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## Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes

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## POLICE SCIENCE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

Edited by  
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**Quantitative Gas Chromatographic Determination of Heroin in Illicit Samples**—Julian O. Grooms, *Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemistry*, 51(5): 1010-1013, (September 1968). A gas-liquid chromatographic method is described for the quantitative determination of heroin in the presence of opium alkaloids such as morphine and monoacetylmorphine, and lactose and procaine. The method uses trimethyl silyl derivatives. The method described cannot be used in the presence of quinine and codeine. The conditions of analysis are: a flame ionization detector, 6' x 1/8" o.d. stainless steel column packed with 5% SE-30 on acid-washed, dimethylchlorosilane-treated chromosorb w(60/80 mesh); column temperature maintained at 200°C; and nitrogen carrier gas flow rate of 30 ml/min. (PJC)

**Analysis of Sodium Diphenylhydantoin and Phenobarbital**—Suraj P. Agarwal and Martin I. Blake, *Journal of A.O.A.C.*, 51(5): 1013-1016 (September 1968). A monoaqueous titration procedure is described for the determination of sodium diphenylhydantoin and phenobarbital combinations. (PJC)

**Microcrystalline Identification of Phenothiazine-Type Tranquilizers I, Development of the**

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**Method**—Carolyn N. Andres, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(5): 1020-1038 (September 1968). Microcrystalline reactions are described for the identification of twelve related phenothiazine-type tranquilizers with six reagents. The drugs tested were promazine, chlorpromazine, trifluorpromazine, mepazine, prochlorperazine, trifluoperazine, methoxypromazine, promethazine, propiomazine, fluphenazine, acetophenazine, and chlorprothixene. The six reagents used are: 1% ammonium reineckate, 5% ammonium thiocyanate, gold chloride, picric acid, platinum bromide, and stannous chloride. The crystalline derivatives are described, and photomicrographs are included. (PJC)

**Infrared and Ultraviolet Spectra of Some Pharmaceutical Compounds**—F. Raymond Fazzani et al, *Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists*, 51(5): 1154-1167 (September 1968). Ultraviolet and IR Spectra of 42 pharmaceuticals (including 12 used as tablet excipients) are presented. A table listing the pharmaceuticals tested in alphabetical order is also presented. (PJC)

**Chromatographic Procedure for Determination of Reserpine in Tablets, II Collaborative Study**—Susan Barkan, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 52(1): 113-115 (January 1969). A method is described for the quantitation of reserpine in tablet formulations. It involves trituration of the sample with dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), incorporation onto Celite and transfer to a chromatographic column containing acid, base, and water layers. The reserpine is eluted with chloroform and quantitated spectrophotometrically. (PJC)

**Forensic Aspects of Cystolith Hairs of Cannabis and Other Plants**—George R. Nakamura, *Journal*

of the A.O.A.C., 52(1): 5-16 (January 1969). Cystolith hairs on leaves occur among several dicotyledonous families. The results of a comparison of 82 plant species bearing cystolith hairs are presented. These plant species were examined microscopically and by the Duquenois test. Photomicrographs demonstrating the similarity of the cystolith hairs found on marijuana leaves and some of the plant species studied by the author are presented. Some of these plant species also give a blue to purple color in the Duquenois test, but none of these colors are soluble in chloroform. This demonstrates the importance of extracting the purple Duquenois color in marijuana examinations. Of the 82 plants studied by the author, only marijuana gave a purple color with the Duquenois test which was extracted into chloroform. (PJC)

**Submicro Sampling and Solvent Extraction System for Rapid Gas Chromatographic Determination of Blood Alcohol**—Ronald H. Laessig, *Analytical Chemistry*, 40(14): 2205-2207 (December 1968). A system of determining ethanol in blood is presented. The blood sample is collected by an Unopette technique. The Unopette reservoir for collecting blood for % alcohol determination contains n-butanol as a solvent, n-propanol (7.5 micrograms/milliliters) as an internal standard and anhydrous calcium sulfate ( $0.3 \pm 0.05$  gram). The Unopette containing the blood sample is centrifuged prior to the G.C. determination. (PJC)

**Determination of Amphetamine by Ultraviolet Spectrophotometry**—Jack E. Wallace, John D. Biggs and Sheldon L. Ladd, *Analytical Chemistry*, 40(14): 2207-2210 (December 1968). An ultraviolet spectrophotometric procedure for quantitating amphetamine in biologic specimens is presented. It is based on the cerium oxidation of amphetamine in aqueous HCl. This oxidation gives a hexane soluble product which absorbs u.v. radiation. (PJC)

**Gas Chromatography of Fusel Oils in Alcoholic Distillates**—J. H. Kahn, F. M. Trent, P. A. Shipley, R. A. Vordenberg, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1330-1333 (November 1968). A single GLC column is described which will separate all the major fusel oil components rapidly and directly without prior concentration or extraction procedures. The column used was a 1:1

2% 1,2,6 hexanetriol:2% glycerol column (solid support-firebrick). (PJC)

**Gas Chromatographic Analysis of Barbiturates in Pharmaceuticals**—James Sibert and Fred L. Fricke, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1326-1329 (November 1968). A rapid GLC method is described by which barbiturates can be separated, identified, and quantitated. A 6' cyclohexanedi-methanol succinate column is used for all barbiturates except phenobarbital. Phenobarbital is determined on an 18" cyclohexanedi-methanol succinate column using santonin as an internal standard. (The column material is glass having 4 mm. diameter). (PJC)

**Chromatographic Procedure for Determination of Reserpine in Tablets, I, Comparison with USP Method**—Frieda M. Kunze and Susan Barkan, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1324-1326 (November 1968). A column partition procedure for the analysis of reserpine in tablets is listed. The final eluant was subjected to assay by a modification of the USP XVII colorimetric-spectrophotometric procedure. The column contained sodium bicarbonate, Celite-H<sub>2</sub>O and citric acid layers. The sample was triturated with dimethyl sulfoxide, incorporated on Celite, transferred to the column, and eluted with chloroform. (PJC)

**Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Review and Collaborative Study**—James Look, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1318-1323 (November 1968). The results of collaborative study of a method for the identification of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) are presented. The LSD was identified by a paper chromatographic procedure. The chromatographic paper used was Whatman No. 1 saturated with a MeOH solution of 25% formamide and 1% benzoic acid and air dried 15 minutes. The mobile solvent used for the chromatographic separation was ether saturated with formamide. The quantitative determination was made by a u.v. absorbance method. (PJC)

**Collaborative Study of the Determination of Morphine in Paregoric**—Edward Smith, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1315-1318 (November 1968). The results of a collaborative study of a partition chromatographic method for the determination of morphine are presented. The morphine

is separated from associated opium alkaloids by successive elution through three columns and is measured by u.v. Column I is a Celite-0.1M citrate buffer column. Column II contains Celite-1M  $K_2HPO_4$ . Column III contains Celite-0.5N NaOH. After elution the morphine was quantitated by a u.v. absorbance procedure. (PJC)

**Ultraviolet Absorption Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination of Morphine in Paregoric**—Futoshi Takazawa, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 51(6): 1309-1314 (November 1968). A procedure for extracting morphine from a 5 ml paregoric sample and measuring by ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy is described. The extraction procedure described is a modification of the USP XVII extraction procedure. The extraction procedure described involves acid cleanup of the paregoric sample followed by extraction of morphine from basic solution (pH 8) by  $CHCl_3$ :95% ethanol (85:15). (PJC)

**Influences of Fructose on Blood Alcohol Levels in Social Drinkers**—F. E. Camps and Ann E. Robinson, *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 8(3): 161-67 (July 1968). An experiment was conducted to ascertain the effect of fructose on blood alcohol levels in social drinkers. Alcohol was given in the form of vodka, 200 ml over a period of one hour while fructose was given intravenously and orally. Results had to be interpreted on an individual basis, and there was no real evidence of a marked increase in the rate of fall of the blood alcohol level after administration of fructose. (PLC)

**Experiments Designed to Establish the Amount of Alcohol in the Blood under Social Drinking Conditions**—F. E. Camps and Ann E. Robinson, *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 8(3): 7153-160 (July 1968). As outlined in the article the main objects were to establish what blood alcohol level might be expected after consumption of different kinds of alcoholic beverages when taken with or without food, to attempt to correlate the amount of alcohol in blood with results of a breath test and to correlate the amount of alcohol in blood with the behavioral pattern of the individual. Results indicated that blood alcohol levels showed wide variation with and without a meal and that behavioral pattern is not necessarily related to blood alcohol levels. This experiment yielded a

number of positive readings in the breath test which were borderline or negative when blood alcohol was run. (PLC)

**Blood Alcohol Levels: A Survey of Four Months in Manchester**—R. I. Keen, *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 8(3): 150-52 (July 1968). Statistics are given for the 158 persons required to take breath tests and supply blood or urine samples from October 1967 thru January 1968. Ninety of the subjects had blood alcohol levels between 100 and 200 mg/ml. (PLC)

**The Evaluation of Autopsy Blood Alcohol Levels**—Vernon D. Plueckhahn, *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 8(3): 168-76 (July 1968). According to the author alcohol concentration in blood samples taken at autopsy are valid up to 48 hours after death when simple principles of collection and storage are observed. Samples must be preserved with 1% NaF and should be stored below 6°C if analysis is not done within 24 hours of collection. (PLC)

**Drug Metabolism and Forensic Toxicology**—R. L. Smith, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(2): 71-85 (April 1967). The metabolism of many of the drugs encountered in forensic work is outlined along with a listing of the metabolites. A discussion of the various reactions along with several tables is included. (GDM)

**Identifying the Wearer of Worn Footwear**—L. J. Lucock, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(2): 62-70 (April 1967). The author outlines a method whereby the pair of worn shoes can be used to identify the wearer. Factors used to make an identification include patterns of sole and heel wear, creasing of the uppers, distortion of the uppers, wear patterns of linings, urinary contamination, and the presence of glucose as an indicator of a diabetic. (GDM)

**Backward Fragmentation from Breaking Glass**—D. F. Nelson and B. C. Revell, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(2): 58-61 (April 1967). Several interesting facts were developed through experiments conducted on the breaking of glass sheets. It was shown that backward fragmentation opposite to the direction of the blow will occur to a minimum distance of 3 feet and in some instances up to 11 feet. A larger hole occurs the slower the

velocity of the blow and a blow to a corner area also results in a larger hole. However, the amount of backward fragmentation is greater with a slow blow to the center of a pane of glass than a blow to the corner. (GDM)

**The Spectrophotometric Determination of Low Levels of Barbiturates in Blood**—H. M. Stone and C. R. Henwood, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(1): 51-54 (January 1967). A comparison was made of the several methods for use at low barbiturate levels. The authors also examined blood interferences, anti coagulants, and preservatives and conclude with seven recommendations which improve U.V. estimations of low blood barbiturate levels. (GDM)

**The Identification of Some Proscribed Psychedelic Drugs**—E. G. C. Clarke, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(1): 46-50 (January 1967). Methods for the identification of LSD, DMT, Mescaline, and related compounds using paper and thin-layer techniques are listed. The data listed covers 29 compounds and includes all Rf values as well as other pertinent material. (GDM)

**Analytical Investigations of Barbiturate Poisoning—Description of Methods and a Survey of Results**—James Bogan and Hamilton Smith, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(1): 37-45 (January 1967). This study is based upon the use of U.V., TLC, and G.L.C. examination of body fluids and tissues. The necessary extraction procedures are listed. The chemistry of the procedures are discussed as well as a listing of the data evolved from this study. The authors found alcohol was also a factor in 53% of all barbiturate poisonings. Barbiturate levels in the blood and brain were found to be approximately equal while a factor of two or more exists in the difference between liver/blood levels. (GDM)

**The Identification of Amphetamine Type Drugs**—E. G. C. Clarke, *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, 7(1): 31-36 (January 1967). Based upon the use of thin-layer and paper chromatography techniques, the author discusses the isolation and identification of twenty amphetamine type drugs. Included are Rf values as well as a discussion of the idiosyncrasies associated with the identification of the individual drugs. (GDM)

**Subclassification of Spent Cartridge Cases**—William Shapiro, *Police*, 13(2): 18-23 (November-December 1968). A system of subclassification for spent cartridge cases fired in the 9 mm. Sten Gun was developed by the author. The system is based upon the shape of the ejector impression and allows an open file search of over 1000 cases to be made in approximately one half hour. (GDM)

**Firearms Identification Service Faced with a New Problem**—Jakob Brandt, Horst Hamann, and Klaus Franzke, *Kriminalistik*, (22): 478-481 (September 1968). Tests concerning the variations in land impression widths on bullets fired from the same weapon were conducted using a variety of .22 caliber ammunition. The condition and length of the barrel of the weapon were found to be significant factors determining the amount of variation. However, positive identifications based on the microscopic striations on the bullets can still be made despite these variations in the widths of the land impressions. Photographs and tables of measurements obtained are included. (SMK)

**Opposite-Hand Writings**—Gordon R. Stangohr, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(3): 376-89 (July 1968). The use of the left hand in having produced a questioned writing is one of interest and concern to the examiner of questioned documents from two different standpoints. The first is as it pertains to right-handed writers who use the opposite hand to introduce an element of disguise into their writing. The second is in connection with seeking out those tendencies and characteristics in a writing that indicate it is the product of a left-handed writer.

A writing produced with the unaccustomed hand can be identified with its author on the basis of writings produced with the accustomed hand if the writing characteristics are of such a nature and scope that adequate evaluations are possible. Whenever feasible, however, conclusions should be based on comparisons of writings produced with the same hand. Writings produced with the unaccustomed hand are usually recognizable because of the considerable lack of muscular control.

Expanded research of the subject is needed to better evaluate the extent to which various sinistral traits can be relied upon in determining handedness in writing. (WEK)

**Individual and Class Characteristics of Tools—**David Q. Burd and Allan E. Gilmore, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(3): 390-6 (July 1968). Three samples of a mass-produced make of screw-driver have been employed for examination of the surface structures of their tips and the markings produced by them. These have been used to illustrate the necessity of making certain distinctions between class and individual characteristics. The need for careful examination of the tool itself in making the distinctions is emphasized. (WEK)

**The Infrared Identification of Microscopic Samples of Man-Made Fibers—**Richard H. Fox and Herbert I. Schuetzman, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(3): 379-406 (July 1968). A procedure for obtaining infrared spectra of minute amounts of fiber material in KBr pellets has been described. It is intended to be used with comparative microscopic techniques and other existing methods of identification and comparison. Spectra are gotten which in most instances have equal or better resolution than those provided by other methods requiring larger samples and more rigorous preparation of the material to be tested. In many other methods the entire sample is destroyed or altered far beyond its original form. The small amounts of sample used in the method described are typical of the amounts with which the criminalist is often confronted. (WEK)

**Long-Term Preservation of Biologicals for the Forensic Laboratory and Their Areas of Application—**Frank R. Camp, Jr., Frank R. Ellis, Charles E. Shields, and Madonna M. Werline, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 419-32 (October, 1968). The use of blood group serology procedures to confirm routine identification technics has become firmly established as a necessity in forensic-testing laboratories. Foremost in the study is the application of long-term preservation of biologicals to provide valid controls for the forensic-testing laboratory. Liquid nitrogen is used in a majority of these systems with sealed glass ampoules to contain the biologic control. The use of serum for forensic purposes, as discussed in the section on Gm typing, will undoubtedly find greater use in the future as the studies of the various polymorphic antigens of the serum constituents reach the level of sophistication of the red cell antigens. The wide variety of genetically variable traits found among the serum immunoglobulins, hapto-

globins, transferrins, and lipoproteins, to name a few, may eventually permit the establishment of an individual profile as specific as fingerprints—such information has obvious forensic value. (WEK)

**Statutory Rape of an Insane Person—**Irwin N. Perr, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 433-41 (October, 1968). A rare medicolegal problem has been discussed—rape of a woman mentally incompetent to give consent to an act of sexual intercourse. A specific case has been presented with reference both to Ohio law and the law at large. (WEK)

**A Fatal Case Involving Trichloromonofluoromethane and Dichlorodifluoromethane—**R. C. Baselt and R. H. Gravey, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(3): 407-10 (July 1968). Trichloromonofluoromethane and dichlorodifluoromethane are relatively safe propellants in widespread use. A case is presented in which death due to its abuse probably resulted from the simple prevention of access of oxygen to the tissues. Body distribution studies and gas chromatographic methodology for identification and estimation of the two fluorocarbons are described. (WEK)

**The Aberrational Man—A Tour de Force of Legal Psychiatry—**Howard Newcomb Morse, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 470-97 (Oct. 1968). This is an extensive 4 part treatise on aberrations and legal psychiatry. The material covered is so extensive that abstracting would not do it justice. For Parts I, II, IV, see *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 13, 1-32, 177-222, 340-375, 470-497 (1968). (WEK)

**Quantitation of Ethyl Alcohol in the Post-mortem Vitreous Humor—**Michael S. Leahy, Edward R. Farber, and Theodore R. Meadows, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 498-502 (Oct. 1968). The postmortem vitreous humor is a satisfactory medium for the quantitation of ethyl alcohol by analytical methods available in the routine clinical chemistry laboratories of most hospitals. Agreement between postmortem whole blood and vitreous humor concentrations is good, particularly when blood ethanol concentrations are in the lower range. (WEK)

**Forensic Aspects of Tear-Gas Pen Guns—**

Charles J. Stahl, Bruce C. Young, Richard J. Brown, and Clayton A. Ainsworth, III, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 442-69 (Oct. 1968). There has been a significant increase in crimes against the person in the United States. The public concern for personal safety has created a market for protective devices that are inexpensive, easily concealed, and not subject to restrictive firearms legislation. The tear-gas gun, constructed to resemble a fountain pen, is one of the more popular devices offered for sale to the public.

Injuries by tear-gas pens have been uncommon, but these devices can inflict serious injury, including permanent blindness, when fired at close range by irresponsible persons, by persons not familiar with the devices, or by children. If the protective device is fired at contact range, the wad may penetrate the body and result in either an inflammatory foreign body reaction or a fatal injury. Since the wads are not visible by x-ray and a chronic, suppurative, and necrotizing inflammatory reaction is caused by the chemical agent, treatment of the wound may be unsatisfactory. Law-enforcement officers should appreciate the potential hazard of reloaded cartridges and of tear-gas guns that will fire conventional pistol ammunition.

Legal implications related to the offensive and defensive firing of tear-gas pens are discussed, and the pathologic findings in injuries in an experimental animal are presented, as well as an original method for quantitative determination of chloroacetophenone in tissues and body fluids by toxicologic methods. (WEK)

Modern Educational Aids for Simplified Explanations of Handwriting Comparisons—Mary S. Beacom, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 509-18 (Oct. 1968). Educational aids are of use to the document examiner in answering questions put during direct or cross-examination in court. The kinds and use of simple educational aids have been discussed in respect to handwriting systems, evaluation of quality of handwriting, display of exhibits to juries, preparation of such exhibits, and technique of presentation by the witness. (WEK)

Identification of Bullet Holes by Neutron Activation Analysis and Autoradiography—S. S. Krishnan and R. C. Nichol, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 519-27 (Oct. 1968). A simple and

fast method of identifying bullet holes using neutron activation analysis technique is described. The method is nondestructive apart from the fact that samples have to be removed from the bullet holes for analysis. The method utilizes the antimony and/or copper deposits at the bullet holes for the identification. The bullet involved can be identified as to whether or not it is copper-jacketed. Another simple method for identifying bullet holes using neutron activation autoradiography is described in which targets such as clothing are involved. By this technique, an estimation of firing distances can be made from comparisons with exemplar tests. (WEK)

A Method for the Estimation of Age in the Identification of Mass Casualties—A. J. Jaaskelainen, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 528-31 (Oct. 1968). The proportion of red to yellow bone marrow in the femur was estimated in 50 cases. The data obtained supports the conclusion that the use of bone marrow for a rough estimation of age is reliable as a means of forming smaller groups in the identification of large-scale casualties. In addition, the bone marrow is resistant to burning, immersion, and decomposition. (WEK)

Studies of the Body Distribution of Ethchlorvynol—R. H. Cravey and R. C. Baselt, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 532-6 (Oct. 1968). Distribution studies of ethchlorvynol in three human cases and an experimental study in guinea pigs show that ethchlorvynol concentrations in adipose tissue are significantly higher than in the other tissues. The concentration in fat increases as the drug is redistributed from other tissues. Adipose tissue appears to be useful for detection and quantitative determination of ethchlorvynol, and may be the only tissue containing ethchlorvynol if the decedent survived for a considerable period of time following the taking of the drug. (WEK)

Gas Chromatographic Assay of Glycoethanol Combinations in Biological Materials—D. J. Brown, N. C. Jain, R. B. Forney, F. W. Hughes, and A. B. Richards, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 537-43 (Oct. 1968). A gas chromatographic procedure for determination of ethanol, ethylene glycol, and propylene glycol singly or in combination has been described. A simple procedure for

extracting ethanol and the glycols from tissue was also developed. Employing these procedures the striking inhibition of propylene glycol oxidation by ethanol in mice has been demonstrated, as well as the lesser inhibition of ethanol oxidation propylene glycol. (WEK)

**Nondestructive Spectrophotometric Identification of Inks and Dyes on Paper**—Bette L. Hamman, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 544-56 (Oct. 1968). The design of an instrument which permits the spectrophotometric analysis of inks and dyes on paper has been described. It utilizes an optical system of quartz lens and fiber optics coupled to the basic components of a spectrophotometer and chart recorder.

The potential of the method has been established for the spectral identification of inks and dyes on documents. Characterizations of 238 specimens

of ball-point pen inks and over 100 samples of dyes has been accomplished. (WEK)

**A Simplified Method of Collecting Gunshot Residue for Examination by Neutron Activation Analysis**—C. Michael Hoffman, *Identification News*, 18(10): 7-8 (October, 1968). Prepackaged kits for collection of primer residue on suspects' hands are described. Units consist of swabs moistened with 5%  $\text{HNO}_3$  with one swab as a control. All swabs are sealed in a polyethylene bag. These units are easier to use in the field than melted paraffin. (JDN)

**Marihuana Smoking in the United States**—D. D. Pet and J. C. Ball, *Federal Probation*, 32(3): 8-15 (Sept. 1968). The author feels that the danger of marihuana is largely unknown. There is danger to individuals with personality problems. (JDN)

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## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

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Edited by

Melvin Gutterman\*

**POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS—A SOURCEBOOK.** By A. F. Brandstatter and Louis A. Radelet, Editors. Los Angeles: Glencoe Press, 1968. Pp. 480. \$7.95.

The editors, both members of the faculty of Michigan State University, continue their school's program in critical evaluation of police-community relations in this compilation of sixty-four articles. Their anthology is divided into five major topics: The Rule of Law, Psychological and Sociological Aspects, The Police and Minority Groups, Social Change and Law Enforcement, and Principles of Programming in Police and Community Relations. Prominent police officials, psychologists, sociologists, professors, lawyers, and urban experts compose the list of contributing authors. Although this book is primarily a reprint of articles circu-

lated elsewhere, it is a meaningful attempt to compile various views in a logical dialogue.

The more militant critics of police-community relations would claim the compilation is a fakery by pro-establishment "Uncle Toms", vested interest groups, and "fascist pigs." The authors, no doubt, were selected from the editors' list of "approved" writers who largely urge non-violent progress in the urban community. Little understanding of militant groups that urge police withdrawal from the ghetto, forcible take-over of businesses and tenements, and citizens' patrols can be gained from this book. Such an understanding, and possible dialogue, must gain insights from other sources.

However, the bulk of the high-crime area residents support established modes of order, if properly administered. Obviously public relations is the key to success in urban areas. The first section of the book, "The Rule of Law," points

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