

1966

Police Science Book Reviews

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equip the examiner with another practical tool for the examination of paper samples and liquid inks. The additional application to typewriting, stamps, biological specimens and others remains to be investigated. (WEK)

Military Rifle and Light Machine Gun Identification Notes—E. J. Anderson and V. Krcma, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 10 (3); 294-307 (July, 1965). Surplus military rifles are becoming more frequently involved in the commission of crime due to their relatively low price and availability. Present literature reveals only a small amount of information available which might be of help to the firearms examiner in establishing the type of weapon which could be involved. This article adds to the available information. There are illustrated drawings of 41 breech faces of rifles and light machine guns from 17 countries as well as a table listing groove measurements on bullets and other specifications of 56 different weapons. (WEK)

The Sulfoxides as an Additional Rapid Test for Phenothiazine Tranquilizers—Cecile Korczak-

Fabierkiewicz, John Kofoed, and George H. W. Lucas, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 10 (3); 308-12 (July, 1965). A new method has been described in this preliminary report by which phenothiazine sulfoxides may be prepared rapidly and accurately in various gels on TLC plates. The R_f value of any sulfoxide is thus quickly obtained. Color reactions and crystal structures with various reagents, together with ultraviolet and gas chromatographic data may be determined in the solution derived by eluting the spot of the sulfoxide on the plate with distilled water. The forensic chemist is thus provided with another test for separating and identifying the various phenothiazine tranquilizers. A study of forty such drugs is in progress. (WEK)

The Case Against the Polygraph—Lee M. Burkey, *American Bar Association Journal*, 51 (9); 855-7 (September, 1965). An article, pointing out the shortcomings of the polygraph, urges that its use be prohibited as a test for employment. Most arguments have been given before, and there is no acknowledgement of its possible values. The number of poorly qualified commercial examiners is stressed. (OH)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Rolland L. Soule*

METHODS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE, Volume Two.

Edited by *Frank Lundquist*. New York: Interscience Publishers, 1963. Pp. xii, 302. \$10.00.

This volume like the first in this series is a collection of chapters dealing with a variety of aspects of forensic laboratory work. As such, it is not directed towards any single scientific discipline thus limiting its usefulness except as a source of general information.

The following chapter headings indicate the wide range of coverage in this volume: An Analytical Technique for Determining the Origin of Unidentified Paper; The Examination and Identification of Inks; Identification of a Typewriter by the Defects of the Stroke; The Application of Gas Chromatography in Forensic Science; Chem-

ical Methods for the Determination of Metals in Forensic Toxicology; Determination of Blood Groups in Blood Stains; Some Aspects of Blood Grouping in Cases of Disputed Paternity in Denmark; The Determination of Bone Age; Determination of the Time of Death in the Early Post-Mortem Interval.

Each of the chapters has been prepared with care by the contributors who have been selected from a world wide panel of leading experts in forensic science. Many excellent photographs are interspersed with the text and serve well to illustrate the subject matter. The volume is a good contribution to the general reference material describing applications of scientific methods in law enforcement and each chapter contains an extensive up to date bibliography. The book is recommended as a reference volume for the sub-

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jects covered and as a valuable part of the series which will on eventual completion cover the entire field of forensic methodology and practice.

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GUIDE TO POLICE REPORT WRITING. By *Harry A. Squires*, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, 1965. Pp 84. Illus. 10. \$4.75

Guide to Police Report Writing is a unique manual oriented toward assisting officers prepare correct, precise reports. While deceptively small in size, it nevertheless contains a compact arrangement of most of the writing areas where deficiencies in police reporting are numerous. Mr. Squires has added to the traditional axioms we have heard for years, the often omitted or glossed over techniques of writing, spelling, punctuation as well as writing style. When you consider the huge day to day reporting tasks that police officers engage in as a routine part of their work, you expect writing results on a par with news reporters or research lawyers. Unfortunately, we see much evidence of crude, ill composed writings in the police field that do much in thwarting professional recognition.

Squires' handbook is no panacea; nor is it the simple, total solution to an embarrassing career-wide problem. It does offer, however, a compact medium that officers may avail themselves of in an effort to reduce or eliminate the most serious writing and reporting deficiencies. Its small size, compact arrangement and lucid, material packed text will do much for the career minded officer. Once officers have mastered the variety of information the handbook has to offer, serious consideration can then be made to explore this subject in depth.

Guide to Police Report Writing is adequately supplemented by an appendix of: recommended abbreviations, definitions, references to other writing texts the author used, as well as a clear checklist for making reports and investigations. Squires has also included the canons of Police Ethics in his appendix which seems somewhat superfluous in a handbook of this type.

If this handbook has a drawback, it is the cost. Published by Chas. C Thomas at \$4.75, it may truly be worth its weight in gold. An inexpensive paperback edition could do much to increase utilization of this police report writing guide.

BERNARD L. GARMIRE

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POLICE TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT. By *G. Ray Wynne*. Coda Publications, Box 1133, Studio City, California. 1965. Pp. 104 \$7.50.

In spite of the dependence of the police upon transportation and the share of the budget claimed, this is the first book published and the only available material that gives a complete and reliable treatment of the problems involved.

The author has many years of experience in the transportation field, including excellent police experience. As a result this is not only a very practical publication but in addition it treats the material with full appreciation of the administrative problems involved. While much of the material will apply to all sizes of law enforcement agencies the problems peculiar to the smaller forces as well as county and state-wide enforcement agencies are discussed.

This is not a manual telling you how to repair an automobile, but rather how to purchase and maintain your vehicles to ensure suitability for the work, continuous service, and ease of operation at the lowest cost compatible with the high standards required in law enforcement. This book is apparently aimed at two groups—police administrators with only a basic knowledge of transportation operations and transportation people with a similarly limited knowledge of police operations. In order to accomplish this, the author from time to time spells out police operations for the transportation man and again, transportation methods or problems for the police executive. This is quite well done in a useful glossary at the end of the book, for example.

Chapter headings are: Department Management Policy; Economics of Police Transportation; Metropolitan Police Fleets; Police Fleets in Smaller Jurisdictions; State Police and Highway Patrols; Engineering Police Vehicles; Specification Writing; Fleet Safety; Police Fleet Maintenance; and Vehicle Replacement. There is a good index.

If you are concerned at all in the operation of police vehicles, this book will more than repay its cost and time spent in studying it. You will take a hard look at what you are doing now and very probably be able to both improve your transportation and lower your costs.

R. L. HOLCOMB

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FIRST AID: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT (6th Edition). By *Warren H. Cole, M.D.* and *Charles*

B. Puestow, M.D. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1965. Pp. 445. \$6.95.

After reading Cole and Puestow's *First Aid: Diagnosis and Management* one can easily agree with the authors' statement in their preface that "It is difficult to prepare a textbook on first aid which will be useful to all who are interested in this field." In their attempt to cover such a broad subject for a diverse group of professional and lay readers, Cole and Puestow have enlisted the aid of nineteen contributing authors and have compiled a book of 445 pages divided into twenty-six chapters.

There is, indeed, something here for everyone interested in first aid, but the question is just how much. The widest appeal of this volume will probably be to medical students and hospital interns, and perhaps to physicians who deal with emergency cases only occasionally. These individuals will doubtless find much valuable information here.

The reviewer believes that the average law enforcement officer will find this book's usefulness limited by several factors. The most important of these is the widespread use of medical terminology which the layman will probably find bewildering. In some cases, an attempt is made to define these terms used but as this is not a consistent practice, the reader with no medical background is often left to guess at their meaning. Furthermore, some subjects are presented in such detail that the non-medical reader will have trouble sorting out the information he wants from material really intended for medical personnel.

A final criticism is that too often there is no clear distinction between those first aid procedures that can be carried out by the layman, and those that must be reserved for physicians. The administration of opiates to burned patients or victims of acute myocardial infarction, and the performance of gastric lavage following the ingestion of various poisons are but two examples of procedures that should be left to physicians and not carried out by the ordinary first-aiders.

The book is not without its good points, however. Law enforcement officers will find the chapter on the transportation of the injured particularly valuable, and some useful information on medical emergencies, cardiorespiratory emergencies, and various types of poisonings is included. The chapter on fallen arches, painful feet, and related problems was perhaps designed to appeal to officers

not fortunate enough to be assigned to duty in cars.

The reviewer doubts that Cole and Puestow's *First Aid* will find a wide audience among non-medical first aid personnel.

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SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF DRUGS INCLUDING ATLAS OF SPECTRA. By Irving Sunshine, Ph.D. and S. R. Gerber, M.D., LL.B. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1963. Pp. xvii, 235. \$10.50.

This publication is mainly an atlas of ultraviolet and infrared spectra of approximately 150 commonly used drugs and is a valuable reference work for laboratories engaged in drug identification. The ultraviolet spectra are presented in graph form as well as being indexed according to maximum absorption. The infrared spectra lend themselves less readily to grouping and are presented only in alphabetical order.

Although there is a chapter pertaining to methodology, the text is of value only to those having basic knowledge of the theory and practice of spectrophotometry. It is equally important that the reader be familiar with the basic nomenclature of drugs. For example, one should realize the difference in meaning between an acid drug and an acid extractable drug.

Because the graphs were prepared from pure samples of the drugs, they are not meant to constitute the complete spectrophotometric reference for each drug. The toxicologist is most often faced with the problem of extraction from body fluids or tissues. Under these circumstances, the products of decomposition and the presence of metabolites and drug mixtures are problems not easily solved by comparison to a graph. On the other hand, the criminalist faced with the problem of identification of a relatively pure sample of drug will find the spectra of much more specific value.

This text is highly recommended as a reference work for those laboratories utilizing recording ultraviolet and infrared spectrophotometric techniques. It is not recommended as a substitute for actual experimentation and experience on the part of laboratory personnel.

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