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## Police Science Book Reviews

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of tears in the alveolar walls during the drowning of a human being and were carried through the left side of the heart into all parts of the body by the blood stream was established in 1949 by Berthold Mueller of Heidelberg, who was at the time entirely unaware of the fact that the same discovery had already been reported by Gy Incze and his co-workers of Budapest in 1942. Whereas B. Mueller submits the blood and organs to chemical digestion, which only spares the diatoms, the latter escaping destruction thanks to their silica skeleton, Incze contents himself with hemolyzing the blood, thereby sparing also the microscopic algae. To these two investigators undoubtedly is due the credit for having worked out a new and invaluable method for the medicolegal diagnosis of drowning applicable whenever death occurs in waters containing plankton, which is mostly the case with the sea, ponds, unpolluted rivers, et cetera.

The major objection has been brought up

against these methods, namely, that the presence of the plankton might find its explanation in accidental contamination of the viscera during the postmortem examination. This objection can be safely ruled out, thanks to a masterly improvement in technique, worked out by E. Weinig and co-workers. This improvement consists in histologic prospection of paraffin sections, the refractive index of which has been changed by replacing xylool by mono-brome-benzol and examining in dark field, wherein the diatoms stand out like tiny spots of light on the dark background. The present paper discusses the medicolegal diagnosis of death by drowning as a whole, and relates the authors' extensive experience with the methods now available. (WEK)

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The Collection of Evidence—A. S. Aubry, Jr., *Police*, 7 (4): 40-3 (March-April, 1963). A general discussion of collection kits. (JDN)

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## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

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Edited by

Richard L. Holcomb\*

POLICE TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES, By Allen Z. Gammage. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1963. Pp. 493. \$12.75.

Dr. Gammage presents a broad spectrum treatment of the historical background of police training in the United States, combined with a consideration of some of the special problems of police organization and training encountered on the higher levels of this relatively new field. He has, for the most part, compiled a basic text for police classroom education which compares favorably with the best in the field today.

Of particular importance to the academic programs of police education are sections on training methods, visual aids, tests, measurements, and evaluations. These sections offer a simple composite overview of compiled methodology in their respective areas of interest coupled with appropriate accounts of the author's own application. As an easily accessible reference or review, these sections would prove invaluable in classroom education technique courses.

\* Director, Bureau of Police Science, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Sections on significant developments at the college and university levels of police training and its present condition are treated, perhaps, too much like the promotional material from the course catalogs of the various schools mentioned.

As is typical for published works of this type, audience appeal is limited to those large departments with full scale training programs or to police education at the higher academic levels. Only an occasional policeman in a less sophisticated setting would use the text, though without doubt as a basic guide for police education, Dr. Gammage's book *could* prove of great benefit if read and applied regardless of organizational level. However, the price alone limits its acceptance.

HARVEY MILLER

Iowa City

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TECHNIQUES FOR POLICE INSTRUCTORS. By John C. Klotter, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1963. Pp. 169. No illus. \$6.75.

Professor Klotter draws from his varied background a wide range of non-controversial tech-

niques to add to the burgeoning list of police training publications. His step by step presentation ranges the broad gamut of learning processes available in any type of education.

Whether *Techniques for Police Instructors* has any value beyond the police academic classroom or large department training session remains a matter for speculation. Small department application of suggested techniques is hampered by inherent weaknesses of personnel and program in the structure of these agencies; weaknesses which cannot be overcome by broadened utilization of tool skills in education.

To the established training program, as an aid to the new instructor, or as review material for the police educator, *Techniques for Police Instructors* could be a worthwhile reference, if a methods course is desired.

HARVEY MILLER

Iowa City

OUTLINE OF DEATH INVESTIGATION. By *Raymond I. Harris*, Charles C Thomas Publisher. Springfield, Ill. 1962. Pp. 364, Illus. 130. \$12.75.

The author is an attorney, the coroner of St. Louis County, a former assistant attorney general, and a former judge. This excellent background is reflected in the caliber of this book.

This is an entirely different style of publication, and it is a welcome addition to the literature. Except for brief synopses, the text is in the form of an outline. It is assumed that the reader has some knowledge of this sort of investigation, but even if he does not the outline form is so good and the accompanying illustrations so numerous that it is quite a complete text in this form.

The use of the outline form allows a great deal of material to be covered with surprising completeness. There are forty-four chapters, a remarkable number. Starting with homicide law and investigative procedures on thorough interrogations and confessions, the author goes to collecting evidence, on to court appearance, and then to a series of chapters on specific investigation. He discusses such things as unexpected "natural" deaths, abortion, auto fires, carbon monoxide, and explosions, to name a few.

This book serves two main purposes. It is an excellent text for a course in homicide investigation. It would be very easy to build a course around it with a few qualified lecturers and a little additional reading. Equally important, it is a valuable field aid to the experienced investigator. Because of the

outline form you can quickly check for some point in your investigation you may have overlooked. There are a lot of angles to a homicide investigation and under the pressure found in the field it is easy to overlook the obvious. At the same time, when you run into material you may be unfamiliar with, the organization of the book and the index will make it easy to locate.

This book can be recommended without reservation to any police officer, attorney, medical examiner, coroner or anyone else involved in homicide investigation. The author is to be congratulated on a job well done.

RICHARD L. HOLCOMB

POLICE ADMINISTRATION. (Second Edition). By *O. W. Wilson*, McGraw-Hill, New York 36. 1963. Pp. 528, Illus. 25. Trade Edition \$11.95, Text Edition \$8.95.

O. W. Wilson has long been recognized as a leader in police administration and operations. The first edition of this book, published in 1950 became a standard and a "must" for anyone interested in this field. Since then Mr. Wilson has become Superintendent of Police for Chicago. His splendid work in reorganizing that department has become internationally known.

Many of the new methods used in the very complete reorganization of the Chicago Police are treated in this publication. Considerable additional space has been devoted to the planning function, an area of increasing interest in departments of all sizes.

This is an authoritative, well written book. It is as up to date as this morning's newspaper. Like other work of O. W. Wilson, this book can be recommended without reservation.

RICHARD L. HOLCOMB

WORLD LIST OF FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES. Edited by *D. Patterson*, The Forensic Science Society, London. Pp. 30. \$1.50.

This brief publication contains some of the Forensic Science Laboratories located in forty-two countries of the world. The list by countries contains the laboratory name, address, telephone number, and director's name when known, but there is no breakdown by any subclassification within countries. Certainly it is an ambitious project, but this first edition can only be considered as an initial effort to develop a truly comprehensive world list.

Anyone who has considered compiling a list of

forensic science laboratories even in his own country realizes the task before the editor and the compiling organization. What kind of laboratories should be included, should they be classified, how do you learn of all of them? This list has not even successfully answered the first question for in Japan alone do we find a psychiatric laboratory, while only in the United States and Great Britain consulting document examiners are listed as laboratories.

No attempt is made to indicate the scope of each laboratory's activity. Medico-legal laboratories, police laboratories, private, city, county, and state laboratories are listed in the United States and Britain. This is not true for some other countries. Some coding which would enable a reader to determine the general scope of activities of a particular laboratory would help those referring to the list. Let us hope that future editions will standardize

on the type of laboratories listed in every country and will endeavor at least in a general way to show what kind of work is undertaken there.

There are some significant omissions from the list. None of our federal laboratories is listed. In France two laboratories in Lyon appear but not the well known police laboratory. No laboratories appears for Germany. It is not surprising that the number listed for Iron Curtain countries is limited, but it does seem strange that only one is listed for all of Italy.

This list is a good start. We can hope, however, that future editions will be more comprehensive. It can be possible if each person referring to the list will take advantage of the editor's request and complete information in accordance with the form at the end of the book on important laboratories which do not now appear.

ORDWAY HILTON

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