

become reconciled to thinking of as normal conditions”.

The first chapter gives an historical account of the principal narco-drugs or “truth serums”, cocaine, mescaline, scopolamine (the term “truth serum” was originally applied to this drug by Goddard in 1932), pentothal, amytal, evipan and, benzedrine or amphetamine. The term “truth serum” is a misnomer; these drugs are not serums nor does a person under their influence necessarily confess to misdemeanors and tell the truth. He may, in fact, lie. Succeeding chapters deal with the use of such drugs in psychiatry and potentially, in judicial investigations. The legal and moral problems arising from the use of such drugs in criminal investigations are discussed by the author who compares such practices to the medieval use of torture. A final chapter discusses possible steps to be taken to enlighten public opinion, and thus to establish safeguards.

The present opinion of the medical and legal professions of the United States on the subject of Narcoanalysis is reviewed by Mr. Saher. Quoting: “Narcoanalysis, from the time the first experiments were made in the therapeutic field, has been a controversial issue both with the legal and the medical profession. At present indications appear to point very much in the direction of the advisability of its very limited use. . . .” A selected bibliography is included.

This book will be of interest to medico-legal experts, scientific criminalists, the judiciary and all persons concerned with the maintenance of justice. B.B.C.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, by Geo. J. Dudycha, Professor of Psychology, Wittenberg College. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 404. \$7.75.

The author has endeavored to provide a fairly comprehensive, yet comprehensible, picture of the results of combined psychological studies on the various stages of human behavior, and to show how these findings not only can assist, but actually are essential to a more efficient understanding of the problems which confront a law-enforcement officer.

Even a quick review of this book should

assist in avoiding many of the common enforcement pitfalls and in establishing more practical methods of approach.

Individual chapters deal with such specialized fields as juvenile delinquency, mental abnormality, alcoholism and drug addiction. Considerable detail is provided in order that the layman may appreciate the problem of cause as well as the effect.

One chapter is devoted to the personnel problem within a police force. It suggests how these psychological principles might well be applied in matters of original selection, classification and placement of personnel.

While certain portions of this study definitely go beyond the scope of the average law-enforcement officer, a perusal of the book does leave the reader with much food for thought and a conviction that his time has been well spent.

Human behavior in this country is subject to very similar motivation, conditions and situations as that under study by these U.S. psychologists and sociologists; thus the progressive minded law-enforcement officer here will derive a definite benefit from an examination of these scientific conclusions. J.E.R.

DANGERLINE, by T. Morris Longstreth.

The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Canada. Pp. 202. \$2.75.

Although recommended by the publishers as suitable for ages 12 to 16, this tale of an American boy's venture into the Soviet zone of East Berlin to rescue his German friend from a “quarantine camp” makes very acceptable entertainment for readers of any age.

When Lew Falcon's family decide to take a German boy to work on their farm in Pennsylvania for a year, he is dubious about the outcome. However, the two become good friends and, through Josef Kiep, the Falcons get a startling picture of the hazards of life in post-war Germany. On arriving in Berlin the following year for a return visit, Lew is thrown into an alarming situation when Josef fails to meet him, as arranged, at Rias, the headquarters of Radio in the American Sector. Through Martin Gerster, an American who works at Rias and got Josef his chance to go to the United States, Lew is allowed to broadcast an appeal for information as to Josef's