125 (5/6): 164-7 (May-June, 1960). Five cases are described which involve accidental asphyxiation in adolescent or young adult males as a result of sexual self-experimentation. In all cases a plastic bag had been used to cover the head, and in a few cases a volatile agent such as cleaning fluid or ether also had been inhaled. (JB)

The Shape of Contact Wounds from Gunshots—O. Prokop, *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 125 (3/4): 81-2 (March-April, 1960). Observations of certain contact wounds in suicides by gunshot revealed a striking similarity in appearance: a four-point, diagonal star shape at the center of the forehead.

The same shape of entrance wound was seen in a number of bodies and resulted from firearms of different caliber, rifling, and power. The phenomenon is explained as due to the topography of the frontal bone. The powder gases expand under the skin in preferential directions, i.e. along the low areas between the protruding portions of the forehead, causing the skin to split in four triangular flaps. (JB)

Rear Profile Photographs Identify Burgler—F. Gordon Stronach, *The Fingerprint and Identification Magazine*, 42 (5): 12-4 (Nov., 1960). A concealed camera was tripped by a burgler thus taking his photograph. The developed negative showed the man facing away from the camera at a slight angle. Similar photographs of a suspect were compared with the crime scene shot with the result that an identification was made based on hair, ear, and facial profile. (JDN)

Automatic Latent Print Developer Invented in Japan—Hiromichi Honda, *The Fingerprint and Identification Magazine*, 42 (4): 3-5, 16 (Oct., 1960). Working as a motorized powder atomizer and as a vacuum cleaner, this fingerprint developer spreads powder on the desired surface and removes the excess that does not adhere to latent prints. It is powered by 110 volt house current. The device is available from the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 7,6-chome, Shiba Tamuracho, Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan. (JDN)

Derringer Firearms—W. E. Kirwan, *Bulletin, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police*, 25 (4): 2-6 (1960). A discussion of the history of the derringer pistol. Production of the original group ceased in 1935 when Remington stopped manufacture of an over and undermodel. Recently the Great Western Arms Co., Los Angeles, Cal. announced the availability of a derringer type pistol. The International Firearms Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada, is distributing a German made .22 derringer, double barrel. The barrels are rifled with 6 shallow grooves, right twist. Grooves measure 0.088", ave. and lands measure 0.027", ave. (JDN)

Unusual Firearms Accident—W. E. Kirwan, *Bulletin, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police*, 25 (4): 11 (1960). A 14 year old boy was wounded in the testicle by the primer cap of a shot shell. The base of the shell was used as a

target after the shot and powder was removed. A direct hit on the primer caused it to be blown back toward the boy. (JDN)

Ramification, Tool Marks in Firearms Identification—A. B. Hart, *Bulletin, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police*, 25 (4): 10 (1960). Hand loaded cartridges, stolen in a burglary, were identified by means of die marks left by the reloading tools. (JDN)

Research on the Ignition of Fires by Electricity—E. L. Mätzler and I. Schöntag, *Die Neue Polizei*, 14 (7): 101-2 (1960) and 14 (8): 118-20 (1960). An illustrated discussion of several cases in which an electrical short produced a fire. (JDN)

The Protection of Documents Against Forgery—Wilson R. Harrison, *The Criminal Law Review*, 1960: 98-112 (1960). A survey of the methods available to banks and business establishments as protection against forgery. Watermarks, paper, printed designs, secret printing, colour coding, protection against alteration, etc., are discussed. (JDN)

Police Questioning—*The Criminal Law Review*, 1960: 293-356 (1960). A series of articles on the British point of view of police questioning. Ian Browlie, Glanville Williams, J. C. Smith, and Christopher Williams are the contributors. (JDN)

The Change in Writing under the Influence of Poison—Gerth Neudert, *Kriminalistik*, 13 (6): 238-40 (June, 1959). A poison, unidentified, was taken just prior to the execution of a suicide note. The duration of writing was approximately 30 minutes. During this time the subject's writing degenerated to an illegible scrawl. The author considers the deterioration of motor skills, euphoria, and will to finish the note as they effect the writing. (JDN)

Identification of Barbiturates from Their Infra-red Spectra—B. Cleverley, *Analyst*, 85 (1013): 582-7 (Aug., 1960). A technique applicable to toxicological specimens is described. A KBr disk method uses 0.7-0.8 mg. of specimen. After mixing with KBr, the specimen is heated for 30 minutes at 10° above its melting point. After cooling the spectrum is recorded. The spectra of common barbiturates are given. (JDN)

A Modified Cavett Method for the Determination of Alcohol in Body Fluids—L. C. Nickolls, *Analyst*, 85 (1016): 840-2 (Nov., 1960). A wide-mouth squat 16 oz. specimen jar is fitted with a ground glass plate so that no organic contaminant can enter the dichromate solution. The specimen of blood, 2 ml., is placed in a 5-6 cm. petri dish which is then supported in the jar over 10 ml. of standardized dichromate by means of a glass tripod. The jar is closed and incubated at 37°C for 8 hours. Excess dichromate is titrated by iodide-thiosulfate. Very accurate and reproducible results are claimed. (JDN)

Hard Hearts and Heroin—J. David, *International Criminal Police Review*, No. 141: 226-46 (Oct., 1960). An excellent article on the investigation of a major narcotics ring involving France, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Middle East. (JDN)

A Way of Standardising the Recording of Fired Bullet Characteristics, by Rolling out on a Lead Strip—R. Dolegeal, H. Mary, and P. F. Ceccaldi, *International Criminal Police Review*, No. 141: 247-50 (Oct., 1960). A roller press is described by which bullets are rolled across soft lead, thus recording the rifling impression on the bullet. This

method is necessitated by French law which requires that the clerk of the court, not the laboratory, shall have custody of bullets in open cases. (JDN)

Courses at Traffic Institute—The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, will offer four three-week courses for police in the spring of 1961. They are Accident Investigation, Administration and Techniques, March 13-31; Supervision of Police Personnel, April 3-21; Traffic Law Enforcement, Administration and Techniques, April 24-May 12; and Traffic Control, Devices and Methods, May 8-26. The courses are for command, supervisory, and training personnel; officers in charge of accident investigation, traffic direction, or traffic law enforcement; understudies to these positions and general patrol officers.

Four training courses in important areas of police management will be offered from January through April of 1961. The Police Management Series consists of Introduction to Police Management, January 9 to February 10; Personnel Management for Police, February 14 to March 3; Police Training Methods and Programs, March 6 to 17, and Police Traffic Records—Analysis and Use of Data, April 10 to 28. (JDN)

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

Compiled by
Kurt Schwerin†

ALGEMEEN POLITIEBLAD VAN HET KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. The Hague. Vol. 108, no. 19, Sep. 12, 1959.

J. Hollebrand, *Methode en resultaten van een onderzoek naar de herkomst van schoenafdruksporen* (Methods and results of an investigation on the origin of footprints) (pp. 347-60).

ANNALES DE MÉDECINE LÉGALE. Paris. 39th year, no. 4, July/August, 1959.

M. Nosinger, *L'organisation des instituts de médecine légale et de la recherche scientifique* (The organi-

zation of institutes and of scientific research in legal medicine and criminology) (pp. 332-36).—L. Dérobert, *Organisation des instituts de médecine légale* (The organization of institutes for legal medicine) (pp. 372-77).

ARCHIV FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE. Lübeck. Vol. 124, nos. 1/2-5/6 (July/August-Nov./Dec. 1959; vol. 125, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1960.)

Steffen Berg, *Veränderungen der Textiloberfläche bei Nahschüssen* (With a summary in English: Surface scorplings of synthetic or mixed fiber textiles caused by pistol shots fired at a distance up to 5 cm.) (vol. 124, pp. 5-8, 17-22).—H. Amsler, *Die Mikro-Spektralphotometrie, ein wichtiges Hilfsmittel für den Farbvergleich kleinster corpora delicti* (Micro spectral photometry as a method for comparing the

* All periodicals listed are available in the Northwestern University Law Library, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

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- color of smallest corpora delicti) (pp. 85-94).—K. Koopmanns, *Chemische Untersuchung von Tintenschrift* (Chemical investigation of ink writing) (pp. 121-30).—Jacques Mathyer, *Das Sichtbarmachen latenter Fingerabdrücke durch Joddampf* (Latent fingerprints made visible by iodine vapor) (pp. 153-55).—Josef Haas, *Ein Beitrag zur System- und Altersbestimmung von Maschinenschriften* (A contribution to the determination of system and age in typewriting) (vol. 125, pp. 2-13).—Heinz Maurer, *Zwei bemerkenswerte Stanzmarken durch Dreyse-Pistolen* (Two remarkable stamping marks through Dreyse pistols) (pp. 24-29).—A. Bessemans & H. Baert, *Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Vergleichsmikroskopie* (A contribution to the history of comparative microscopy) (pp. 30-35).
- CHRONIQUES INTERNATIONALES DE POLICE—INTERNATIONAL POLICE CHRONICLE. Paris. Vol. 7, no. 39; vol. 8, nos. 40-41, Nov./Dec. 1959-March/April, 1960.
- M. Barouin, *New techniques of scientific investigation and the protection of the rights of the defence* (In English and French, no. 39, pp. 12-18).—A. Kury, *The security service of a great industrial undertaking: the Bayer plant at Leverkusen, Western Germany* (In French and English, pp. 19-27).—F. Lafay, *An exact method of identification: X-ray diffraction or radio-crystallography* (no. 39, pp. 28-35; no. 40, pp. 38-43).—*Reports to the Second International Congress of traffic police, Essen, September, 1959* (nos. 39-41, and other issues).
- INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW. Paris. English Edition. vol. 14, nos. 130-133, Aug./Sep.-Dec. 1959; vol. 15, nos. 134-139, January-June/July, 1960.
- E. Martin, *The analysis of paper* (no. 130, pp. 194-204).—J. W. Kaltenborn, *An international counterfeiting champion* (pp. 209-218).—R. Resten, *The graph test* (no. 131, pp. 226-236).—*Juvenile delinquency and juvenile police in Japan: Report of the National Police Agency, Tokyo* (no. 131, pp. 237-43; no. 132, pp. 265-71).—Rüdiger Herren, *Some remarks on husband and wife killing; In favor of a criminology based on depth psychology* (no. 131, pp. 244-50).—*The coca-leaf problem* (From Document E/CN.7/730, Economic Council of the United Nations. Committee on Narcotic Drugs) (no. 132, pp. 258-64).—M. Joao Amoroso Netto, *The Chinese who disappeared in large numbers in Brazil* (pp. 272-77).—J. Drzazga (New York), *Lost property* (pp. 278-82).—R. De Bode, *An eclectic burglar* (no. 133, pp. 290-94).—Sven Erikson & Torsten, *The quantitative value of finger patterns* (no. 133, pp. 295-306).—F. Brink, *Parapsychology and criminal investigation* (no. 134, pp. 3-9).—Alfonso Frias Hernández, *Heroic drug traffickers between China and Mexico* (pp. 10-18).—M. Tulalamba, *Thai police relations with foreign police forces* (pp. 19-21).—R. Dolegal & P. F. Ceccaldi, *Holder for bullets and cases for a comparison microscope* (pp. 22-24).—*Prostitution: disquieting results* (pp. 25-27).—*Report on the 28th (extraordinary) session of the Interpol General Assembly, Paris, Dec. 1959* (no. 135).—R. Berger, *The part of the police in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency* (no. 136, pp. 66-75).—R. Deb, *How to deal with interstate criminals* (pp. 76-86).—Akira Hatano, *Things which the scene of crime tells* (pp. 87-91).—*The first South-East-Asian Regional Conference on Drugs* (no. 137, pp. 98-100).—Jean Nepote, *The development of crime in France* (no. 137, pp. 101-106; no. 138, pp. 142-49).—H. K. L. Gandrota, *Can the accused refuse to allow his fingerprints to be taken?* (no. 137, pp. 107-108).—J. Sattonnay, *The police and road safety* (pp. 109-116).—A. Mertens, *Graphology and the law* (pp. 117-120).—Ch. Siragusa, *Interpol: The enforcement attack on international crime* (no. 138, pp. 130-36).—Keith Simpson, *Murder or suicide* (pp. 137-41).—*Women police in Italy* (no. 139, pp. 162-64).—Oliver Schroeder, Jr., *Blood and forensic evidence* (pp. 182-83).
- KRIMINALISTIK. Hamburg. Vol. 13, no. 9, September 1959; vol. 14, nos. 2/3-7, February/March-July, 1960.
- Hans Klauer, *Altersbestimmung von Kugelschreiberschrift mit Hilfe der Spurensicherungsfolie* (How to determine the age of ball point scripts) (vol. 13, no. 9, pp. 382-84).—G. Kremmling, *Anwendungsmöglichkeiten der Infrarotspektroskopie für kriminaltechnische Untersuchungen* (The application of infra-red spectroscopy for criminological investigations) (pp. 384-89).—M. Frei-Sulzer, *Der Refraktometer und seine Anwendung* (The refractometer and its application) (vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 52-54).—T. Takeuchi, H. Ohata [et al] *Sichtbarmachung von latenten Fingerabdruckspuren durch Autoradiographie* (The restoration of latent fingerprints by autoradiography) (pp. 62-66).—Rudolf Mally, *Der kriminalistische und kriminaltechnische Bedeutung der Druckschrift* (The criminological significance of printed script) (pp. 66-69).—K. Karpisek,